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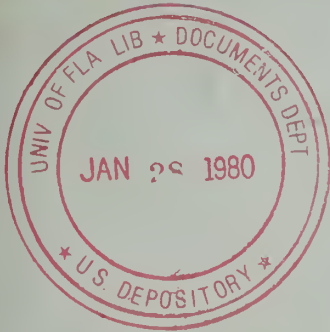


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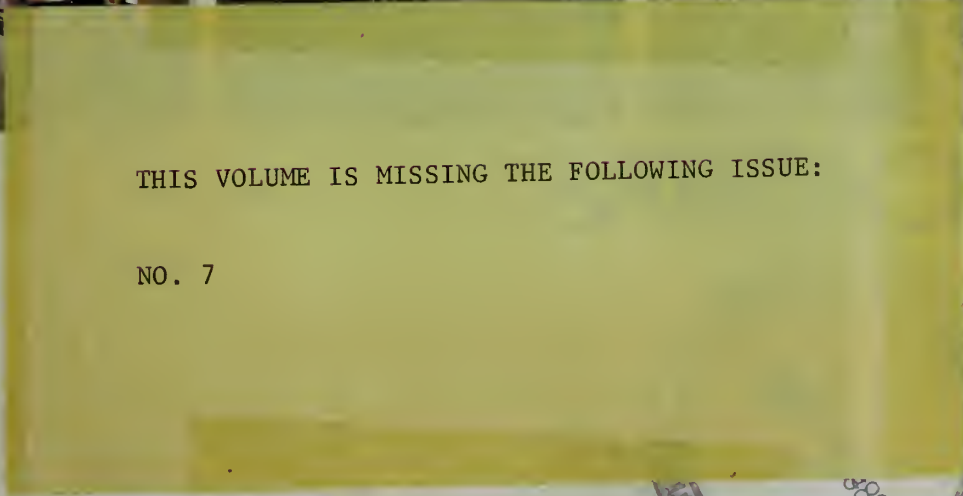
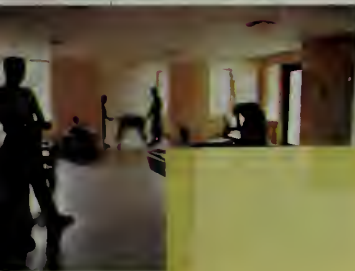
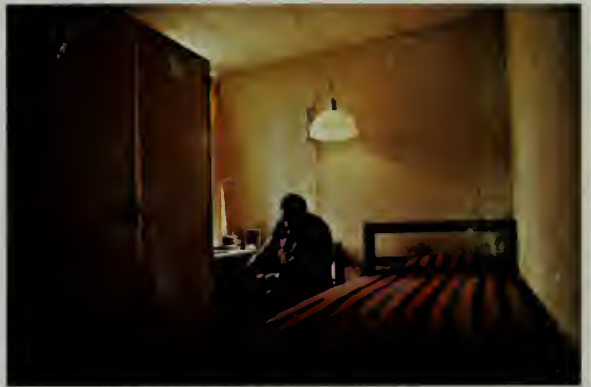
# SOLDIERS

JANUARY 1980

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## WHAT'S IT REALLY LIKE?

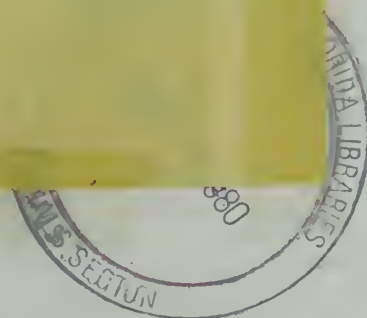


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### Gourmet Meals You Can Cook

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KEEP A GOOD THING GOING  
PASS SOLDIERS ON

# SOLDIERS

## 1980



Sgt David Potewski



Donna Fisher

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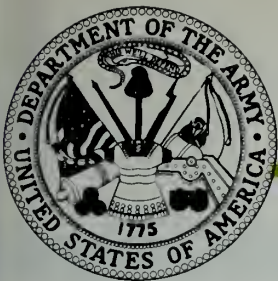
  

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# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
JANUARY 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 1

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. James H. Breen  
Chief, Command Information

## FEATURES

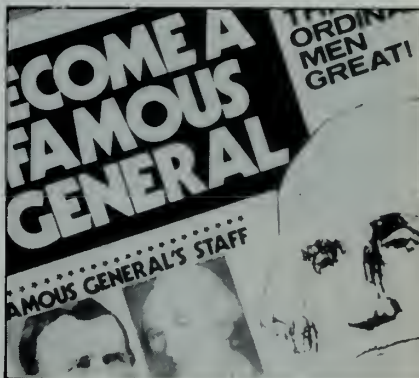
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**Credits: Front Cover photos by Sp5 David Polewski; back cover illustration by Anne Genders.**

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Public Affairs to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated (and except for cartoons, "by permission" and copyright items) material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ All photographs by U.S. Army except as otherwise credited. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual Subscriptions: \$17.00 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, December 23, 1975. Library of Congress call number: UA 23.A1S6 ■ SOLDIERS (USPS 434-290) is mailed monthly at controlled circulation rate from Vineland, N.J.

# What's new



## CAMDS Operations

- The Army's new Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS) began operations last fall at Tooele Army Depot, Utah. CAMDS is an experimental system to neutralize obsolete or unserviceable chemical agents and munitions on a large scale. The system insures protection for the environment, surrounding population and workers (shown at left in self-contained protective suits.) CAMDS uses high temperatures to neutralize explosives, propellants and solid waste. Nerve agents are treated with chemicals, and mustard agents are burned. Over the next six years some 120,000 pieces of ordnance and containers filled with mustard or nerve agents will be destroyed.

## Aviator Training

- The Army is seeking 808 candidates for the warrant officer aviator training program this year. That's twice the number sought last year. The program is open to all eligible active duty enlisted soldiers regardless of age, sex, rank, MOS or experience. To be eligible, applicants must have a Flight Aptitude Selection Test score of 270 or higher. This is a recent change from a required score of 300. Soldiers previously tested with scores of 270 to 299 are now eligible for the warrant officer training program without retesting, providing they meet other requirements. Other eligibility requirements and application procedures are listed in AR 611-85. For more information see your local personnel officer.

## Reservists Must Report Changes

- Army reservists are required to report changes of status to their unit commander. According to Reserve officials, changes in status include address, marital status, number of dependents and civilian employment. Changes in physical or mental conditions that keep individuals from meeting standards must also be reported. Non-unit reservists should notify in writing: Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, ATTN: AGUZ-RMR-D, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132. Changes in physical status should be addressed to the attention of AGUZ-RCH.

- First term soldiers stationed in CONUS can now reenlist for a guaranteed 12-month assignment to another CONUS station. Officials say the option is available as long as there is an opening in the soldier's grade and primary MOS at the new duty station. Soldiers stationed in overseas areas already have the option of reenlisting for a CONUS station of choice.



- Soldiers getting out of the Army before completing their first enlistment may be transferred to the Individual Ready Reserve to complete their six-year obligation. The policy applies to Regular Army soldiers, Reservists and National Guardsmen who have completed basic combat training or at least eight weeks of one station unit training. Soldiers separated for such reasons as dependency or hardship will be considered for transfer to the IRR.

### German Ruling On Seat Belts

- Claims for personal injury damages in vehicle accidents in Germany will be reduced if the injured party wasn't wearing a seat belt. The German Federal Supreme Court has ruled that, from a medical and technical point of view, motor vehicle occupants who use seat belts have a considerably reduced risk of injury. Motorists injured in an accident who failed to use seat belts may be found negligent if injuries would not have occurred, or would have been less serious, if seat belts had been used. In such cases, the injured party must accept a reduction of any claim for personal damages, even if the accident was not caused by the injured party. The ruling affects members of the U.S. forces and their dependents assigned or traveling in Germany.

### U.S. Roland

- Production will soon begin on the U.S. Roland air defense guided missile system. The European-developed system will be built in the United States by Hughes Aircraft and Boeing Aerospace Companies. The U.S. Roland is a short-range, all-weather system that can be operated as a self-contained unit from a track vehicle (as shown) or from a fixed ground emplacement. It will be used to protect troops, airfields, supply depots and other targets against low-level air attacks, day or night, under all weather conditions.

### EOD Volunteers

- Enlisted volunteers (E1-E4) are being sought for Explosive Ordnance Disposal duties. Those selected will initially be attached to an Explosive Ordnance Detachment on the post where they're stationed. That will be followed by training at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., and at the Navy's Explosive Ordnance School in Maryland. Upon graduation soldiers receive MOS 55D10; they are awarded the EOD Badge and are eligible for \$55 a month demolition pay. To be eligible, soldiers must meet the requirements outlined in AR 614-200, DA Pamphlet 354-4 and AR 611-201. Personnel officers have complete details. Applications should be forwarded through channels to: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPM-L, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22331.



# feedback

## KILLER DUDS

I read your article, "Duds Maim and Kill" (October SOLDIERS), and feel that it wasn't strong enough to make a soldier think twice about picking up a killer dud.

I recently suffered a great loss through a killer dud. I know the whole story behind the Fort Dix, N.J., tragedy. My mother and I suffered for 10 days. On the 10th day, my brother died in my arms.

At that point I didn't know whether I was coming or going. But one point was clear. I knew that sometime, someplace, someone else would go through the same agony my mother and I did because of a killer dud.

I don't feel that SOLDIERS or the Army does enough to alert soldiers and their dependents to the dangers of handling duds. Training for soldiers should begin in basic training and be reinforced throughout their career. Similar training should also be available for dependents, especially those who live on or near an Army base.

If there had been such a program maybe my mother and I wouldn't have had the suffering and maybe I'd have more than just beautiful memories of my brother and a flag.

SP4 Perry G. Sarluca  
Fort Polk, La.

## EUROPEAN CAVERS

It was great to see two articles on caving in your September magazine. I am a member of the National Speleological Society and have been enjoying caving as long as I've been in the Army.

Now that I'm stationed in Germany I would like to continue my caving adventures but I'm having difficulty contacting other military cavers over here. Can you put me in touch

with any clubs or individual cavers in Europe to set up some caving trips next summer?

SSgt. Michael Bilbo  
461 90 7478  
Co. B, 2nd Bn. 6th Inf.  
APO New York 09742

Recommend you contact NSS, Cave Ave., Huntsville, Ala. 35810 or your local recreation officer for names and locations of clubs in Germany. If you have no luck there maybe some of your fellow cavers will write directly to you.

## RANK SPECIALIST

Now you've done it! You've raised my curiosity about U.S. Army rank patches. When the specialist ranks began, way back in the late '50s, did the patches for SP3, SP2, SP1 and master specialist look the same as the rank insignia currently worn by specialists?

SP4 Barbara J. Thomas  
APO New York

No Barbara, I'm afraid you've done it! What do you mean by "way back in the late '50s"? You make it sound prehistoric. I'll barely have time to answer your questions before I start fading away.

The rank insignia worn by specialists "way back in the late '50s" are the same as those worn today. The SP3 was the same as today's SP4, the SP2 was the same as today's SP5 and so on. The only difference was that both men and women wore the smaller insignia that is now worn only by women. Recently (the early '60s), the larger specialist insignia now worn by men were adopted.

I hope this clears up any confusion. But if it does, then read the next letter.

## OLD SPECIALIST

In your "Feedback" (October SOLDIERS) a reader asked if the Army ever had the ranks SP2, SP3 and SP9. When I was a clerk at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii in 1931-32, I was a PFC Specialist 6th Class. Specialist was not a rank. It indicated additional pay below the noncommissioned grade that recognized a particular skill. I believe cooks were PFC, Specialist 2d Class, and the artificer and horse-shoer (boy that's a long time back) were specialists too. The lower the specialty number, the higher the pay.

Lyman L. Woodman  
Lt. Col. USAF-Ret  
Anchorage, Alaska

## OPEN COMMUNICATIONS

Your article, "Chain of Command" (October SOLDIERS) should be required reading for all military personnel, regardless of branch. It explains the way it should work and some reasons why it sometimes doesn't. Many times, one level in the chain forgets the problems inherent at other levels, both above and below. The solution is to open the communications channels so that everyone in the Army is moving toward the same goals.

I hope you will consider making reprints of the article available.

1st Sgt. Brian H. Coates,  
USAR  
Enfield, N.H.

As a rule, SOLDIERS doesn't make reprints of its articles; however, we have no objection to our articles being reprinted locally. We do request that SOLDIERS be credited and that a copy of the reprint be forwarded for our records.



## PRIVATE COMMAND

The article on the chain of command (October SOLDIERS) was really well done. It brought up some damn good points. Keep up the good work.

Pvt. 2 Chris R. J. Jones  
APO New York



"What's the captain trying to do, run this outfit?"

## TACS NOT TOPS?

I read with utter disgust your article "Order, Character, Strength... OCS" (September SOLDIERS). You depicted the Tactical Officers as super individuals. Well, having spent more than two months at OCS, I can tell you that nothing could be further from the truth. Many of the TACs I observed were physically unfit and lacked any traces of military bearing, leadership or fairness. If you had interviewed anyone besides company commanders, cadre and carefully selected candidates you might have gotten a more honest view of what OCS is really like.

SP4 James A. Stuckman  
Former Candidate  
Fort Richardson, Alaska

## MORE ON OCS

I thoroughly enjoyed your article on OCS (September SOLDIERS). Is it possible for you to carry a sequel explaining how our different allies' OCS programs work? I think your readers would find it very interesting and enjoyable.

SP4 Barbara J. Thomas  
APO New York

*Currently SOLDIERS has no such article planned; however we'll keep it in mind when planning future issues. It's an interesting story idea.*

## "Feedback" FEEDBACK

Since when has SOLDIERS needed to resort to vulgarity to get its point across? The opposing viewpoint of 1st Sgt. Kervin in Feedback (October, SOLDIERS) was just that. Now, tell me, honestly, was his the only opposing view or did you decide to use his opinion to parrot your own!

SSgt. K. D. Glass  
Washington, D.C.

*Honestly, his was the only opposing viewpoint we received.*

## WOMEN IN KOREA

In "What's New" (September SOLDIERS) you stated that President Carter visited Camp Casey, Korea and the men of the 2d Infantry Division. Please give us women in the 2d Division a mention once in awhile. The President also visited us.

SP4 Quincy Dill  
Camp Casey, Korea

*You are absolutely right. But in fact, our photo showed a woman sitting next to the President at breakfast. Sorry for the oversight in print.*

## FIRST IN VIETNAM

In your article "Beyond the Call of Duty" (November SOLDIERS) you didn't mention that besides Capt. Roger H.C. Donlon there are 15 other members of the Special Forces who won the Medal of Honor. Eight of those were awarded posthumously. The last Green Beret to be awarded the medal was SSgt. Jon R. Cavaiani on Dec. 12, 1974.

Beverly Lindsey  
Fort Bragg, N.C.

*Capt. Donlon was highlighted because he was the first American to be awarded the medal for actions in Vietnam.*

## MISSED DELIVERY

I have been reading SOLDIERS for over two years now and have never seen one article about the Army's mess halls and food service section personnel. It would give us cooks and rations men a great deal of pleasure to see such an article in SOLDIERS.

SP4 Jon A. Geiser  
Fort Knox, Ky.

*We're sending you a copy of the May 1979 SOLDIERS for your reading pleasure. In it are two articles, "Army Chow" and "Behind the Lines," on the Army's food service personnel. Sorry you missed it the first time around.*

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

MIKE SULLIVAN is 24 years old. He's a bachelor and lives in a two-bedroom apartment in a large city where he works as a department store clerk.

Mike makes about \$12,000 a year. Since city living is rather expensive, he found he couldn't swing his \$300 a month rent alone. Even though he would have preferred to live alone, he found a roommate to share the expenses.

But rent isn't the only expense for Mike. Before he moved into the apartment he had to put down a month's rent as a deposit. Then there was furniture to buy and the various furnishings that go into making a place "liveable."

He lives about six miles from his work so he has to drive his car to work everyday. That means added expense for gas and a \$20 a month parking fee.

Mike is the first to admit that the apartment takes a big chunk of his monthly paycheck.

Mike's younger brother Tom has a different situation. Tom is a Specialist 5 in the U.S. Army. He lives in the barracks.

Tom doesn't make as much money as Mike—in cash that is—but, as he points out, he doesn't have to. Much of what Mike must pay for is provided to Tom as part of his military service: PX privileges, free medical care, commissary privileges, movies at reduced prices, annual leave, recreational facilities free, or at low-cost and free meals.

And, of course, there's the matter of housing. Barracks "rent" is free. Tom lives in one of the new modular style barracks that in appearance and convenience closely resembles many civilian apartment complexes.

Barracks life offers other benefits to Tom that Mike doesn't enjoy. Tom is within walking distance of work so there's no worry about gas to get to work, traffic jams or parking fees for his car.

But let's stop the comparison between Mike and Tom right there. Comparing soldiers and civilians is

# BARRACKS LIFE AND THE SINGLE SOLDIER

Story and photos by Steve Abbot





somewhat like comparing apples and oranges—there are few similarities. Debates over who has it better—barracks dweller or civilian apartment dweller—generally don't lead to constructive conclusions.

Since we're primarily interested in soldiers, we're going to concentrate on exploring some of the facts, and fantasies, about barracks life in the Army today.

Actually, Tom is a growing minority in the Army. Fewer than half of today's soldiers live in the barracks. The major reason for that is the increasing number of soldiers who are married.

For those soldiers who do live in the barracks, the term "quality of life" has many different meanings. In visiting barracks around the Army and talking to residents, SOLDIERS found that the differences in barracks living conditions are considerable. The differences occur from post to post, from unit to unit and even within units. And they aren't subtle differences.

Consider the situation at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Fort Bragg has just about every kind of barracks the Army uses. There, you'll see everything from the latest modular design housing that looks like college dormitories, to World War II-vintage two-story, wooden barracks.

Between these extremes fall the 82d Airborne Division barracks—three-story, austere looking blocks of concrete that have been painted pastel pink, green or blue.

This diversity of living conditions impacts on the quality of life of single soldiers, on their morale and on their attitudes about the Army.

\* \* \* \* \*

What's wrong with Army barracks? What's right with barracks? The best way to answer those questions is to ask the soldiers who live in the barracks.

The best thing about barracks, according to soldiers, is that they're free. That's a big plus when you consider that many Army posts

## To Build, Or Not To Build

Don Behrmann is the assistant for construction in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation, Logistics and Financial Management).

"We're responsible for barracks construction, establishing policies and assigning barracks priorities in relation to other construction projects...", Behrmann says. "Barracks construction is a competitive process. Barracks compete with guns, weapons, tanks and other construction projects, such as gyms, for money."

It's at the installation level, however, that the quality of a soldier's life is really determined. It's the installation commander who must begin the process of getting new barracks built or having old ones modernized.

"It's the installation commanders' responsibility to call attention to the requirements they need to do their job," says Behrmann. "The commanders determine their installations' highest priorities." New barracks may, or may not, be on the lists of priorities.

Once local priorities have been established, they're sent to the next major command (MACOM). The MACOM makes up its own priority list based on what it received from all the installations under it. This list is then moved up the chain of command to the Department of the Army. At any point along the chain, the commander's request for new barracks may be deleted.

The local commander has some restrictions in establishing his priorities.

The Department of Defense, for example, has established a "90 percent programming limit," that applies only to barracks. It's designed to prevent overbuilding of facilities.

Basically, it provides that if you have 1,000 soldiers, for example, who need barracks housing, you can only build space for 90% of them. The programming limit doesn't work alone, however. It's keyed both to the current and the long-range strength of the installation.

"Barracks are programmed not to exceed 90 percent of the current or long-range requirement, whichever is the lesser," Behrmann says.

After determining his requirements, the commander then matches those requirements against current assets.

"The commander looks at his barracks assets in three ways," says Behrmann. "Are the assets acceptable to satisfy the mission? Could they be made acceptable through modification? Do we need new buildings?"

The answers to these questions have a direct impact on whether or not you live in new barracks. □

are located near high-cost metropolitan areas.

Another plus for the barracks is convenience. They are close to where soldiers work so there's little or no commuting. There's entertainment, sports facilities, PXs and medical facilities nearby.

"You have everything right here," says Pvt. I Martinez Chapman, Company C, 3d U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, Va. "You have free laundry, your own game room and you don't have to go out and spend money. You've also got lots of friends here and you can meet different people."

There are many soldiers who are quite content living in the barracks.

"I'm happy with the barracks," says Sp5 Barbara Reams, a two-year veteran of barracks life at Fort Myer. "If I weren't happy, or I thought my privacy was being invaded or I didn't have enough privileges for what I want to do,

I would have moved out long ago. To me it's worth the basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) and separate rations I'm technically giving up. The only thing I would use an apartment for would be the same thing I use the barracks for—sleeping and storing my stuff."

Ask single soldiers living in the barracks what they dislike about the barracks, however, and you're bound to get an earful. Here are some comments about life in the barracks:

"On weekends you never know when the first sergeant or the CO might come in. I go out partying on weekends and when I come in I leave my clothes laying around. They come in late in the morning just when I'm getting up and, bang, they've got me. I've been caught five times for leaving clothes around. Weekends should be your own time." *Private I.*

"Sometimes you spend money to go to a motel just to get

some privacy. *Private 1*

"It's like you're forced to live off-post in order to invite friends to visit you. We don't have visitation rights here." *Specialist 4*

Pvt 2 Gordon Brand, a photographer with Headquarters, 20th Engineer Brigade, Fort Bragg, compares his privacy in the barracks to what he experienced in college.

"When I was in college, four of us rented a house that had four bedrooms. Everybody could have their own room. We all had some private space."

According to psychologists, private space is important. Everybody needs space they can call their own—even if it's small. Without such a place, individuals have no place to retreat for security, contemplation or just to be alone without fear of intrusion.

The thing that contributes most to the lack of personal privacy in the barracks is the virtually unlimited access to a soldier's room by first sergeants, platoon sergeants and company commanders without prior notice.

"Even though they have keys to my room, I don't think they should be authorized to walk in unless I'm here," says SSgt. Maurice Simon, Company C, 3d Infantry.

But lack of privacy isn't the only problem in the barracks.

Daily inspections are also cause for concern among soldiers.

"We're treated like children," says a soldier, "subjected to daily inspections that are nothing more than harassment."

PFC Kristy Marshall, 11th Company, 1st Aviation Brigade, Fort Rucker, Ala., generally likes barracks life but she, like many of her peers, can't understand some of the rules.

"If I could change one thing about the barracks," says Marshall, "it would be a toss-up between giving everyone a private room and doing away with the inspections that look for ridiculous things, such as having trash baskets completely

empty and make dirt. That's not natural; people live here. In basic training, they do that stuff to harass you. I thought we were supposed to be adults."

Regular inspections by members of the chain of command are one method of insuring that the barracks are maintained to provide the highest standards of health and cleanliness for all occupants, explains a company commander. Inspections of troop equipment in the barracks insure a high state of readiness of the individual soldier.

Inspections are also designed to insure that each individual's right to live in clean, healthy and safe quarters is respected.

Compounding the complaints these soldiers voiced are the very obvious differences in living standards of soldiers. At some posts, for example, the Army provides a refrigerator; soldiers are allowed telephones in their rooms; contract custodial help cleans common areas; and rooms can be arranged to fit individual taste.

Many posts provide none of these benefits to barracks residents.

What all this means is that Soldier A stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, Soldier B at Fort Bragg, N.C., and Soldier C somewhere overseas, experience different living conditions in the barracks.

Sp4 Donald Simmons, unit armorer, 1st Corps Support Command (COSCOM) at Fort Bragg, has been in the Army for two years and finds his standard of living is going down. He lives in wooden barracks built more than 30 years ago.

"When I was in basic and AIT, the barracks were much better than these permanent party barracks," Simmons says. "Permanent party is supposed to be a step up; this is a step down."

How does he feel seeing his fellow soldiers at Fort Bragg living in newer, more modern barracks? "It brings a person's morale down," he says.

Another soldier says, "Some people on post have real nice barracks, but we're stuck in wooden

barracks with bays. I don't see why everybody can't have it the same, either good or bad."

The reason for much of the inequity isn't easy to pinpoint. Barracks, for example, take time and money to replace. Between identifying the need for new barracks, and the day construction begins, there are numerous government agencies, levels of command and decision-makers who determine whether or not new barracks are built. (See box.)

The policy concerning refrigerators and telephones is more affected by local conditions. DA policy says that refrigerators *may* be provided where kitchen facilities aren't available. Some of the newest barracks have kitchenettes.

However, refrigerators are "permissive" items, as opposed to "essential" items, such as lockers, that must be provided. The installation commander has the option of providing refrigerators if he chooses to do so, providing he has the funds to buy them.

Because local conditions vary greatly, there's no overall DA policy that governs whether individuals may have phones in their rooms.

Usually the decision is made by the installation commander based on local availability of service and the cost and difficulties involved in providing the service. Some of the newest barracks have phone jacks in each room allowing easy and inexpensive installation.

Again, due to different local conditions, there's no single DA policy on housing both men and women in the barracks.

Each post handles such barracks differently. Some separate men and women by floors; some allow men and women in adjoining rooms; others have buildings in the same complex set aside exclusively for men or women. Most posts don't allow members of the opposite sex to visit in each other's rooms.

At Fort Knox, Ky., men and women are on the same floor; however, a partition in the middle





New barracks often resemble civilian apartments, above.



New barracks complex



World War II-era billets and fire "alarm" (foreground).

of the floor keeps them separated.

"I don't like the idea of the partition," says PFC Cheryl Jesse. "There are a lot of companies here that just have the men and women in adjoining rooms. It's working out okay. The partition makes you feel immature . . . that you can't be trusted to live with a male next door to you."

Soldiers are generally enthusiastic about male/female barracks and they see no basis for worrying about men and women having visitation rights.

Most say that if something is going to happen between a man and a woman, it wouldn't happen in the barracks, even if they have rooms next door to each other.

"I lived in co-ed barracks in AIT," says Sp4 William Branley HHC, 18th Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg. "The atmosphere was a lot more civilized. The guys were more well-mannered. Having the women there calmed things down a bit."

A woman specialist four living in a co-ed barracks says that, although "we don't have any problems with people breaking the visitation rules . . . the atmosphere is still like a day care center."

Since most of the soldiers living in the barracks are 18 to 25, they find that barracks life isn't conducive to a social life similar to that of civilians in their age group.

"Barracks life does nothing for my social life," says Branley. "In college dormitories, for example, they're much more lenient about having women visiting in your room. The barracks also have no common areas where you can go with a visitor and talk or have a drink. There's no place outside to walk or sit and, of course, your room is off-limits. On a college campus there are all sorts of places you can go and just talk and socialize."

Army officials point out, however, that the Army and colleges have vastly differing missions. Those missions are what determine the policies and rules under which their members operate.

Basically, colleges try to foster individual accomplishment. Learning is an individual effort. In a college dormitory, there's no need for interdependence among the residents. In fact, students who live in the dorms may not see other residents of the same dorm at any other time during the day.

In the Army, this isn't the case. The mission of the Army is to function as a highly skilled team, primarily in combat, but also during times of peace.

Almost every aspect of military life is geared toward fostering an atmosphere of team spirit and teamwork.

Sometimes the team gets a little too spirited and that becomes another problem—barracks van-

PHOTO BY GARY CLARK FOR ARMY



• The newest Army barracks, top and right, feature well-equipped dayrooms and pleasant rooms with private bathrooms. • At many posts, soldiers are allowed to arrange the rooms as they like and some are allowed private telephones. • Many soldiers, however, still live in World War II-era billets in which the open bays have been divided into cubicles, above.

dalism.

Sp5 Richard Cox, a stenographer in the 1st COSCOM, believes that at least in his unit, part of the problem is the condition of the barracks. "If you give people something nice to take care of, generally they will . . . with a little encouragement," says Cox. "Here, they don't give you anything to take pride in."

Sgt. Ricky Store, Company A, 3d U.S. Infantry, says, "There used to be a lot of vandalism in the barracks. It's settled down some. The common areas get it the worst."

Vandalism often seems to be related to the type of unit that lives in a barracks. One soldier at a large CONUS Army post, for example, says that the barracks of a combat unit assigned to the post are often vandalized by the occupants—broken windows, phones ripped off the walls, holes punched in the walls and doors ripped off the hinges. The

soldier attributes this "at-home" vandalism to the need of these soldiers to let off steam caused by the pressure of their jobs.

Vandalizing of billets isn't limited to combat units, of course. Fort Belvoir, Va., has a relatively new modular barracks complex occupied by soldiers in non-combat MOSs. Yet it has broken windows, shredded window screens and outside light poles with globes shattered.

\* \* \* \* \*

That's some of what life is like in the barracks today. The barracks are free, convenient and an easy place to make friends. They're also noisy, lacking in privacy and, in some case, drab places to live.

One thing is certain about the single soldier and barracks life—everybody has his own opinions about his living conditions. Many soldiers are happy in the barracks.

Some merely tolerate them. Others don't like them.

Alcohol rules, visitation regulations and daily inspections especially grate on barracks residents in the over-21 age group. They argue that, in most cases, they've been away from home a few years, they've experienced life in a variety of ways, they're mature and they're able to take care of themselves without interference from a company commander or first sergeant.

And barracks residents are among a growing minority of soldiers who never really leave their jobs. They complain that no one goes out inspecting soldiers in off-post apartments and the off-post people are seldom called on for details, especially on weekends and holidays.

There's no escaping the fact that the barracks affect the attitudes of single soldiers. Some go so far as to say that if barracks living





There is evidence that various agencies in DA are hearing—and doing something about—such complaints.

"About 1972 we had a competition among architects to come up with innovative approaches to barracks design," says Don Behrmann, assistant for construction, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management). "These architects talked to individual soldiers to find out what their problems were and what they thought barracks should be like."

Lack of privacy was the biggest complaint they heard.

"The architects then designed a dormitory-style standard design for barracks," Behrmann says. "At the heart of this design is a basic room with private bath that repeats itself throughout the facility. It was designed to be occupied by one, two or three people depending on rank."

"We also designed new modular, wooden furniture to go into these barracks, including chairs, beds, desks and lockers," Behrmann says.

The first sergeant, commanding officer and other administrative operations located on the first floor of most barracks, were removed and housed in separate buildings.

"Barracks became just dormitories, places where individuals live, rather than where soldiers live," says Behrmann. "It was an attempt to stay out of the personal life and living space of the individual. There's more of a campus, residential atmosphere now. We've added human scale to our designs."

One of the best examples of this new approach to barracks is the Headquarters Company, Special Activities complex at Fort Myer, Va. Soldiers live in four residence buildings clustered around an administration building in the center of the complex. This building houses all the company offices, the laundry facilities and the CQ desk. The complex has one building reserved for women.

"Each room has its own heating and air conditioning controls, although the controls have to be set within DoD standards," says 1st Lt. Jim Droskinis, company executive officer. "They also have a private bath and shower. People are allowed to have their own telephones installed, one per room, if they pay the installation fee."

Each room is provided a refrigerator by the Army. Contract custodial help cleans all common areas.

These barracks are designed to give the soldier a standard of living that's hard to beat.

"There are two lounges on each floor," says 2d Lt. Richard Lindjord, the unit training and billeting officer. "Each lounge has a color television with remote control, a pay telephone and various kinds of furniture. The maximum number of people that would use each lounge is 18. Each wing has a public address system. You can call the front desk or CQ from anywhere in the building."

Residents are allowed to put anything they want on the walls except nude posters/photographs and they can't use nails or other fasteners that would damage the walls.

Visitation rules at these barracks are similar to those at most Army installations.

"Visitation hours are from 11 a.m. to midnight," says Droskinis. "Residents sign in guests with the CQ. Guests are only allowed in the lounge. They're not allowed in the rooms. This applies to both men and women."

This rule, and others, aren't always popular with the barracks residents. "We have soldiers here from age 18 to 48, but they can't have visitors in their rooms," says Droskinis. "This is very much a morale problem. But we have to enforce the rules, and we do to the best of our abilities. Sometimes it's an unenforceable policy, as well as an unpopular policy. . . . If we catch someone, we take disciplinary action. Residents can have beer in their rooms but not wine or liquor. Some

conditions don't improve they won't stay in the Army. Others have moved off-post at their own expense to avoid barracks life.

Others, and there's really no way to determine how many, have resorted to contract marriages as a way out of the barracks. According to soldiers interviewed, contract marriages are especially attractive to soldiers in the 25- to 30-year age group who are stuck in the barracks because they're still single.

With all the problems, however, most soldiers don't think that extreme changes are necessary to make the barracks more palatable. They suggest such improvements as taking the keys away from everyone except the room occupants; having regular, but not daily inspections, and having occupants present to open the room for inspection; allowing soldiers to decorate and arrange the rooms as they see fit.



Barracks row at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., about 1885, above, reflects the spartan lifestyle of soldiers of that era. Barracks have changed considerably since then.



Modern soldiers say privacy is still lacking in the barracks, but it's certainly improved over this squad room at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., sometime before World War II.

of the upper grade NCOs don't like that. More than half of our people living here are 30 or older so the rules grate on them some."

(In fact, AR 210-65 does *not* ban wine or liquor from the barracks. However, major commands (MACOMs) can, and do, impose such a ban. What decorations are allowed on barracks walls is also the decision of commanders. Army regulation allows most decoration except nude photographs or posters.)

If the Headquarters, Support Activity barracks are the top rung of the standard of living ladder, then the bottom rung is probably occupied by soldiers of the 1st Corps Support Command (COSCOM) at Fort Bragg.

The men and women of COSCOM still live in World War II era wooden barracks. There are no private telephones here, or even a pay phone in each building. Private bathrooms and showers are a dream

The bays have been partitioned off to provide individual cubicles, but there are no doors and the partitions don't extend to the ceilings.

Most of the soldiers still have metal beds and wall lockers. Although they're authorized a desk, some don't have one.

Bathroom facilities are limited. In the one latrine on the first floor of each building, there are six sinks and six toilets to serve about 25 people. A single shower stall features metal walls, cement floors and three shower heads. In the women's buildings, the shower heads are separated by curtains; in the men's they're not.

For the soldiers of COSCOM, barracks life is dull, dreary and noisy.

In one of the women's buildings SOLDIERS visited, many of the cubicles didn't have doors. (In men's buildings, none of the cubicles are provided doors.) Those cubicles without doors had tacked-up sheets, blankets and ponchos as

substitutes.

Sgt. Susan Chaplin, Pvt. 2 Linda Cardoza and Pvt. 1 Wanda Starr aren't happy about living under such conditions.

"My recruiter told me everything would be just like home," Chaplin says. "It's not. I've talked to people who just came in the Army who have better living conditions than I do. It doesn't affect my job performance but it affects my morale. These barracks aren't fit for people to stay in."

On the day SOLDIERS visited, Cardoza was the barracks guard. She's on duty 24 hours and is responsible for insuring the security of the building. Only residents are allowed in the building.

"My recruiter told me that the barracks would be like a college dormitory," Cardoza says with a glance at her surroundings. "I just came out of high school. I've enjoyed the Army except for the living conditions."

Simple things like getting phone messages become hassles for these soldiers.

"We don't have a phone in the barracks," Starr says. "Calls for us come to the headquarters building. However, we often don't get the calls because the CQ or CQ runner doesn't want to come all the way down here to get us."

These examples reveal the good and bad sides of barracks life in the Army today. The barracks will never be perfect, nor will they ever please everyone. But the Army is moving to improve barracks design, construction and appearance. And, the Army also hopes to improve the quality of life in the barracks. These changes will take time, money, and command interest at all levels.

Soldiers say a lot can be done, now, to make the barracks more like home. Command interest in the lifestyle of soldiers who live in the barracks, plus a little imagination and understanding can go a long way toward making the barracks more like home. Money isn't the only answer. □





# KEEPIN' FIT

Add zip  
to your life  
and feel better  
doing it.

Helen Kay Ellsworth  
Photos by  
Sp5 David Polewski

“ONE, two, three, ONE! One, two, three, TWO!”

Without doubt, the P.T. workout is one of the best-known aspects of Army life. It's a recognized necessity that soldiers must stay in top physical condition to be fully prepared for combat at all times.

But what about librarians, dentists, secretaries, clerks and housewives? They, and countless others, are also stooping, straining and stretching.

The United States is in the midst of an all-out exercise boom. It's reflected in many ways. According to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports (PCPFS), Americans today are buying more bicycles than cars. And sports fashions, athletic supplies and footwear have developed into major industries.

A little more than a century ago, human muscle provided nearly a third of the energy needed to keep factories and farms running. With the development of technology and modern machinery, muscles contribute less than one percent today. But the need for muscle activity remains.

“Exercise is important to maintain good health,” says Glenn V. Swengros, Director of Federal-State Relations, PCPFS. “Humans require regular and vigorous physical activity. Muscles need to be used. If not, they deteriorate and wither. Then you're left with an under-muscled body and lack the energy and endurance needed to get through the day,” he says.

Swengros breaks physical fitness down into four components—muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance and flexibility.

- “Muscular strength is measured by the amount of force you can exert with a single contraction,” he says. “For example, how heavy a weight can you lift?”

- “Muscular endurance is determined by how long you can continue an activity. How long you can carry a heavy suitcase, for instance.



# DOIN' IT INDOORS

Thirty  
minutes  
three times a week  
maintains  
physical fitness  
levels

BEFORE starting a strenuous workout, your body needs a five-minute warming up period. Bending, stretching and running in place get your heart and lungs going and increase the mobility of the joints. That reduces the possibility of excessive strain.

The following warming up exercises concentrate on stretching the lower back to prevent lower backache.

**Bend and Reach.** Stand erect, feet shoulder width apart, arms extended over head. Stretch as high as possible, keeping heels on ground. Bending at the knees, reach with both arms between legs as far as possible, touching the ground behind. Hold for 10 to 20 counts and return to starting position. Repeat two to three

times.

**Flexed-leg back stretch.** Stand erect, feet shoulder width apart, arms at side. Slowly bend over, touching the ground between the feet. Flex at the knees. Hold for 10 to 20 counts. Repeat two to three times.

**Alternate knee pull.** Lie on back, feet extended, hands at side. Pull one leg to chest, grasp with both arms and hold for a five count. Then return to the starting position. Repeat the procedure with the other leg. Do three repetitions with each leg.

**Double knee pull.** Lie on back, feet extended, hands at side. Pull both legs to chest, lock arms around legs, pull buttocks slightly off ground. Hold for 10 to 20 counts.

Once your body has been suffi-

ciently prepared, then you're ready for conditioning exercises.

Three basic exercises improve muscle tone, increase muscle strength, promote good posture and help develop flexibility.

**Sit-up, arms crossed.** Lie on back, arms crossed in front, hands grasping opposite shoulders. Pull up to sitting position. Return to starting position. Repeat 10 to 15 times.

**Torso twist.** Lie on back, fingers laced behind neck, knees bent, feet flat on the ground. (For best effect, secure your feet under something to prevent them from lifting.) Pull upper body to upright position and twist, touching the right knee with the left elbow. Return to starting position. Repeat twisting in the opposite direction. Exhale on the way up, inhale on the way down. Repeat five to 15 times. Keep back rounded.

**Horizontal arm circles.** Stand erect, arms extended sideways at shoulder height, palms up. Make small circles backward with hands and arms. Reverse, turn palms down and do small circles forward. Repeat 15 to 20 times.

**Giant arm circles.** Stand erect, feet shoulder width apart, arms at sides. Bring arms upward and sideways, crossing overhead, completing a full arc in front of body. Do equal number in each direction. Repeat 10 times.

**Push-up.** Lie prone, face down, hands outside shoulders, fingers pointing forward, feet on floor. Straighten arms, raising the body and keeping back straight. Return to starting position. Repeat 10 to 20 times.

**Quarter knee bends.** Stand erect, hands on hips, feet comfortably spaced. Bend

• "Cardiovascular endurance is a measure of how well your system can transport oxygen-containing blood to your body cells.

• "Flexibility is simply the ability of the muscle to extend to its full length.

"A good physical fitness program will affect all four components," Swengros says. "Some of the books and gadgets that promise to get you physically fit in just ten minutes a day, without sweat or strain, won't work. They may increase muscle strength, but that's only one of the four essential components."

The amount of exercise needed varies from person to person. The American Medical Association recommends 30 to 60 min-

utes daily as a minimum.

For many people that's just not possible. Swengros says that three exercise bouts of 30 minutes a week will pretty much maintain fitness levels. "But this won't be enough to improve fitness," he warns. "To condition your body to do increasing amounts of work, you need to work out at least four or five times a week."

Both Swengros and the American Medical Association emphasize that a weekend session of exercises is not enough to do any real good.

To improve physical fitness, the exercises must be continuous, rhythmical and involve large muscle groups. The best activities for this are running, swimming, cycling and

cross-country skiing. The activities must be sustained at least 20 minutes with a target goal of 45-60 minutes.

Want to live longer? A ten-year study of longevity by the University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA) School of Public Health and the California Human Population Laboratory, ending in 1975, concluded that regular exercise, in combination with other good health habits, can help raise the life expectancy of men by as much as 11 years, and women by seven years.

An estimated 600,000 Americans die each year from heart attacks—nearly as many as the deaths from all the Nation's wars combined. There is growing concern that the physical inactivity associated with modern life is contribu-



ees to 45 degrees, keeping heels on floor. Return to starting position. Repeat 20 times.

**Single leg raises.** Sit erect, hands on side of chair seat for balance. Legs extended at angle to floor. Raise left leg waist-high, return to starting position. Repeat with right leg waist-high and return. Repeat 10 to 15 times.

**Heel raises.** Stand erect, hands on hips, feet together. Raise body on toes, return to starting position. Repeat 20 times.

After the muscular strength and endurance exercises, you're ready for calisthenic activities which improve the efficiency and capacity of the lungs, heart and blood vessels. These can be done indoors when the weather doesn't permit outdoor exercising.

**Jog in place.** Raise each foot at least four inches off the floor and jog in place for three to six minutes.

**Side hop.** Start at attention. Swing arms downward and upward, touching hands above head (arms straight) while moving feet sideward and apart in a single jumping motion. Spring back to starting position. Repeat 30 to 50 times.

End all exercise sessions with a five minute cool down period to allow your body to gradually return to its pre-exercise condition. This can be done by simply walking around the room until breathing returns to pre-exercise rates.

To improve physical fitness the exercise must be continuous, rhythmical and involve large muscle groups. The best activities to do this are running, swimming, cycling and cross-country skiing.

*Adapted from An Introduction to Physical Fitness and Adult Physical Fitness, prepared by The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.*

leading to a host of ailments. Regular activity—as part of a total treatment plan rather than used alone—helps reduce obesity and hypertension.

But it's not just a matter of living longer. Exercise reduces chronic fatigue and helps make you look, feel and work better.

In cooperation with the Public Health Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration began a three-times-a-week exercise program several years ago for 259 male employees aged 35 to 55. A storeroom in the basement of a Washington, D.C. office building was converted into a physical fitness room.

After a year, the results were impressive. Almost all the participants said they felt better. Eighty-

nine percent of the men reported improved stamina and more than 40 percent reported that they slept more soundly. Sixty percent had lost weight.

Swengros says that a rousing exercise session can help minimize stress and relieve mental and physical tensions. Researchers have found that exercisers can work harder mentally and physically, enjoy work more and find normal routines less boring.

Some research even indicates that running can help improve the moods of mentally depressed people.

When you're out in the field training, chances are you're getting plenty of exercise. But if you're assigned to a less active job, your body needs additional exercise.

The PCPFS estimates that the lower backache, usually a result of neglected muscles, accounts for a billion dollars of lost output for American businesses each year.

"If you sit a lot," Swengros explains, "the muscles in your thighs stay in the shortened position. If your abdominal muscles are in shape, they keep the pelvis in line. If they become weak, the thigh muscles tend to tilt the pelvis forward, shortening your lower back muscles. Then one day you bend over to pick up something and . . . watch out!"

If all this convinces you to make a late New Year's resolution and make time in your daily routine for more exercise, do one thing before you start. See a doctor. Individuals who have been inactive for some time, especially those with chronic medical problems, previous injuries, or who are over 35, should have a medical evaluation before beginning an exercise program.

Don't go out the first day and try to set a world's record. Start slowly and build toward your goal. Endurance is developed by "overloading" your body with a little extra exercise at each workout. In this way, you can gradually run faster and farther, and play harder and longer.

Your goal as a healthy person should be to get your heart pumping

at 60 to 75 percent of its expected maximum heart rate (MHR), Swengros says. The MHR is the fastest your heart can possibly beat. It is figured by subtracting your age from 220. If you're 35 years old, your MHR is 185 (220 minus 35). So your goal would be to raise your normal heart rate to 60-75 percent of 185—or between 111 to 139 beats per minute for about 20 minutes.

To find your heart rate, place your second and third fingertips over your wrist and count the number of pulse beats for ten seconds. Then multiply by six to get your pulse rate for one minute.

Swengros suggests that you set a specific time during your day for exercise and make it part of your routine. Wear clothing that won't restrict your movements.

Different exercises produce different results. Rhythmic activities such as running, rowing and skipping rope help increase the function of the heart muscle; sit-ups tone the abdominal muscles.

"If you experience pain in the chest, nausea, extreme breathlessness or trembling, STOP," Swengros says. "These are warning signals from your body that you're doing too much."

Equipment such as the treadmill, the stationary bicycle, the rowing machine and jumping rope can aid the indoor exerciser. But Swengros says "Any piece of equipment that moves you instead of you moving it, isn't worth much."

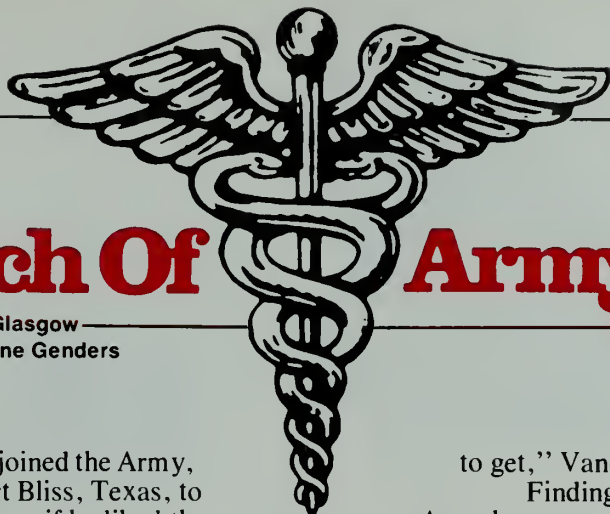
If you're considering joining a local indoor exercise club, make sure it's convenient to your location. Check it for variety of equipment, qualifications of instructors and cleanliness. Visit the club at the same time of day when you would be most likely to use it.

"If you do join an exercise club," Swengros says, "don't expect it to do the work for you. How much you get out of a facility will be strictly up to you."

And that's true of physical conditioning as a whole. You have to put time, effort and sweat into it. But that's a small investment for a big payoff . . . your health and probably a longer life. □







# In Search Of Army Doctors

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

Illustration by Anne Genders

BEFORE Michael Wilburger joined the Army, recruiters flew him out to Fort Bliss, Texas, to meet his future boss—and to see if he liked the place.

Then he got a letter from the Pentagon, guaranteeing he'd be working at Fort Bliss.

When he finally signed up, he did not stand in lines waiting for uniforms, haircuts and bedding.

Why the special treatment?

To the Army, he's a special person. Now a captain, Wilburger is a licensed physician who has special training in treating diseases of the mind. He is just one of many specialists the Army needs, but is having a hard time finding.

The Army lost its main sources of skilled physicians when the draft ended in 1973. By 1977, the shortage of doctors in the Army became critical—and the future looked even more bleak.

Today, the Army is winning its battle for doctors with an all-out medical recruiting campaign. There still aren't enough to go around, but the campaign has reversed the trend.

For the first time since 1973, the Army is gaining more doctors than it's losing. In the past two years, Army Medical Department personnel counselors have recruited more than 600 new physicians. It won't be an easy job, but they plan to increase that number in coming years.

"We're not looking for the high school or college grads who are scrambling for their first job. We're after a segment of society that's in the \$80,000 bracket," says Lt. Col. William Vance, Chief of the Army Surgeon General's Active Force Recruiting Operations Branch.

"We're trying to sell a '59 Studebaker to a group that can afford a Mercedes! Many of our clients belong to the country club, drive a Mercedes and can command an income of \$85,000. We're not competitive in dollars. I can only offer them up to \$42,000."

Despite the pay lag, the Army's medical needs are many and varied.

"We run the largest comprehensive health care system in the country. We need doctors and specialists just like any major hospital or health care system. We recruit for all the health professions, but our bread-and-butter is the doctor. He is the most difficult

to get," Vance says.

Finding specialists is even harder. The Army has an urgent need for more people in almost all medical specialties. Just to meet its peacetime needs, another 100 general surgeons must be recruited. The Army has only half the ear-nose-and-throat specialists it needs. And, somehow, another 18 radiologists must be persuaded to leave civilian life, where many earn \$100,000 a year.

To find these and the other health care officers needed by the Army, Vance has 47 hand-picked Army officers working as recruiters across the country. Most are captains or majors. Some ask their career branches for the duty. Others are named by their branch. Either way, each officer is screened carefully before being accepted. No one gets the job against his will.

"If they've been successful officers—if they've had a series of good efficiency reports, and are self-starters who can work with limited supervision—they'll do just fine.

"Having an ego helps. It can be very hurtful and frustrating out there. You may work-up 10 or 15 doctors before you get one. You put in a lot of time on each one. But at the last minute, the doctor may decide, 'Not this year.'

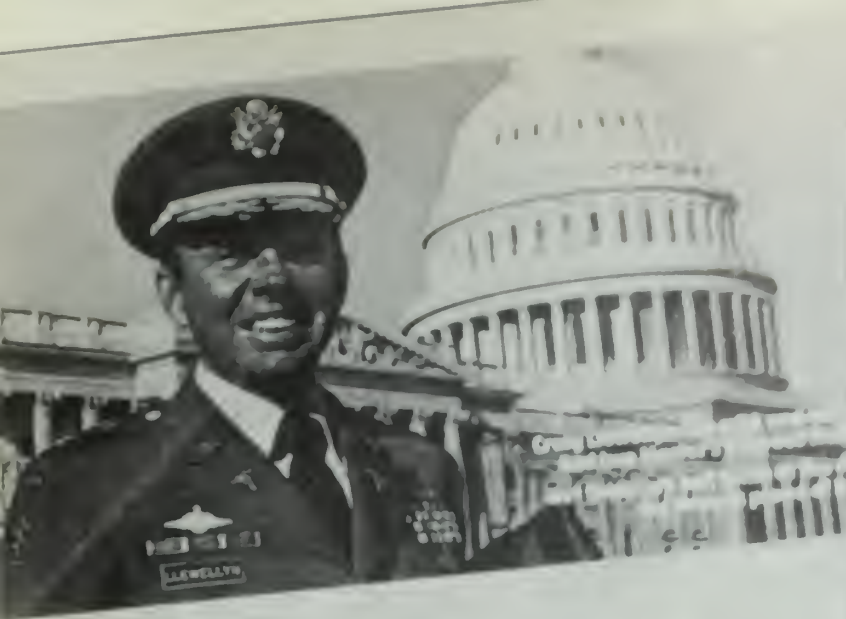
"It makes you want to go bash your head against the wall. But, you have to get up again. It takes a certain personality to do this work," Vance says.

"We give the recruiters training, programs, travel allowances, nice offices . . . and turn them loose. They are given a geographic area. They have to get established in their areas—get to know the programs, the teaching hospitals, and the associations," he says.

Recruiting doctors is not new. Many towns, hospitals and corporations pay civilian employment referral agencies as much as \$10,000 for each doctor hired. To compete, the Army has had to expand its health professions recruiting program.

"In the last two years, we've more than doubled the number of recruiters in the network," says Maj. Julius White, who heads the search for doctors in 15 north-central states.

"Our funding has more than tripled. We now go out and see physicians on their own ground. We have more training conferences. We've been able to



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HOSPITAL  
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1

Advertisements, left and center, seek to reach qualified physicians through professional publications, such as the one above.

get professional-looking furniture—so when a physician comes in to talk to us, he isn't looking at an old, gray desk and gray filing cabinet.

"We have to offer a certain amount of sophistication to these professionals. We're in a competitive market. The people we want are also being recruited by the civilian world."

Years ago, civilian recruiting firms began flying doctors to the town or hospital where they might work. The Army adopted the idea about 18 months ago.

"It's a great sales tool," White says. "It does two things. It allows these people to look over the area, and talk to people they would be working for. It also allows the Army a chance to sit down and look at the person from a professional point of view."

"Even though the Army is short of physicians, we're still looking for quality. There is a selection process that begins when the person first talks to one of our counselors."

Before entering the Army, each doctor's license, education and background are checked. Each doctor must also be interviewed by an Army physician who specializes in that doctor's field. "Our counselors sometimes discourage certain people from applying as we do not operate under any quota system," White says. "A few people who apply are trying to get away from something. We have to make sure it's not going to embarrass the Army."

"For instance, we had one doctor who was waiting for orders. We found out he had been involved in questionable medical practice. It was the counselor's duty to make this information known."

White has 13 officers to cover the 57 medical schools in his area and two or three conventions a

month.

"We try to get to each school once or twice a quarter. In many cases, we hold seminars or have a military physician with us. He can talk to the students about some of the experiences he's had in the military as a physician."

"But for the most part, we try to talk one-on-one with the students."

"When we go to conventions, it's for the exposure. We want these professionals to know the Army wants and needs them. We want them to consider us as an alternative," White says.

What can the Army offer a physician?

"You have to find out their needs and try to satisfy them. Some come in for education; internship, residency or fellowship. Some want teaching positions. Others want to travel," says Capt. Roger Baderschneider. Based in Orlando, Fla., Baderschneider has brought 39 doctors into the Army over the last two years.

"Not all physicians earn more outside the Army. We are very competitive with some of the specialties. Others—like radiologists and orthopedic surgeons—earn far more outside. You have to hit them with something they want, beyond the dollar. We have gotten some of these people in for the simple reason that they have made their money on the outside, and want to come in for other reasons," Baderschneider says.

The problems of running a private practice in civilian life also help recruiters fill medical ranks. "You have to hire clerks to do the billing, and deal with Medicaid, Medicare and welfare agencies. To get paid, you have to fill out all kinds of forms. That's a lot of paperwork and it drives people away from private





## In Search Of Army Doctors

practice," says Capt. James Whitmire, a successful recruiter who works out of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Most physicians didn't go into medicine to run paperwork, but they end up spending a lot of time on administration. We have it in the military, but it's not anything like you find in private practice."

Physicians also leave private practice because of malpractice insurance rates. It can cost doctors as much as \$30,000 a year, yet few feel they can afford to work without it. Even a nuisance lawsuit can cost a fortune in legal fees. Military physicians normally can't be sued for malpractice.

"Another reason," Whitmire says, "is that some physicians have been beating themselves to death, working 16 or 18 hours a day. In private practice, your patients call you day and night. You have to see them. You don't have someone to cover for you, every second or third night."

Even when a doctor is willing to join, it will be months before he or she will be in uniform. "It takes time to check things out, and to process them. You could be working with the same individual for a year or two. Normally, you work with one for six to eight months. Right now, I'm working with people who will be coming in next July," Whitmire says.

"Most of our transactions are negotiated. The physician says, 'I will come in the Army as a neurosurgeon for three years, if you will station me at Madigan Army Medical Center.' We come back with a letter that says, 'You have been selected . . . you will be assigned to Madigan . . . and can anticipate being there for the duration of your commitment.'"

"There's a clause in there that says in case of hostilities or national crisis, the deal's off and you're in the pool," Vance says.

"We also make assurances as to what they'll be doing, and the grade in which they'll start serving," he says.

The military rank given a physician upon entering the Army varies from captain to colonel, depending on background, education and experience. Most come in as Army majors, with a total salary of \$36,000 a year.

Vance's recruiters are also seeking medical students who are willing to serve in the Army later, in exchange for paid schooling now. Under the Health Professions Scholarship Program, the Army offers paid training only to those who have been accepted by a recognized school. "Medical schools only accept one out of every 14 people who apply. We get people every year who get their acceptance letter from med school, and suddenly start wondering how they're going to

pay for it. Again, we offer an alternative. We pay tuition, books and any expenses normally incurred by a student in the same school. We also give them \$400 a month," Vance says.

The total cost for one student may be as high as \$35,000 for four years. In return, students undergo active duty for training during school breaks and, upon graduation, serve four years as uniformed doctors. Last year, 330 signed up for the program.

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"One of the big problems we have in attracting people is that so many see the Army as interpreted by Uncle Charlie who was a sergeant in North Africa in 1943—and by what they see on the late-late show," Vance says.

An unusual boost to the Army's efforts to recruit qualified physicians comes from the popular television show, M.A.S.H. It helps tell the story of Army medicine.

"M.A.S.H. is good for our efforts," Vance says. "You never see criticism for the way they practice medicine. They practice good medicine."

M.A.S.H. is humorous, but it also shows dedicated, compassionate medical professionals fighting to save the lives of young soldiers wounded during the Korean War.

"It also displays a kind of fellowship that I think anyone would want to be a part of. There's a quiet respect for the commander, Col. Potter. He's a competent physician trying to take a bunch of civilian docs and run an adequate treatment facility.

"I think it helps us . . . it shows we're human.

"When civilian physicians take a look at us as people—and see what we're doing in the hospitals—our success rate is much higher. Last year, 60 percent of the doctors who flew out to look us over, ended up putting on a green suit. They say, 'Hey! You're doing the same things we are!'"

"In some cases, we're doing it better! The system can sell itself," Vance says. Visitors often learn the Army is the primary source of medical research and development in America. It is an undisputed leader in developing vaccines and in treating severe burns.

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The Army is still about 1,000 doctors short of its peacetime needs. But, with the increased emphasis on recruiting, it may be only a matter of time before the Army gets over the doctor shortage.

"We're getting better . . . faster than we thought we would," Vance says. "In the long range, we're going to get out of the hole." □

# focus on people



Practice makes perfect

**Practice makes perfect—***PFC Norman McFarland* knows how to get what he wants out of life—also it! The Fort Bragg, N.C., paratrooper practices roping gas cans to keep sharp.

The first shoes I ever wore were cowboy boots and I've been wearing them ever since," says the 20-year-old native of Blue Earth, Minn. "I hope to have my own ranch in Arizona one day."

McFarland gets back on a horse whenever he has the chance. Last year he won almost \$1,500 competing in rodeos. He enters such events as bronco riding and reining (a series of high-speed gallops, 180-degree pivots and 90-degree turns).

With 15 jumps to his credit, McFarland sees a similarity between cowboys and paratroopers. "You have to be in good shape for both jobs. And there's a pride I've never seen matched!"

**Example of courage—**When *Paul Bricker* lost his voice in 1972 due to a throat cancer, his future in teaching didn't seem very bright. But, because of speech therapy and his tremendous effort, Bricker learned to "talk" by swallowing air.

The Fort Devens, Mass., employee was recently named "DA Handicapped Employee of the Year." The award was established in 1968 to recognize the achievements of outstanding handicapped employees.

Not only did Bricker continue his plans to teach full-time at the Intelligence School, he was rated as the

best of the more than 200 instructors. The retired Army veteran of 22 years service also assists at local hospitals as a speech therapist.

**High Honor—**Little did *Capt. Vicky Sheldon* realize when she enlisted to attend the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing where that path would lead her. Twelve years later, she now serves as personal nurse to President Carter and the White House staff.

It is believed that Sheldon is the first Army nurse to serve in this capacity.

**Cool and superb skill—***Capt. Gene Petryk*, a 3d Support Command soldier, was recently awarded the Broken Wing Aviation Award. The award recognizes the skill he displayed when his helicopter's engine failed at 800 feet.

Petryk, who has been flying for six years, was able to land safely in a nearby barley field. The incident occurred in Germany last summer.

**Knowledge pays off—**It was chemistry! *1st Lt. Donn R. Richards* of Fort Jackson, S.C., invented a cheap

**Example of courage**







High Honor



Cool and superb skill



Knowledge pays off

way to remove damaging salt water contaminants from two Civil War era cannons donated to the post museum.

Richards produced a chemical reaction by wrapping the cannons in alumi-

num foil and submerging them in a mixture of water and lye. His method of cleaning the cannons cost \$120. The original estimated cost of restoring the cannons for display was about \$5,000.

The cannons were manufactured in England in 1862 and are believed to be the only two of their type in existence. They were aboard a Confederate blockade runner sunk by Union forces. They remained in the Atlantic Ocean for more than 100 years before being salvaged by an archeological expedition.

**Ultramarathon**—There



Ultramarathon

aren't many people who would even try to run 70 miles at a stretch, but *PFC Lloyd Hemenway* tried and succeeded. To help raise money for the American Cancer Society, the Fort Bragg, N.C., administrative specialist maintained a steady pace of just under eight mph for an incredible nine hours, four minutes.

"Every year I pick a cause, and run for the people who can't run. My mother died of a blood clot when I was nine," Hemenway explains.

More than 50 persons sponsored Hemenway in the Highland Run, held in Fayetteville.





# Anyone Can Cook **DINNER FOR TWO**

Story and photos by Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bani



I RECENTLY PAID \$92.35 (tax and tip included) for a dinner for two at a Washington, D.C. restaurant. The food was great, the service excellent and the restaurant warm and pleasant.

But \$92 for a dinner for two? No way! My mother used to feed a family of eight for a month on less money than that. That's two day's pay for a sergeant major and most E4s would have to work a week for that much money. Obviously the average soldier can't afford many nights on the town like that.

So what we need are some alternatives. First, you can take your date for a delightful dinner "Underneath the Arches." That'll really impress 'em. Or, being in the Army you can always go to the dining facility. Do you know that you can have more than 30 dinners for two in the mess hall for \$92 (without taxes or tips)? A third alternative is to cook the dinner yourself.

So, at the risk of speeding up the aging process of the Pillsbury Dough Boy and depriving him of the questionable joys of puberty, I decided to write an article on cooking.

This article is aimed at the beginner. So if you don't know how to cook, are afraid to cook or have kitchen expertise that's stalled at the spaghetti and

meatball level, then this article is for you.

If you think that chicken cacciatore is a rooster in hot pursuit of a conservative Englishman, that rice pilaf is a French torch singer and that fettucini is the Italian who wrote *Madame Butterfly*, then read on. On the other hand, if you're on a first name basis with Julia Child, turn directly to "Mindbenders."

For those still with me, I'll explain the guidelines I used for selecting the recipes. First, they had to be dinners for two costing \$10 or less. Next, they had to take less than 90 minutes to prepare. Finally, they had to be simple to prepare. Keeping these in mind, here we go.

To begin with, you need a kitchen or at least access to one. If you live in the barracks, use your date's kitchen and treat him or her like a guest in their own home. If you both live in the barracks, then maybe you should turn to page 6.

Now once you're in a kitchen, there are certain rules you should always observe:

1. Never use the highest setting on the range unless you're boiling water or branding cattle.
2. Prepare as much of the meal as you can before your guest arrives.

3. Place all the dishes, glasses, silver and napkins you're going to need on the table but never—I repeat, never—set the table in advance. I'll tell you why. Your guest will probably ask, "Is there anything I can do to help?" You say, "Yes, would you mind setting the table." This accomplishes three things. It avoids hurt feelings. It makes the guest feel needed. And, most important of all, it keeps your dinner companion out of the way. This is especially true if the table is in another room . . . like the attic.

4. Because this is your first venture in the kitchen, I've included several meals with frozen vegetables. In the future, when your confidence begins to build, keep in mind that "fresh is best." Fresh

vegetables look better, taste better and rarely take longer to prepare than frozen vegetables.

5. The most important rule is organization. Before you start cooking, read the recipe at least once. Then gather all the ingredients and try to arrange them in the order in which you're going to use them. And finally, be sure there's an open bottle of wine within reach at all times. This is especially necessary if the recipe calls for wine.

The first meal for the fledgling gourmet cook is Chicken First Sergeant over noodles (or rice), served with mixed vegetables and lettuce wedge salad with Thousand Island dressing. (This recipe works equally well with pork chops.)

### Chicken First Sergeant

- 3 boned chicken breasts cut in half (6 pieces)
- 1 can chicken broth
- 2 cups of white wine
- 1 bay leaf
- ½ teaspoon thyme
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 small onion chopped
- 1 carrot sliced
- 1½ tablespoons flour
- 1 can mushroom buttons

Melt the butter in a large frying pan over a medium heat and lightly brown the

chicken on both sides (about 5 minutes each side). When that's done, pour off any excess grease and add the remaining ingredients except for the flour and mushrooms. Bring to a boil, then turn down the heat, cover the pan and let it simmer for about an hour. After an hour, remove the chicken from the pan and add the mushrooms. Then dissolve the flour in ¼ cup of water. Add to the pan and stir until the sauce thickens. Place the chicken on a bed of noodles and pour the sauce on top.

**Noodles.** Follow the package instructions to make enough noodles for

four suggested servings. Start heating the water after the chicken has cooked about 45 minutes. When the water is boiling, follow instructions on the package. After draining the noodles, add 1 tablespoon of butter and stir until melted. Put the noodles on a serving plate and top with the chicken and sauce.

**Vegetables.** About the time you start the noodles, you should start the vegetables. Again follow package instructions.

**Salad.** Your salad is just a quarter of a small head of lettuce served with Thousand Island dressing.

The entire meal takes 70 minutes to prepare and costs less than \$6. It's quick, inexpensive and delicious. Wine, bread and dessert (covered later in the article) will bring the cost to about \$10.

The second meal I selected is baked ham with raisin sauce, fresh green beans and candied sweet potatoes. I'll leave the salad choice to you, such as your favorite tossed salad.



### Shavetail Ham

The ham is the easiest part of this meal to prepare. All you do is place a 1½ to 2-pound boneless ham in a 350 degree oven for about an hour, remove and decorate it with pineapple rings and cherries and sprinkle it with a tablespoon of brown sugar. Return it to the oven for another 15 minutes. Then, turn off the heat and leave it there until you're ready to serve.

### Raisin Sauce

- ¼ cup firmly packed brown sugar
- 1½ tablespoon cornstarch
- ⅓ tablespoon salt
- 8 whole cloves
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ cup raisins
- 1 cup beer (or cider)

• Cornish hens, opposite page. • Boneless ham, left. • Chicken, right. • Steak, bottom right. These are the basics for quickly prepared gourmet meals.

Take the juice from 2 cans of beer. Drink all of it but 1 cup. Combine the cup of beer and the rest of the ingredients in a small pan over a medium to low heat and stir until thick and hot (about 10 minutes). Before serving, add 1 tablespoon of butter. This sauce should be started when you return the ham to the oven, and it should be served very hot.

**Green Beans.** Before you start the raisin sauce, place 2 large handfuls of green beans, from which you have removed the tips, into a pot of boiling water. Cover and turn down the heat. Allow to simmer for about 15 minutes. Drain and serve with a few dots of butter.

**Candied Sweet Potatoes.** I used the frozen sweet potatoes with this meal. Follow package instructions and cook them in the oven at the same time you're baking the ham.

This meal takes about 90 minutes to prepare. The ham is the most expensive item. The ham I used cost about \$7 but there was enough left over for another meal and a couple of sandwiches.





The third menu is Cornish game hens, wild rice, fresh carrots and cold asparagus salad. This meal always looks spectacular and is ideal for that extra special occasion like your equal holiday birthday.

**Game Hens.** Take the hens from the freezer the night before and let them thaw in the refrigerator overnight. When the hens are thawed, remove the neck and giblets that are stuffed inside the bird. Do with them what you please. The next step is to wash the birds and liberally salt the insides. Baste the birds with the sauce described below and place them in the oven following the label instructions, usually a 350 degree pre-heated oven for 75 minutes.

**Basting sauce.** Mix equal parts of butter, honey and orange juice (two tablespoons of each should be enough) in a small pan and heat until the butter is melted

and blended. Remove from the heat and brush it on the hens before you put them in the oven and let them cook with the sauce on them.

**Carrots.** Peel and slice carrots into sticks. Put them into boiling water, cover and turn down the heat. Let them simmer for 20 minutes. Drain, dot with butter and serve.

**Wild rice.** For this meal I used Uncle Somebody's long grain and wild rice following the package instructions. I served it as a separate dish rather than stuffing the hens to cut down on the cooking time. It generally takes an additional 20 minutes for the birds to cook

when stuffed. Besides, I never really feel right feeding someone to stuff it.

#### Asparagus Salad

1 can white asparagus  
lettuce

10 pitted black olives cut in half  
1 cup spicy Italian dressing

The night before, place the asparagus and olives in a bowl and pour the dressing over them. Cover and let them sit overnight. Before serving, drain the asparagus and olives and lay them on a bed of lettuce.

This meal always looks and tastes great. It takes a full 90 minutes to prepare but it only costs \$6.50.

The main dish in the final meal is Steak on a Shingle, hasselback potatoes, stuffed mushroom caps and spinach salad. Since the potatoes take the longest to cook, we'll begin with them.

#### Hasselback Potatoes

3 medium sized potatoes  
2 tablespoons butter  
Salt and pepper to taste  
2 tablespoons bread crumbs  
3 tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese

Peel and cut each potato in half. Place flat side down and make a series of thin cuts with a knife, stopping about one-half inch from the bottom. Do not slice all the way through. Place the potatoes flat side down in a buttered baking dish. Dot with butter and season to taste. Bake in a 350 degree oven for 30 minutes. Add more butter and bread crumbs. Bake for 10 minutes. Add grated cheese and bake another 10 minutes.

#### Stuffed Mushroom Caps

8 large mushrooms  
1 package frozen crab cakes  
2 tablespoons butter

Wash the mushrooms and remove and save the stems. Allow 2 crab cakes to thaw and place a tablespoon of the filling into each mushroom cap. Dot with butter and bake in 350 degree oven for 15

minutes

#### Steak on a Shingle

2 slices beef tenderloin (about 2 inches thick)  
2 tablespoons butter  
Salt and pepper to taste  
1½ teaspoons rosemary  
3 ounces cognac  
½ cup cream  
8 mushroom stems (sliced)  
2 pieces toasted bread  
2 teaspoons soy sauce  
1½ teaspoons flour  
¼ cup milk  
2 teaspoons parsley flakes

Melt the butter in a pan over a medium heat. Add the beef, sprinkle with salt, pepper and one half of the parsley and rosemary. Cook for 4 to 5 minutes or until browned. Turn the meat and brown the other side. (This will give you a rare steak. If you prefer medium, cook each side for an additional minute or two. If you like your steak well done, then you're ruining perfectly good pieces of meat.) Next, pour off the fat from the pan and add a tablespoon of butter. When the

butter is melted, add the cognac and allow to warm. Then ignite the cognac. Be sure you stand back when you light it, and be sure all the cognac is burned off unless, of course, you like the smell of burning hair.

If you're not a big fan of sauces, you can stop here and serve the steak as it is. If you want the sauce, remove the beef from the pan and add the cream, mushrooms, soy sauce and the rest of the parsley and rosemary. Simmer for 2 minutes and add the flour which has been mixed with the milk. Stir constantly until blended and thickened. To serve, cut circles of toast with a large glass, place steaks on top and spoon on 1 or 2 tablespoons of the sauce.

#### Spinach Salad

½ bag fresh spinach  
1 hard-boiled egg  
2 thin slices onion  
8 fresh, raw mushrooms, sliced

Wash spinach carefully and pat dry with a paper towel. Mix in onions and mushrooms. Fill bowls and add slices of egg to each. Top with dressing.

So there you have it—four great meals. All easy to prepare, inexpensive and delicious. The only thing left to do is to tell you what to serve with them.

#### WINES

There is one simple rule to remember about serving wine. You don't have to serve the wine your guest brings unless you specifically requested it.

Other than that, you know the rules. When serving red meat or game, serve red wine. White meat calls for white wine, and when in doubt, serve rosé. Red wine is generally served at room temperature, white wine is chilled and it's a dealer's choice with rosé. Many of the domestic wines have helpful serving suggestions on the bottle.

There are, of course, some exceptions to the rules, the main one being, you don't have to pay attention to the other rules. If you don't like white wine, then

don't serve it regardless of the color of the meat. If you like your red wine chilled, then chill it. Remember it's your dinner too and who knows, maybe your guest won't know any better either.

#### BREAD

To some, bread is a necessary part of any meal. To me, it's something you're obligated to serve when you have guests.

There are a lot of good breads and rolls around that you can just pop into the oven for a few minutes or you might want to check out your local bakery. The only suggestion I have is that when you're serving any of these meals, don't serve the same bread you make your peanut butter and jelly sandwiches with.

#### DESSERTS

Fresh fruit and ice cream are dessert as far as I'm concerned. With the steaks, I probably would serve fresh strawberries and cream. The game hens would call for orange sherbet and vanilla wafers. Another possibility is vanilla ice cream with a shot of my favorite liqueur. In any case, serve something light. If you go for something more substantial, like chocolate cake or pie a-la-mode, then that's what to serve. Just remember, keep the servings small. It's a lot nicer to serve a second piece than it is to throw half of the first piece away.

You're all set. You have the recipes, the wine, bread and dessert. All you need is a date and a little courage. ■



# mind benders

## NUMBERS GAME

1. Use only the numbers 1 through 9. Place one number in each square (use each number just once) so that when added horizontally, vertically or diagonally they will always equal 15.

1	6	8
5	7	3
9	2	

Submitted by MSgt. Matt Glasgow

2. How much do you know about the size of the Army itself and its size in relation to the other services? These questions might give you an idea of what you know.

- A. The five largest Army bases (in terms of population) in the United States are: Forts Lewis, Hood, Bragg, Carson and Campbell. List them in order of size; largest first. Bonus: Give an approximate figure for the number of personnel assigned to each post.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

- B. The Navy, Marines, Army and Air Force are the largest of the uniformed services. List them in order of size, largest first.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

- C. The total numerical strength of all the Armed Forces as of September 30, 1979 was: a. 1,997,000 b. 2,545,550 c. 2,027,246 d. 2,203,705.

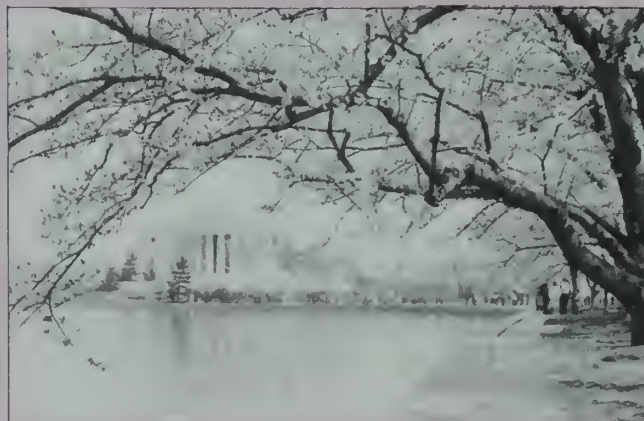
Have you got a puzzle, quiz or riddle that you would like to share? Mindbenders is your chance to challenge others with your original idea or that tough quiz you discovered. Send your Mindbenders to SOLDIERS Magazine, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., 22314.

## WHERE IN THE ARMY ARE YOU?

1. In photo A, identify the Army post. Photo B identify the monument and its location.



A. \_\_\_\_\_



B. \_\_\_\_\_

2. From these clues identify this Army organization.
- a. It was established in 1956.
  - b. Its work deals with the five functions of land combat: fire, movement, control, intelligence and support.
  - c. Its primary mission is the "scientific evaluation of concepts, doctrine and organization."
  - d. Tests conducted at this command had a direct bearing on the helicopter's change from a transportation and support aircraft to a major weapons system in combat.
  - e. It's headquartered at Fort Ord, Calif.



# JOHN

Sp5 David Polewski

THE POPE's visit to the United States was history in the making. Hundreds of thousands of people turned out to see John Paul II wherever he went.

Law enforcement officials in Boston, Chicago and Des Moines had their hands full





# JOHN PAUL II

trying to control the massive crowds, and the Army National Guard was called on to assist.

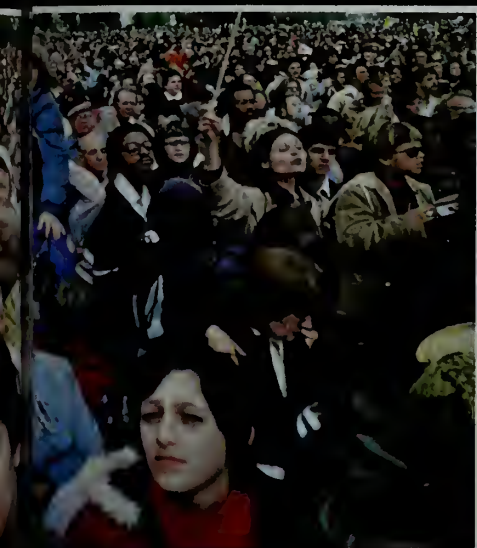
More than 10,000 National Guardsmen from three states were used to help the local agencies with crowd control, and to aid in directing traffic.

(The Massachusetts Guard activated more than 8,500 soldiers.)

For the thousands of people who lined the routes of the papal motorcade, and waited hours for a glimpse of John Paul II, it seemed the Pope was gone

as quickly as he had come. His historic journey to America touched the hearts of many people, regardless of age, religion, sex or nationality.

These scenes were recorded during his visit to the Nation's Capital. □





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# ROTC: The Quest for Quality

Story and photos by SSgt. Jim Boersema

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SKIMMING just over the tree tops, three UH-1H Army helicopters startle onlookers by their sudden appearance over the quiet college campus. Then, without warning, they descend and land, rotors still whirring. At contact, two dozen camouflaged figures leap from the choppers and dive into a defensive perimeter.

Curious about the commotion, students in nearby dormitories look from their windows at a sight they thought they would never see: heavily armed soldiers on campus.

Sound like a government crackdown on student dissent in some foreign country, or maybe a return to the rebellious days of the 1960s? Well, believe it or not, the above scene happened here in the United States and didn't even cause a ripple of protest.

Staged with the advice and consent of city and university officials, the "invasion" troops were members of the school's Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). The "assault" was part of a visual display designed to give cadets a chance to practice what they had learned in Ranger classes and to attract attention to the ROTC program offered at the college.

Six years ago such a scene would have been impossible at almost any college in the country. But now, with the trauma of Vietnam behind, ROTC is making a

comeback on campus. Enrollment is up, programs are expanding, and the military uniform is being accepted in the learning environment as simply another career avenue for students to follow. Moreover, students are no longer joining ROTC because it's required. They're joining because they want to.

Today, more than 60,000 students in 279 colleges across the country are pursuing an Army commission while studying for their college degrees. Considering the historical ties between ROTC and the Nation's universities, these figures are not surprising.

In fact, since its official beginning in 1916, ROTC has been the major source of Army officers. Its totals far exceed those produced by the United States Military Academy and the various Officer Candidate Schools.

Actually, ROTC began nearly 100 years before 1916. In the early days of the Republic there was a strong feeling that individuals should be citizen-soldiers—civilians who could act as soldiers when the need arose. In the early 1800s, several schools were formed with the purpose of creating both educated civilians and military officers.

The first of these schools was the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, now called Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., founded in 1819. The founder





of the college was Army Capt. Alden Partridge, who felt that military training should go hand in hand with civilian education.

From that beginning, military training in civilian schools spread throughout the land. During the Civil War, such training received great impetus with the passage of the Morrill Act, a law that required military tactics to be a part of the instruction at land grant colleges. Eight years later, in 1870, Congress authorized the distribution of small arms and ammunition on campuses for training purposes.

But ROTC, as we know it today, did not really begin until 1916 when the National Defense Act was passed establishing both high school and college ROTC under the Department of War. (This act has been updated several times. The last occasion was in 1964 when the ROTC Vitalization Act was passed. This act is the basis for today's program.)

Since 1916 our Nation has relied on ROTC to produce men and women for the officers corps. By the beginning of World War I, ROTC had placed some 90,000 officers in the reserve pool. In 1917 and 1918, the majority of these officers were called to active duty. By the end of World War II, more than 100,000 Army ROTC officers had served. Of them, General George C. Marshall said, "Without these officers, the rapid, successful expansion of our Army would have been impossible. They made the difference between victory and defeat."

ROTC continued to provide trained leaders for both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. In 1969, General William C. Westmoreland, then Army Chief of Staff, said, "No other officer procurement program surpasses the ROTC in either quality or quantity." In that conflict the majority of platoon leaders were ROTC graduates as were many high level commanders.

Although Vietnam again showed the value of the ROTC program to the Nation, that conflict ironically was responsible for the program's decline in the late 1960s and early 1970s.





Clockwise from left: • ROTC Ranger cadet explains the M-203 rifle to a fellow student. • Senior cadets in uniform. • Cadets pause for chow during a field exercise.

As discontent with the war spread, ROTC became a favorite target of protesters. Claiming that universities were not the place to train soldiers, anti-war demonstrators forced ROTC into the background on many campuses. In some places it was dropped altogether. Mandatory ROTC programs at land grant schools were dropped and enrollment fell to record lows. In many cases ROTC assumed a low profile as students were not required to wear their uniforms and indoor instruction replaced outdoor drill and ceremonies. Total enrollment dropped from a 1966 high of 177,000 to a low of 33,000 by 1973.

The end of the Vietnam conflict also brought an end to the protests. By 1974, ROTC was on the way back to full recovery.

This fall more than 60,000 students signed up for the Army ROTC program, almost double the enrollment of six years ago. Brig. Gen. Daniel W. French, Deputy

Chief of Staff for ROTC at the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), says, "The ROTC program today is healthier than at any time in my experience. Today the program is essentially voluntary and we are witnessing a steady rise in enrollment."

This rise can be partially attributed to prevailing social and economic conditions, but it is also due in great part to some of the changes that have been brought about within the ROTC system.

ROTC instructors portray the Army as one of many careers which may be pursued, stressing the many benefits of military life. They have particularly emphasized the leadership and management aspects of ROTC and show how the concepts learned in ROTC and the Army can be transferred into the business world later.

Also, ROTC cadre and recruiters have gone to great lengths to get more women and minorities

into the program. Their overwhelming success has probably changed forever the look of ROTC. French says that last year "25 percent of the cadets enrolling were women while more than 20 percent were minority students."

The Army is eager to continue this high growth rate and is trying several new tactics. First, Congress has been asked to appropriate more money so that an additional 2,000 ROTC scholarships can be offered to qualified students. Presently 6,500 scholarships are in effect continually. About 2,300 are awarded annually.

Second, the Army has recently instituted an ROTC/Selected Reserve Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP) through which enlisted members of the Army Reserve are able to pursue a commission while still belonging to an Army Reserve or National Guard unit.

Finally, ROTC is trying to expand its base of operations by getting the program introduced into more colleges and universities.

If all these programs are successful, the Army's planners eventually hope to have more than 100,000 students taking ROTC.

**Organization.** Although TRADOC has overall management and control of the ROTC program, much of the actual running of ROTC is done by four regional headquarters. These commands, located at large Army installations, oversee day-to-day operations of ROTC units in their areas. They assist each unit by providing personnel, equipment and advice, and they monitor the program at each college. Generally speaking, neither they nor TRADOC dictate the subject matter taught at each school.

In fact, although basically similar, ROTC instruction differs from school to school depending upon the type of college and the makeup of the student body. All subjects taught are checked and approved by each university's faculty. Without this approval, classes cannot be offered.

However, TRADOC establishes certain guidelines for the ROTC departments to follow and

sets forth the attributes that each ROTC graduate must have:

- A strong sense of personal integrity, honor and individual responsibility.
- An understanding of principles of military management, leadership and organization.
- The ability to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, in a military environment.
- A general knowledge of the historical development of the U.S. Army and its role in support of national objectives.
- An understanding of military life, to include career opportunities and obligations.
- A knowledge of and the opportunity to apply the principles of military science and tactics.

The ROTC course of instruction is divided into two sections—a Basic Course, taken during the first two years of college, and an Advanced Course, taken during the last two years. Cadets taking the Basic Course do not incur a commitment and may drop the program at any time. But those who enter the Advanced Course are under contract and must fulfill a military obligation even if they change their minds about receiving a commission. Advanced Course cadets receive a tax-free living allowance of \$100 a month while enrolled in the program.

Although ROTC is normally a four-year program, it's possible to skip the Basic Course. Students who wish to enter the program for only the final two years may do so and still be commissioned upon graduation. They must, however, attend a six-week summer Basic Camp before entering the program.

Army veterans may also enter in the third year. Their active duty time replaces both the Basic Course and the Basic Camp. Also, soldiers presently on active duty who have two years of college credit may compete for two-year scholarships and enter the program as juniors, again waiving the Basic Course and Basic Camp.

Scholarships play an important part in the ROTC program.

There are presently 6,500 scholarships offered to cadets taking Army ROTC. Although they differ in length from one-year to four-years, each of them pays for tuition, books and other educational expenses while also providing the cadet with a tax-free living allowance of up to \$1,000 for each year the scholarship is in effect. All scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis.

Scholarship cadets are required to serve four years on active duty after commissioning, whereas non-scholarship cadets are required to spend three years on active duty. Many non-scholarship cadets may only go on active duty for three to six months while they attend an Officer Basic Branch Course. Afterwards, they are assigned for duty with an Army National Guard or Army Reserve unit.

**College Scene.** Perhaps typical of Army ROTC's new look is the program being offered at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va. One of the Nation's oldest universities, William and Mary accepts only highly qualified students and has an excellent reputation as an academic institution. The student population is slightly more than 5,000. Advance ROTC has been on campus since 1947.

As in other universities, ROTC is taught by the Military Science Department. The department is headed by Lt. Col. Lawrence M. Beyer, the senior Army officer assigned to the college. He carries the title of Professor of Military Science and is assisted by four captains who are assistant professors.

There are also four noncommissioned officers and one Department of the Army civilian assigned to the school who assist in instruction and administrative duties.

ROTC students at William and Mary are organized into a cadet brigade with two battalions and four companies.

The brigade of-

ficers are almost all senior cadets. They organize and carry out most of the brigade's activities. Most of them have already completed a six-week Advanced Summer Camp.

A decade ago, enrollment in ROTC at William and Mary began to drop, just as it did on many other college campuses. It bottomed out in 1974 when only 67 students signed up for the fall semester. This year, more than 200 students enrolled for the program.

Much of the success in attracting students lies with the instructors and staff who have served at William and Mary since 1974. They have pursued an active recruiting program through use of the student newspaper, letters to the parents of incoming freshmen and face-to-face counseling sessions.

Capt. James W. Stone handles most of the recruitment of freshmen into the program. "Initial recruitment is the hardest part," he says, "but if I can spend time and talk to the students, they will usually sign up for the class. I try to develop a rapport but I don't twist their arms. It has to be their decision."

Beyer echoes that point. "We try to appeal to the students' own interests and get them into the program by telling how they can benefit themselves. Later on, when they're committed to getting a commission, we spend more time talking about military matters."

Capt. Donald I. Pratt, Jr., another instructor, says "Recruiting is a year-round requirement in ROTC. I tell students the Army needs people with the same talents

TRADOC



Advance ROTC cadets practice life-saving techniques on a student "casualty."



and abilities as does any civilian company."

Good selling of the program is only a part of the story though, because ROTC has to compete with many other attractive activities on campus.

A great deal of the credit for ROTC's success lies with the parents of students who may have been in the military themselves, or with the faculty and administrators at the particular university. A case in point is the support given ROTC at William and Mary. Thomas A. Graves, the school's president, says, "I feel very strongly in favor of ROTC. It gives students an opportunity to train for a career just like other academic programs."

In the final analysis, each student joins ROTC for his or her own personal reasons. Charles Handley, a senior and the cadet brigade commander at William and Mary, says he first joined ROTC because "on a campus like this, it's really difficult to excel above your peers. I wanted an atmosphere where I could make something of myself. ROTC gave me that chance and I feel I've matured greatly because of it."

Lesley Brown, another senior, says, "The Army supplies a lot of opportunities that I wouldn't have normally gotten and I find it challenging."

"ROTC has helped me greatly. There is a tendency to get lost in the shuffle here and ROTC gave me the opportunity to develop my leadership potential," says David Jenkins, a junior.

Perhaps sophomore David Cade says best what most people offer as the main reason for joining. "I joined ROTC so I could gain experience and have a job after graduation. The leadership and management training is very marketable in the business world."

Whatever their reasons, more and more students are signing up for the program.

But enrollment numbers are not the only change in ROTC at William and Mary in recent years. The types of students entering the program are different than in the



ROTC instruction mixes classroom work with outdoor activities such as negotiating a confidence course, above.

past. Before, the majority of cadets were white, middle-class males. Now, reflecting a national trend, they are from a much greater cross section of society with significant increases in the number of women and minorities. This year, for example, nearly a third of the cadets are women.

"We like to get the best people," Beyer says, "and we like to draw from every area of campus life. We don't have a quota for women or minorities, but they do share a growing trend in the program."

Graves says, "ROTC students may be a cut above the average because ROTC takes a lot of time, motivation and determination."

Not only are the number and type of students in ROTC changing; so are the subjects being taught. The traditional classes in military history, leadership and national security are still there, but now classes in mountain climbing, orienteering and rappelling are also included.

This wide variety of subjects, many of them outdoors, keeps more cadets in the program who might otherwise not be attracted. William and Mary freshman Susanna Shelton says, "There is a lot of enjoy-

ment and real fun in ROTC. It's something you don't run into in other classes."

Cade says, "I really enjoy being outdoors and being able to use actual Army equipment."

Cadet satisfaction is essential to the success of the ROTC program. It not only improves the quality of training, but it also helps recruiting. Cadets are usually the best form of advertisement. Brown says, "Many students are surprised when they find out I'm in ROTC, but when I tell them about it, they become interested."

"A lot of people are curious about ROTC and if they listen to a five minute explanation, they might find themselves in the program," says freshman Fred Baerenz.

Schools like William and Mary are demonstrating that ROTC is a viable alternative for a new generation of college students. But, even though on an upswing, plans are constantly being made to improve the Army's program. According to French, several ideas are currently being put into action to increase the quality and quantity of ROTC cadets.

The first of these is a revision

of the ROTC instruction, both on campus and at the summer camps. "The idea is to have all cadets receive a standard basis of instruction," French says. This revision will probably cut down on the flexibility ROTC departments have had in the past but it should improve the overall quality of instruction across the country.

Second, as already mentioned, TRADOC is studying possible expansion into more college and universities. This expansion is necessary because the total number of students entering college has dropped in recent years, giving ROTC a smaller base from which to draw members.

Finally, the Simultaneous Membership Program is expected to bring in more ROTC cadets. SMP cadets will receive the normal allowance of \$100 a month while attending ROTC and they will also receive their normal Reserve or Guard pay. Of course, as members of the Guard or Reserves, they will have to continue attending their regularly scheduled unit meetings. Upon completion of the Advance Course, these individuals will be commissioned second lieutenants to serve in the Guard or Reserve without any active duty service obligation, other than for training purposes. As reserve officers, of course, they may ask for active duty if they so desire.

It is hoped that this program will attract many new members from the enlisted forces of the reserves and also from the ranks of soldiers now on active duty who will have reserve commitments upon completion of their active service. Soldiers interested in this program can get more information from any Army recruiter, state personnel officer for the Army National Guard, or the Military Science Department of a university.

With these new programs on line and more improvements sure to come in the future, ROTC should continue to turn out high quality officers in the years ahead. It may change its form but the mission will remain the same: to produce quality officers for the Total Army. ☐

## More Than "Just Another Assignment"

AT THE center of any successful ROTC program are the instructors and administrative staff who run the operation. Without their dedication the Army would be sorely pressed each year to maintain a flow of new lieutenants into the Army. ROTC is obviously a critically important job, yet many professional soldiers do not see it that way.

ROTC duty is often viewed as an assignment between assignments, a time for soldiers to take a break from the "real Army." This viewpoint is both erroneous and harmful to the Army as a whole.

ROTC assignments for enlisted soldiers are not very different from normal jobs back in the company or battalion. Administrative clerks are still administrative clerks and supply sergeants still function as supply sergeants.

An ROTC assignment for enlisted soldiers is usually a cause of envy. It is seen as a time to be with the family and is not viewed as harmful to a career. Unfortunately, that feeling isn't the same for some officers.

Many officers feel that an ROTC assignment can hurt their careers. They feel it's a dead-end job because it takes them out of the main stream.

These feelings are not borne out by the facts though. The Army views ROTC duty as a critical job. The training of future lieutenants who will someday run the Army is an important and necessary task. For that reason alone, the Army is careful in its selection of ROTC officers.

Although there is currently a shortage of officers in some grades and specialties, ROTC does not share in those shortages. Officials at the Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) say that ROTC Instructor Groups are high priority and vacancies in them are filled immediately.

Moreover, ROTC is a very demanding and time consuming job. Capt. Donald I. Pratt, Jr., one of the instructors at William and Mary says, "Most of us working in ROTC put in more hours than we did at other assignments."

Capt. James W. Stone, another instructor, agrees. "This job has been more challenging and demanding than any other job I've had in the Army," he says. As the officer primarily concerned with recruiting new students into his college's ROTC program, Stone often works as many as 60 hours a week.

One reason for the long hours is that ROTC officers are more than just instructors. Lt. Col. Lawrence M. Beyer, the Professor of Military Science at William and Mary says, "Teaching only takes up a small part of the cadre's time. They must also be counselors, recruiters, advisors, and friends to the students." Each soldier also has additional logistic and administrative tasks with his unit.

Another popular misconception about ROTC duty is that it is a good assignment just before retirement and that many officers assigned such duty are on their way out of the service. That is not the case.

In most cases, the senior officer at an ROTC detachment is a Lieutenant Colonel with less than 20 years of active duty. His officers are almost always majors and captains and all of them are looking forward to future assignments with the Army.

Actually the quality of soldiers assigned to ROTC duty is high. Brig. Gen. Daniel W. French, Deputy Chief of Staff for ROTC, says, "All of the officers assigned to ROTC positions fall in the top two-thirds of their peer group. Not only that, they are screened by both the university faculty and their senior officer before being accepted for ROTC duty."

In fact, Brig. Gen. Robert M. Elton, Director of Officer Personnel Management at MILPERCEN, says, "Army ROTC has been recognized as an activity vital to the success of the Total Force and, as such, receives a higher level of officer assignment support than the Army as a whole."

With the long hours, strict entrance requirements and negative career related myths which surround ROTC assignments, it's a wonder the Army is able to attract officers into such duty. The majority of instructors are volunteers.



Classroom instruction is only part of the week's activities of ROTC faculty.



The fortress El Morro stands guard over San Juan harbor. Built in 1591, El Morro is a must for any visitor to Puerto Rico.



The Condado section of San Juan is the main tourist area in Puerto Rico. Its high-rise apartments and hotels are in sharp contrast to Old San Juan.





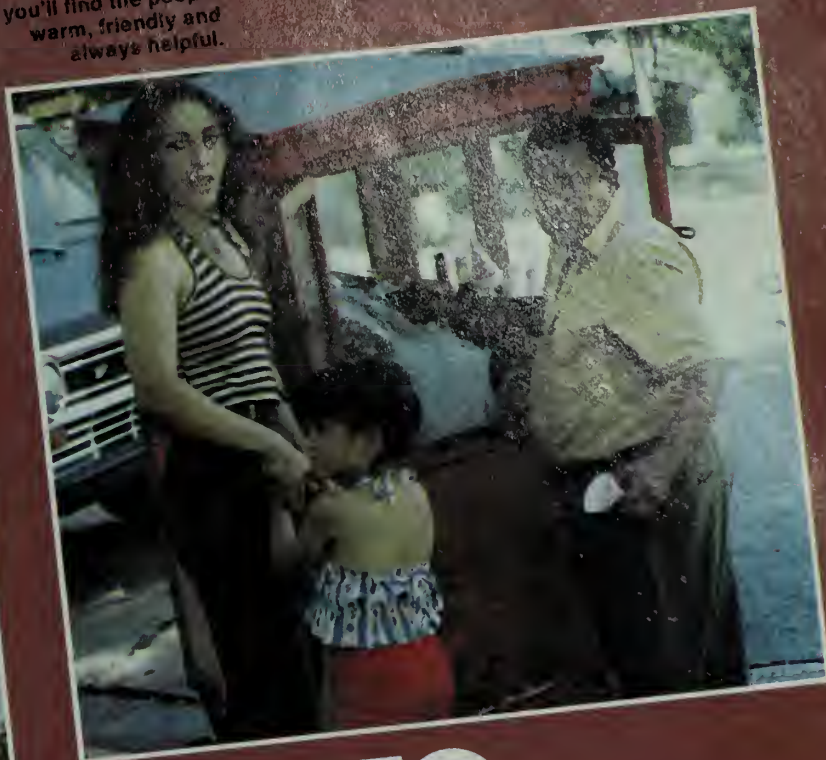




• Soldiers of the 1/66th Armor left Texas in a hurry taking only their individual weapons and duffle bags of personal gear, right. • The unit's equipment was drawn from prepositioned stocks in Germany. The soldiers below are preparing batteries for installation in equipment at the storage site.



Wherever you travel  
you'll find the people  
warm, friendly and  
always helpful.



# PUERTO RICO HOLIDAY

Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant  
Photos by Sp5 Jose Maisonet

WHEN most people think of Puerto Rico they think of sunshine, the ocean and beautiful beaches. The island offers all of these things the year around.

Located in the Caribbean about one thousand miles southeast of Miami, Puerto Rico has an average annual temperature of 77 degrees. Luxury resort hotels, night clubs, gambling casinos and sports facilities of just about every kind dot the island. Add the refreshing, almost constant breezes from the easterly trade winds and you have a tropical island playground.

But to think of Puerto Rico only in those terms would be a mistake. The island has much more to offer visitors.

The cathedral at Ponce on the island's southern coast reflects the Spanish influence on the culture and architecture of the island.



The San Juan Cathedral is one of the few that only witnessed the day that the first English were with Puerto Rico. It was built by the Spanish.



Columbus discovered the island in 1493. His statue looks out over Plaza de Colón in Old San Juan.



Columbus discovered the island in 1493 on his second voyage to the new world. A companion, Ponce de León, returned in 1508 to colonize the island for Spain. The Spanish influence and culture dominate Puerto Rico to this day. Nowhere is that more than in Old San Juan, founded in 1591.

Walking the narrow streets of Old San Juan, one might easily mistake the city for Madrid. One section of the city is surrounded by a 40-foot wall with forts on either side. The dominant fort is El Morro. Built in 1591, it rises 140 feet above the sea. If you haven't seen El Morro, residents say, "you haven't seen Puerto Rico."

Another must for any visitor is El Yunque, the only tropical rain forest in the U.S. National Park system. It is located 25 miles east of San Juan.

The entire island is only 100 miles long and 35 miles wide. Travel by car is easy and enjoyable. And whether you take the coastal highway around the island or cut through the mountains, you'll be greeted by spectacular views and warm, friendly people.

Stop along the way for some deep sea or mountain lake fishing. Visit the museum and cathedral at Ponce, San Juan, or beach or bathe in the hot springs in Coamo.

Puerto Rico is fun and easy and a whole lot more. It's a great place to visit. And, to tell the truth, I wouldn't mind living there!

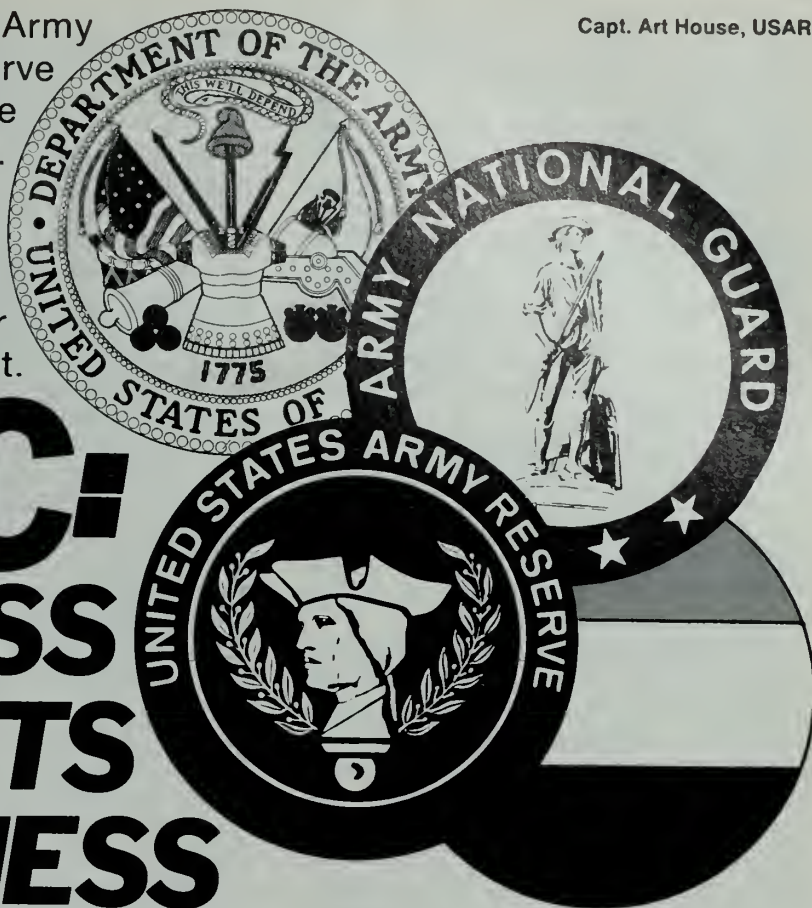


Out on the island, life is slower than in the big cities. In Banos de Coamo a horse and cart provide reliable transportation.

The readiness of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve is more than having the proper weapons and personnel. It's also getting prompt, detailed action on policy matters that ultimately impact on their ability to fight.

Capt. Art House, USAR

# RCCC: READINESS IS ITS BUSINESS



ONCE a month at Department of the Army headquarters, a top-level council meets to "push" Army National Guard and Army Reserve actions through the Pentagon staffing rounds.

The Reserve Component Coordination Council (RCCC), established in September 1976, is chaired by the Army Vice Chief of Staff. Its members include general officers from major DA staffs; the Chief, National Guard Bureau; the Chief, Army Reserve; the Director of the Army National Guard; the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Reserve Affairs, and a representative of Headquarters, U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM).

The council reviews progress on Reserve Component matters related to readiness improvements, looks for problem areas, issues and coordinates required taskings to the Army staff, reviews the progress of staff efforts, and provides "a sense of urgency."

If the Total Army had to go to war today, more than half of the deployable forces would come from the Army National

Guard and Reserve. Other Reserve forces which would not deploy have critical state-side missions, such as operating the Army's training sites.

More than a third of the Army's aviation assets are Army National Guard and Reserve forces. About half of its infantry and armor battalions, 65 percent of its combat engineer battalions, and two-thirds of its tactical support forces are peacetime Guardsmen and Reservists.

Before 1973, the active Army had no manpower shortage; neither did its Reserve Components. The Selective Service System drafted enough people to fill the active ranks, and it influenced others to enlist in the Guard and Reserve.

But the end of the draft and the dawn of the All-Volunteer Army brought an end to those days. With the end of the Vietnam era, the strength of the active Army was reduced. And, with the draft gone, service in the Guard and Reserve was no longer an attractive alternative to compulsory active service.

From 1973 until 1978, the active Army substantially met its recruiting goals.

But in 1978 the active Army's acces-

CAPTAIN ART HOUSE, USAR, is a public affairs officer assigned to the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.



sions had slipped to 98 percent of its objectives. In 1979, also, the active Army had difficulties.

The Guard and Reserve have had difficulties right from the start of the All-Volunteer era.

In 1979, Reserve Component strength edged up modestly, thanks, in part, to actions "worked" through the Army staff under the monitoring of the RCCC. But the manpower shortage remains acute and dangerous, creating what Maj. Gen. Henry Mohr, former chief of Army Reserve, termed "a crisis in confidence."

In peacetime, the desired strength of the Army National Guard is 400,000. It now has about 345,000.

The Army Reserve's peacetime structure calls for 260,000 members assigned to units, but only about 190,000 are on the muster rolls.

Planning estimates for the Individual Ready Reserve (the manpower pool of individual reservists not assigned to units) vary. The strength of the active Army, strength of the Reserve units which must be brought up to wartime strength, and casualty replacement demands all play a part in determining just how large an Individual Ready Reserve is needed. But all Army manpower planners agree that a significant shortfall exists. IRR strength is only about 200,000.

The need for a special monitoring group with the clout to steer and coordinate staff actions related to Reserve Component readiness is apparent.

Ideas for increasing the readiness of the Guard and Reserve abound. They come to the RCCC from various sources:

- *From the DA staff itself.* Particularly active in the proposal business at DA are the National Guard Bureau and the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. These two DA staff agencies are in constant touch with the strengths and weaknesses of Guard and Reserve organizations. With their fingers on the pulse of guardsmen and reservists in the field, NGB and OCAR frequently propose actions, large and small, to help get problems ironed out.

- *From the field.* The Sixth U.S. Army, for instance, proposed a number of actions under the umbrella title "Something for Nothing." Each proposal was designed to reduce the administrative burden on Reserve Component commanders and to do it at little or no cost.

By August 1979, with RCCC backing, 38 of the 65 proposals had been adopted,

and others were in staffing. Only 24 had been disapproved or withdrawn.

- *From individual senior Reserve officers.* One particularly fruitful brainstorming session of senior officers with Reserve Component experience, produced dozens of proposals, including actions affecting recruiting management, enlistment options, new methods and options of training, readiness reporting, and elimination of troublesome administrative tasks. A second RC "brainstorm" was held in October, 1979, which resulted in some 40 new proposals to be developed by the Army staff and monitored by the RCCC.

Ideas have a tough road to travel when they enter the Pentagon. Even apparently simple proposals can involve a dozen DA staff directorates, offices and agencies. Many proposals pose legal questions. Nearly all involve spending taxpayers' dollars.

Here is where the Reserve Component Coordination Council smoothes the path.

If conflicts arise between two or more of the staff agencies "working" a Reserve action, the RCCC provides a candid forum in which to thrash things out. With the Vice Chief of Staff as the Council's chairman, a decision can often be made on the spot.

When it appears that a matter is about to get bogged down, the RCCC provides the direction and sense of urgency needed to move the proposal along. If a proposal raises legal questions, the Council taps the expertise of the Office of The Judge Advocate General. If the matter involves changes to Public Law, or requires defining the intent of Congress, the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison is represented on the Council, ready to get involved.

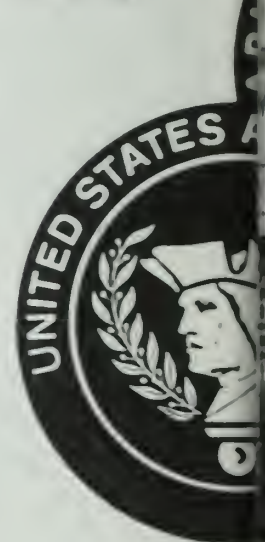
From the time an action is first addressed by the RCCC, until it is adopted, or combined with related issues, or dropped, it is under close watch.

Notable among the RCCC-watched issues that now are functioning programs are these:

- *Outside/Continental United States (OCONUS) Training.* This program will send some 100 Guard and Reserve units in 1980 to perform their annual training overseas, alongside active forces in realistic, mobilization-like settings.

OCONUS training benefits active and Reserve forces alike. Reserve Component participants get a first-hand look at the sort of mission they will have in wartime. Active Army forces develop an appreciation for the reality of the "Total Army" concept

The Guard and Reserve are necessary parts of the Total Army. Their ability to react quickly in a crisis is key to our national defense.



when they see Guard and Reserve units pulling into line.

● *The Affiliation Program* teams up Active and Reserve Component units into formal training relationships. Some of the Reserve units train alongside their Active affiliates, and all keep close tabs on the training priorities, missions and staff operations of their counterparts.

● *Recruiting incentives.* For many years, the Army Guard and Army Reserve had only a few hundred full-time recruiters within each component. Now the Guard has 1,300 recruiters and the Army Reserve has more than 1,400. Army Reserve recruiting is now supported by the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC).

An attractive enlistment/reenlistment package was recently adopted. Now, non-prior-service recruits in certain Guard and Reserve units may be eligible for cash enlistment bonuses. A variation of the enlistment option allows a new recruit to choose educational assistance instead of cash. And, in some units, reenlistees can also receive bonuses.

These actions broke through a longstanding "bonus barrier" against such payments to Guard and Reserve troops. The program, though restricted by funding to selected units only, should indicate whether bonuses can make a significant dent in the critical Reserve Component manpower shortages.

Split training options are another recruiting innovation. They allow some Reserve Component recruits to take their basic training and skill training in separate active duty periods. This allows eligible recruits to tailor their active duty requirements, to a certain extent, to fit their school and employment schedules.

● *Stability of the Reserve Component force structure.* Frequent reorganizations of Guard and Reserve units, brought about by changing Total Army force needs, tend to create havoc with unit morale, MOS proficiency and unit training.

The RCCC has helped reduce force structure turbulence. Reorganizations now affect a very small percentage (generally less than three percent) of the Reserve Component forces each year.

● *"Family support."* A part-time soldier is much more likely to stay in the Guard or Reserve when the reservist's family is interested and involved. Families who know why strong Reserve Components are necessary, who feel informed and a part of the team, are more likely to support a

reenlistment.

Many Guardsmen and Reservists who leave the service cite "family problems" as their reason for dropping out. The RCCC is monitoring a number of efforts designed to make the Reserve Components more attractive to the families of members.

● *Pre-training payments.* It's now possible for a newly-enlisted person to be paid as a unit member before going away for training.

It may be months between the time a person enlists and the time he begins initial active duty for training. In the past, only high school graduates and seniors could be paid as unit members, before entering active duty for training. For those who were not high school seniors or graduates, the prospect of months without payment discouraged many potential enlistees.

Now, recruits in the latter group may be paid as unit members for up to 90 days before departing for training. High school graduates and seniors may still be paid for up to 180 days before they leave for training. RCCC and OSD are supporting a proposal to extend the pay period to 270 days for enrolled high school seniors.

In the coming months, the work of the RCCC is expected to increase, as the effort to create a true Total Army, up to strength and ready, gains momentum.

Some of the issues likely to come before the RCCC for consideration include:

● *Mission Related Training (MRT)* for combat service support units;

● *Changes in readiness reporting procedures* to more accurately reflect Reserve Component unit capabilities;

● *Legislative proposals* to extend certain veterans' benefits to Reserve Component personnel;

● *Refocusing of Annual General Inspections (AGI);*

● *Placement of Reservists living overseas into mobilization assignment schedules;*

● *Increased overseas training of Guard and Reserve units;*

● *Increased participation in the Affiliation Program.*

These, and other important Reserve Component readiness issues, are assured of prompt and detailed staff action when brought before the RCCC. The RCCC knows that Reserve readiness is a no-nonsense issue. The Nation and the Army depend too much on the Guard and Reserve these days to give their needs anything less than top-priority attention. □





# TAX HELP 1980

Sp5 Lana Ott

For most soldiers filling out their income tax forms is simple; for those who have difficulties contact your unit tax officer or local JAG office.

WHAT a difference a year makes! Last year you were single, living in the barracks and stationed overseas. This year you're married, reassigned to the States and living in a new home you bought.

Now, it's income tax time. Instead of the short form you'll be filling out the long form. There'll be deductions for moving and for buying a house. You'll have to figure out your spouse's foreign tax credit as a non-resident alien for part of the year and as a resident alien for the rest of the year.

What a mess. You'd just mastered the short form!

For most soldiers, filling out income tax forms is pretty simple. However, because of the Internal Revenue Service's ever-changing rules and forms, and changes in your own tax status, tax time can be very confusing.

Before you run out to the neighborhood tax specialist, check with the legal assistance section of the Judge Advocate General (JAG) office on post for help.

The legal assistance office can advise soldiers on property tax and on state and federal income taxes, all of which you may have to pay.

"The Army has income tax help available for young soldiers who've never filed before, for example, or maybe someone gets married and they have questions about filling out the forms as a couple," says Maj. Julia Bond, deputy staff judge advocate, Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC), Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"The questions soldiers ask

are about the same every year," says Capt. Russell Johnson, legal assistance officer in the Department of the Army JAG office.

"Soldiers move a lot so moving expense deductions are a common problem," he says. "Related to moves are questions about taxes when buying or selling a home and temporary housing."

Questions about child care deductions and liability of the non-military spouse for local and state income taxes are common in families in which both the husband and wife work.

The tax status of foreign-born spouses can be confusing for newlyweds and those coming to the States for the first time.

The fine line between personal and employee business expenses is of concern to soldiers taking job-related courses.

Temporary duty, if not fully reimbursed, is another area which can be tricky, Johnson says.

In addition to advice, JAG offices usually have a supply of tax forms. Some order extra IRS booklets to hand out to soldiers who request them. (The IRS will mail these same booklets to individuals free of charge.) Some JAG offices maintain a reference library for use by assistance officers.

At most posts, unit tax assistance officers are assigned each year at tax time. These are commissioned or non-commissioned officers who have attended tax classes and can assist you just as the legal assistance officer does.

"Primarily the unit tax assistance officer is a resource per-

son," says Maj. Robert G. Jones, chief, Personnel Management Division, BAMC Troop Command, who had the job last year. "I'm not a tax expert but I could answer most questions. If I couldn't answer a question, I had names and numbers of people in the local IRS office who could."

Jones attended a two-day class run by the IRS at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. "They taught us how to use all the forms and also provided us with a pretty up-to-date library," he says.

The unit tax assistance program differs from one post to another. Some unit assistance officers work directly with the IRS for difficult questions; others use JAG as a back-up.

They cannot advise soldiers on "private income-producing sources," Johnson says.

"We also don't prepare income tax forms," Bond says. "If we filled out tax forms for soldiers on post we'd be swamped."

"If a person brings in his return and says, 'I don't have any idea what to do,' he really needs to go to a civilian tax preparation specialist who will take the form, do the work and give it back to him. That's really more than we're able to do," Johnson says. "What we can do is help people with specific questions."

If you have a question about taxes, contact your orderly room to see if your unit has a tax assistance officer. If not, the legal assistance office can help make tax time less taxing for you ☐

# the lighter side

## PASSING PARADE

The T-shirt slogan is a form of human bumper sticker. It's a chance to assert oneself in the faceless crowd. It creates its instant ripple effect and, like a breaking wave, is gone. But the slogan lingers on. (See "You're Putting Me On," October '79 SOLDIERS.)

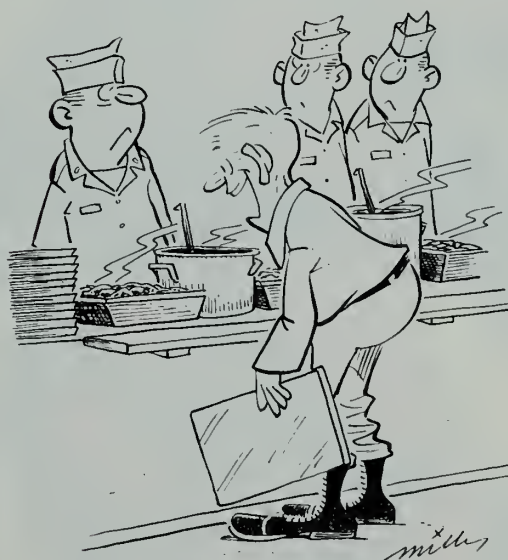
Here are some T-shirt philosophies submitted by readers or seen by SOLDIERS staffers in the passing parade:

- Inside this T-shirt is one terrific kid.
- I may not be perfect but parts of me are excellent.
- You deserve the best . . . me.
- My body belongs to me, but I share.
- Work is a four-letter word.
- Eat your heart out, I'm married.
- There's more to me than meets the eye, but not much.
- Be patient, God isn't finished with me yet.
- I know I'm efficient. Tell me I'm beautiful.
- The best man for the job could be a woman.
- A woman's place is in the House—and the Senate.
- Women are expected to do twice as much as men. Fortunately that's not difficult.
- Member—rat race.
- I'll do it tomorrow, I've made enough mistakes for today.
- Insanity is hereditary (you get it from your kids).
- Old lawyers never die; they just lose their appeal.

Seen any clever T-shirt slogans lately? Send them to "Lighter Side," SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314. We'll publish the best.



"Hastings, you're always alert, on time for duty, and never complain about anything. Tell me, just what are you up to?"



"Wowie! You've got enough there to feed an army."



DURING World War II, the continental United States enjoyed a high degree of security from direct attack because of the natural obstacles of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In addition, the technology of warfare kept the United States out of range of the enemy's weapons.

Today, sophisticated weapons systems have revolutionized warfare making virtually every nation in the world vulnerable to attack.

Warning of an attack may be a matter of minutes or hours instead of weeks or months. Reaction time will be dramatically reduced if this happens. Rapid expansion of the Armed Forces, especially the Army, will be critically important.

With this in mind, the Army

has developed plans to insure rapid expansion while maintaining a high state of readiness. One of the most important of these plans is the Army's Mobilization Designation (MOBDES) Program.

The mission of MOBDES is to provide the Army with soldiers who are pre-trained in key positions and who will be able to report for duty shortly after the outbreak of war.

Under the program, active component units select certain positions which will be critical during a mobilization. These positions are placed on a mobilization table of distribution and allowances (MOBTDA) and are filled with officers, warrant officers and enlisted soldiers from the Individual Ready

One of the keys to Army preparedness is a program composed of officers and enlisted soldiers from the Individual Ready Reserve known as MOBDES. They're trained in key positions and are prepared to report for duty shortly after the outbreak of hostilities.

# MOBDES: Talent in Reserve

SSgt. Jim Boersema



Reserve (IRR) pool.

These IRR personnel spend time each year in their mobilization assignments. They're expected to be familiar with both their jobs and the missions of their units. In case of mobilization, they must be able to report for duty and go right to work.

In fact, MOBDES soldiers will be at war almost as quickly as their active duty counterparts. Some of them will be required to be with their units within a week after mobilization is declared. All of them must report for duty within 30 days of a general call-up.

That's not the only way MOBDES personnel are similar to their active duty partners. They must also be able to handle the very

same jobs that active duty soldiers perform year-round.

That means enlisted personnel must have the proper military occupational specialty (MOS), and officers must have the correct Specialty Skill Identifier (SSI). Soldiers without the required MOS or SSI can be assigned to MOBDES positions if they're able to demonstrate their potential to do the job after a period of training.

Operational control of the MOBDES program is handled by several Army agencies. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel in Washington, D.C., working with the Chief, Army Reserve, is responsible for overall supervision of the program. Together they develop the plans and policies of the program.

The Office of The Adjutant General, working through the Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) in St. Louis, Mo., takes care of appointing, assigning and promoting soldiers in MOBDES positions.

Normally, MOBDES assignments are made for a four year period; however, most MOBDES personnel only serve on active duty two weeks a year with their assigned unit. Even when at home in civilian life, they're only a phone call away from their unit. Also, commands frequently keep in touch with their reservists through the use of monthly or quarterly bulletins or by assigning "take-home" work projects.

MOBDES soldiers can be







Col. Albert DaCosta, above right, is one of more than 900 individuals assigned to MOBDES slots at DARCOM.

found on almost every Army installation. And they can be found doing almost every type of job that active component soldiers perform. According to Maj. Anthony M. Hassa, the MOBDES Project Manager at RCPAC, there are presently more than 8,000 MOBDES positions in the Army. About 70 percent are presently filled.

Hassa says that the Army is taking a harder look at MOBDES to try to fill all the positions, and is even advertising to attract qualified IRR personnel into the program.

Probably one of the better MOBDES programs in the Army is conducted by the Department of Army's Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM). More than 900 individuals are currently assigned to MOBDES slots in DARCOM installations throughout the country.

Because of the command's emphasis on research, many of DARCOM's MOBDES soldiers are highly trained experts in scientific or technical fields. There are also chaplains, supply specialists and aviators assigned to DARCOM MOBDES positions.

"In most cases MOBDES reservists are well received and utilized by their active duty offices," says Bobette Johnston, the MOBDES coordinator for DARCOM. "They are usually given

responsibilities equal to their abilities and are given meaningful tasks to perform while on active duty."

"I feel like I'm really a part of the team here and contributing to the mission of this office," says Lt. Col. Stanley Nelson, a MOBDES Public Affairs officer at DARCOM.

One reason for the program's success is people like Johnston, who has her hands full coordinating assignments and training periods for more than 900 MOBDES personnel. She attempts to arrange the schedule so that each soldier can serve with his unit at a time convenient for everyone. She also serves as a liaison between the MOBDES soldiers and RCPAC, which issues orders for training based on her recommendations.

To maintain contact with all of DARCOM's MOBDES personnel, Johnston sends them a yearly newsletter. The newsletter keeps them informed of funding, assignments, training and projects.

Another highly successful MOBDES program is conducted by the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance (CMA) and the Institute for Military Assistance (IMA) at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Since 1977, the program for the two units has worked well because MOBDES soldiers play an important role in the overall opera-

tion. They take an active part in planning and conducting the missions carried out by the two units.

The CMA/IMA program has three distinct groups of MOBDES personnel. One group, assigned to the CMA, plans for the mobilization of Reserve units and supervises their deployment after call-up.

A second group, assigned to the IMA, conducts specialized training courses in the fields of psychological operations (PSYOP), civil affairs and special forces operations. The third group consists of teams of PSYOP officers who are assigned to overseas commands immediately upon mobilization.

The attitude toward MOBDES personnel is good at both the Center and the Institute. "We make good use of our MOBDES personnel and come close to having the 'Total Army' concept because of the working relationship between our active duty people and our MOBDES people," says Maj. Jon R. Sheets, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Reserve Components at the center. "MOBDES soldiers assigned here are high quality people eager to do a good job."

John Cox, one of the institutes MOBDES managers says, "The MOBDES instructors we have assigned here are very dedicated to their jobs and are usually able to step right in and teach."

Maj. Bruce W. Koch, another IMA manager says, "In some cases our MOBDES instructors are more knowledgeable than their active duty counterparts because many of them teach the same subjects in civilian life."

But Koch says it's a different story when it comes to the area of special forces instructors. They rarely have related experiences in civilian life.

One of the MOBDES special forces instructors who has had prior experience is Capt. Robert M. Tuttle. Previously, he served on active duty with the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne). When he finished his active duty career, Tuttle retained his reserve commission and now spends two weeks a year at Fort Bragg teaching various aspects

of special forces training.

"The Army benefits by keeping qualified prior service people in the reserves," Tuttle says.

Like Johnston at DARCOM, the Center and Institute's managers also try to maintain contact with their MOBDES personnel throughout the year. A quarterly bulletin is produced by the Center and mailed to each MOBDES soldier. The Institute keeps MOBDES soldiers active by giving them "take-home" projects, such as reviewing courses of instruction.

In spite of the successes and the positive feelings on the part of many MOBDES personnel, the program does have problems.

All three of the MOBDES managers for CMA/IMA say the program would be better if MOBDES tours were longer. "Two weeks are just not enough," Sheets says. "We need more time for a person to really contribute."

"We would like to have our instructors here for at least 19 days," Cox says. "That way we would have time for in- and out-processing and still be able to use them for two weeks of teaching."

Being assigned to a unit for only two weeks a year often makes MOBDES personnel feel like they're just part time help and not really a part of the team. According to Col. Seale R. Doss, a MOBDES officer who conducted an official assessment of the program earlier this year, MOBDES soldiers are often given meaningless tasks and are not fully utilized during their two weeks of annual training.

It's difficult for the Army to authorize longer tours. Many civilian employers don't like losing their employees for extended periods each year. Also, longer tours mean more money budgeted for MOBDES and, according to Hassa, additional funds are hard to get. MOBDES has to compete with other reserve and active duty programs for available funds.

Another reason many MOBDES personnel would like to see longer tours is to get more retirement points. At the present time, most MOBDES soldiers re-



When not on active duty, DaCosta, above left, isn't far from the military. Like many MOBDES soldiers, he's a civilian employee of the Department of the Army.

ceive only 27 retirement points a year of the 50 they need to qualify for retirement credit. To receive enough credit, many MOBDES soldiers have had to attach themselves to regular reserve units for additional duties.

Another problem that has plagued the MOBDES program has been the slowness of issuing orders for active duty training. Doss says that sometimes MOBDES personnel don't receive their orders until a few days before they have to report for active duty. This is partly caused by a lack of funds. RCPAC is unable to cut orders unless money allocated for MOBDES has been received. When the money is late, the orders are late. Naturally, MOBDES soldiers have a difficult time coordinating their military and civilian careers not knowing until the last minute when they are going on active duty.

Much of the delay has been eliminated by RCPAC going to a computerized system of cutting orders. Now, once a request for orders is received by RCPAC, the orders should be on their way to the soldiers within days. In the past orders often weren't received until after the reporting date.

In addition to efforts to upgrade the program, the Army is also trying to educate active duty soldiers to better appreciate MOBDES

individuals. The attitude of active duty soldiers has often been less than cordial, according to some MOBDES soldiers.

Doss says that many MOBDES personnel don't feel like they belong to the unit to which they're assigned. He says that sometimes active duty personnel neither keep them informed nor ask their opinions on many relevant matters, even those on which they're recognized experts.

Such attitudes are regrettable because MOBDES soldiers are usually highly motivated. Col. Robert Cherry, a MOBDES officer at Fort Bragg, and a Department of the Army civilian, says "We join the Reserves and come out for duty because we believe in it. Most of us do not do it for money, but rather we come for patriotic reasons."

In some cases it's the individual's fault if he or she is not properly used on the job. MOBDES soldiers must assert themselves if they're to be properly utilized.

"The program has a lot of benefit," says one MOBDES, "but it's up to the agency to provide meaningful work, and it's up to the individual to be assertive enough to look for work if it's not there."

When both the soldier and the unit work together, MOBDES becomes a valuable and necessary part of the Total Army. □



# postmarks

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## EXERCISE MOVES 1/66 ARMOR



**RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, West Germany**—Ninety-six hours after notification, the 1st Battalion, 66th Armor, 2d Armored Division from Fort Hood, Texas, was in Germany as a part of a no-notice exercise, Eligible Receiver II.

The 550 troops took only personal equipment with them in the mid-October deployment. Once in Germany, they drew major equipment and vehicles from a pre-positioned storage site faster than any battalion thus far. Working around the clock, "The Iron Knights" moved by rail and road convoys to join USAREUR units in a simulated battle exercise.

Eligible Receiver II is considered one of the most realistic exercises ever held. It provided valuable information concerning the Army's ability to deploy and equip units rapidly.



## Reserve Movie

**FORT MEADE, Md.**—A touch of Hollywood came here this fall when a butcher, a banker, a bus driver and a college student had starring roles in an Army Reserve movie.

Produced for the Army Recruiting Command, the film, "People Like Me," shows the four Reservists playing themselves, both in the civilian community and on duty. While the shooting sequence was planned, the dialogue was unrehearsed.

The 20-minute movie will be distributed later this year by the Army Reserve.

## Bass Fishing Fun

**SANTEE COOPER, S.C.**—Eighty-nine top bass fishermen met at Lake Marion in early October for the fourth annual national championships sponsored by the Military Bass Anglers Association (MBAA).

SSgt Ken Edel, South Dakota Army National Guard captured the Army Angler of the Year title. Amassing 455.3 points Edel missed winning Military Angler of the Year by less than a point. Points were awarded on the basis of the total weight of fish caught.

The Nation's best military anglers came from 19 states, Germany and Korea to try their hands in the tough three-day contest. The competition climaxed nine months of pre-state and state-level fishing.

Founded in 1975, the MBAA is a non-profit organization dedicated to sport fishing and group competition. Active duty, National Guard Reserve and DOD civilians are eligible to join the association.

**FORT EUSTIS, Va.**—Through an all-out effort by members of the 7th Transportation Group, an old rail car has been transformed into a dining facility.

The car was in bad shape when the 497th Engineering Company (Port Construction) took over responsibility for the unusual project. Soldiers from the 558th Transportation Company sandblasted the rail car. Later it was given a coat of rust-resistant paint. Then cooking and cold-storage facilities were installed.

The "Resolute Express" is now open for business in a unique atmosphere of days gone-by.

**FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.**—A fully automatic computer-operated M-16 qualification range recently became operational here.

Known as FAST (Fully Automatic Scoring Target System), the new system registers the hits on pop-up targets, tallies the score and prints the results before the soldier leaves the range.

The new equipment not only eliminates the need for lane scorers but helps provide a more realistic battlefield situation, says 1st Lt. Gregory Bornhoft, project officer for the system.

**WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn.**—Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Army soldiers are training for Operation Gold Coast planned for April, 1980. The exercise is expected to be the largest over-the-shore operation ever conducted in New England by a "Total Army" force. The operation calls for cargo to be taken to a beach area in Lighter Amphibious Resupply Cargo (LARC) vehicles and then transported more than 60 miles by flying crane (CH54A) helicopters.

**FORT RILEY, Kan.**—Solar heat is providing hot water for a barracks here. Heated water is stored in a 30,000 gallon underground tank. If the sun doesn't shine, supplemental heating is available.

# MAIL ORDER U.

**Is it  
worth the  
price?**

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

**BECOME A FAMOUS GENERAL**

LEARN THE SECRETS THAT MADE ORDINARY MEN GREAT!

FAMOUS GENERAL'S STAFF

Learn at your own pace, while studying in the privacy of your own home.

FAMOUS GENERAL'S SCHOOL

Order Today! Money Back Guarantee!

**"BECOME A FAMOUS GENERAL,"**  
the magazine ad read. "In the privacy of your own home learn the secrets that made ordinary men great!" It was an appealing idea. Generals make more money and never see their names on a duty roster.



**Mail order courses are an easy way for many Americans to further their education. However, before signing up for a course, consumers are advised to check the school's credentials carefully.**

"Learn at your own pace. Money-back guarantee."

It looked like a good deal. They even had famous generals advising their teaching staff: Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, Charles Cornwallis, and others.

Surely, they would know the shortest route to general-dom.

It wasn't long before the school sent its pamphlet. In just months, they said, the student would learn how to inspire troops, draw up famous battle plans, and confuse the enemy. There were even sub-courses in Buying Time, Handling Cost Over-Runs, and Waffling. And they promised to find me a general's job when I graduate.

But not everyone can get into the school. There was an entrance exam. Mostly, it consisted of mustering the \$995 fee they required.

FOR about four million Americans, home study courses provide a chance to learn a skill, get a trade, or expand their education, often while employed at a full time job. Nearly a thousand mail-order schools offer courses in everything from accounting to zookeeping.

Even the Army has found correspondence courses to be a practical way to improve and educate its ranks without taking soldiers away from their jobs.

Thousands of soldiers are now enrolled in military, college or commercial home study programs covering dozens of subject areas. Many more are considering enrolling for the first time.

But correspondence courses are not suited for every person. It takes a great deal of self-discipline to get through one. The main problem with any correspondence course is that you have to set aside time to sit down and do the work. It's not like going to class every Monday from five to nine. Finding the time to study is a problem most people encounter.

Even those who devote the required time find there are problems when they need help with a lesson. There is seldom close contact with the instructor. Some commercial schools have a number you can call for assistance. Otherwise, you have to write to the school and wait for a response.

Then there is the turn-around time. You complete a lesson, and it may be a couple of weeks before you get a reply to find out how you did.

Most commercial schools provide worthwhile training at a reasonable price.

Others offer as little as possible and charge as much as they can get. Abuses and complaints about fly-by-night schools recently prompted an investigation by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

Not all schools were guilty of abuses. But the FTC felt there was a sufficient number of schools, students, and prospective students being affected . . . that an across-the-board trade regulation rule was warranted," says Walter Gross, an FTC program advisor.

"Problems we encountered included deceptive ads or sales presentations—things like misrepresenting demands for the school's graduates, or guaranteeing jobs."

One such ad claimed most of the school's graduates were hired right away by a major firm. FTC found that the firm seldom hired anyone from that school.

One trade school placed this ad in help wanted sections of newspapers:

"SEMI DRIVERS WANTED. TRAINING NOW BEING OFFERED THRU THE FACILITIES OF A CLASS B COMMON CARRIER. INDUSTRY WAGES EXCEED \$5 AN HOUR. OVER-THE-ROAD DRIVERS. TRAINING COVERS MOST STATES. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY."

"Because it was listed in the help wanted column, this ad looked like on-the-job training," Gross says. "But when people applied for the job, they got a high pressure sales pitch to take a course."

More than one school promised in ads to get jobs for their graduates. One such claim read, "We're the only school . . . that places 90 percent of its grads."

"When we looked into it, we found they may have placed 90 percent of their grads—but that only 25 percent of the people who enrolled ever graduated," Gross says.

"The commission found, many times, that people were enrolled in schools they were not capable of completing. A lot of people are persuaded to sign up for a course, when they don't really have the motivation or education to finish it. When they start the course, they find it is too hard . . . or it isn't what they are interested in. Or sometimes they find it was misrepresented. So, they drop out," Gross says.

Buyer protection laws say you have three days to change your mind when you buy anything from a sales person away from the sales person's place of business.

FTC learned sales agents for some schools were duping customers about this rule.

"In many cases, salesmen misled people to believe that their cooling-off period

did not begin until their application was sent to the school, and the school had accepted them. In fact, the three days began as soon as the student made out the application," Gross says.

In December 1978, FTC ruled that schools must tell students, in writing, of their right to cancel. Students then have 14 days, from the date the school's notice is mailed out, to get out of the contract.

Not all of the blame for customer complaints can be placed on the schools. Some people who wouldn't buy a \$20 pair of slacks without trying them on, will rush to sign up for \$750 mail order courses without asking questions.

"If you're going to enroll in any program, and pay money for it, you should do some checking on accreditations. It's some guarantee that you are going to be satisfied with the program," says Jeanne Casey of the National Home Study Council (NHSC).

Accreditation—approval of a school's honesty and ability—is given by state officials. NHSC also has a program for accrediting schools. Only 93 schools have won NHSC acceptance so far. "That doesn't mean that (other) schools are bad, but we couldn't possibly recommend them," Casey says.

There are at least five ways to check on a school before you enroll:

- Contact the Department of Education in the state where the school has its offices.
- Contact the Better Business Bureau in the school's area.
- Contact your nearest Veterans Administration office.
- Ask the school for a list of its graduates, and their addresses. Then write or call people who have been through the course.
- Write to NHSC, 1601 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

If you have already signed up for a course, and don't think you are getting your money's worth, you may get help by writing to:

Federal Trade Commission  
Vocational School Programs  
6th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20580

Some soldiers pay high fees to enroll in courses that the Army would give them for little or no money.

One Sunday, two years ago, a sales-

### CHECK BEFORE YOU SIGN

There are ways to protect yourself from mail order hucksters. The best way is to ask lots of questions *before* you sign on the dotted line. Here are a few you might want answered.

- How long has the school been in business?
- Is it recognized by the state approving authority for Veteran Administration benefits?
- Are its fees fair for what you're getting?
- What is the school's refund policy if you don't finish the course?
- Are the courses up to date?
- Are the instructors qualified?
- Can I talk to someone who has gone through this course?
- How many students drop out or fail this course, and don't graduate? (The school authorities must answer this or face a fine.)

man sold one Army platoon \$30,000 in courses. After slipping into a Fort Dix, N.J. basic training company, he got the platoon together to hear his pitch. He explained that success in the Army, and life in general, depended on how well they could read. Nearly 40 recruits signed contracts for speed reading courses.

Of course, he never told them that the Fort Dix Education Center didn't charge anything for its reading improvement classes.

When Fort Dix officials heard what had happened, Army legal officers got the company to cancel all the contracts. Soldiers at other posts have not always been that lucky.

Before enrolling in any school, course, or program, it's a good idea to check with your local education center. The centers carry information on approved colleges, trade schools and job training. They can also help you earn a diploma, get a degree or learn a skill. There is no charge for their help.

Most education center courses do cost money, but the prices are fair, and you know what you're getting. The education counselors can also help you determine if you qualify for reduced rates.

The Army will pay 75 percent of the tuition for many MOS-related courses. MOS extension courses are free. Soldiers who can draw GI Bill education benefits can use those benefits for courses when approved by the Veterans Administration.

For details on courses or tuition help, contact your nearest education center.

The future demands that nearly everyone learn more just to keep pace with a rapidly changing world. That fact has helped make education a \$50 billion a year business.

Unfortunately, many people are going to pay more than they have to, and get less than they bargained for. □



# 1980 WINTER OLYMPICS

## Total Army Support

Capt. Gardner M. Nason

"WELCOME WORLD WE'RE READY" says a large banner hanging outside the Olympic Ice Center in Lake Placid, N.Y., the location of the XIII Olympic Winter Games. As you watch the games on television or read about them next month, remember that the Total Army helped make Lake Placid "ready."

Putting together the Winter Olympics is a gigantic task. It takes hundreds of organizations and thousands of people with every imaginable skill. And the Total Army is helping in a big way by providing support in three main areas: medical, communications and security.

When the Olympic flame is lit at Lake Placid on February 13, soldiers and Department of the Army civilians from the New York Army National Guard.



Forts Belvoir, Bragg, Campbell, Huachuca, Monmouth, Myer, Ritchie and Sam Houston, the Pentagon and possibly other Army posts and agencies will have contributed their talents and equipment in a variety of ways.

"More requests to support the Olympics are coming in every day. We expect requests will be made of us right through the Olympics," says Lt. Col. Paul Valvo, one of the project officers in the Pentagon responsible for coordinating Army support of the Olympics.

Valvo says that the Army became greatly involved in Olympic support when the Department of Defense (DoD) appointed the Department of the Army (DA) to act as DoD's executive agent to provide

support and administration of funds set aside by Congress for the Olympics.

"As executive agent, we have the authority to task other services to provide support," Valvo says. The Air Force, Navy and Marines will be asked to provide various types of support.

When support is provided, Valvo explains that there are certain legal constraints placed on the Army. For example, the Army cannot provide support which would affect combat readiness, compete with commercial business or with local labor. Nor can it provide soldiers to perform menial labor. Equipment provided must be recoverable. Furthermore, the support requested must be outside the capabilities of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee (LPOOC) and New York State which share responsibilities for hosting the Olympics.

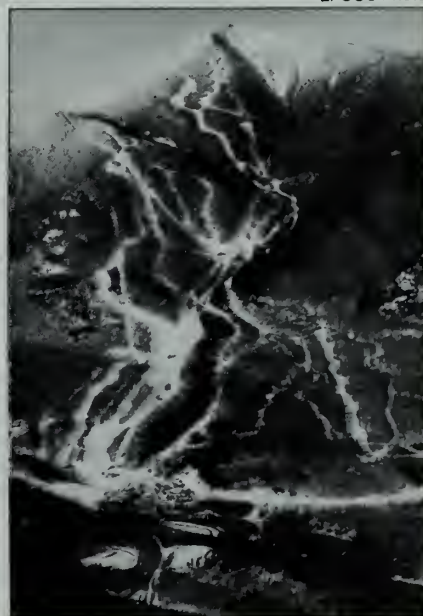
**MEDICAL.** The New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) is providing all of the Army's medical support. It has formed Task Force (TF) Placid to provide ground medical evacuation at all the Olympic sites. The task force is completely self-sufficient. It provides its own transportation, food services, administration, security and maintenance.

The NYARNG is well-known in the Lake Placid region. Since 1972, two companies—the 646th Medical Company (Ambulance) from Glens Falls and the 246th Medical Company (Ambulance) from Saratoga Springs—have provided medical support for winter sports events in the Adirondack Mountains of northern New York. (See "Olympic Medics," SOLDIERS, October '79.)

Everyone at Lake Placid has praise for the Guardsmen and women. "I am most impressed with their overall skills in coping with casualties," says William Shuler, Director of Medical Services for the LPOOC. "They've proven to me they can do the

LPOOC Photo

- Left, ninety-meter ski jump tower at Lake Placid stands over 25 stories high
- Right, Whiteface Mountain will be the scene of the men's and women's downhill, slalom and giant slalom ski events during the 1980 Winter Olympics.





job." Shuler knows what he's talking about. He's a retired Royal Canadian Army officer who directed medical support at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal.

National Guard troops serving at Lake Placid are all volunteers.

"It's especially important to us for people in the Army to understand that the NYARNG's role in the Olympics is a state mission," says Maj. Jim O'Toole, a full-time, active duty Guardsman largely responsible for organizing TF Placid. "The 350 to 400 Guardsmen and women who make up TF Placid will be called to state active duty only after they've volunteered. As an indication of people's desire to be a part of the Olympic effort, there were more than 4,000 applications from all over the state."

Col. George Saddlemire, Chief of Staff for TF Placid, points out that this period of state active duty does not count toward the annual active duty training requirement.

Saddlemire is no stranger to Lake Placid or to lending a hand to the Olympic effort. Back in 1932 he worked as a dish washer during the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid.

In addition to their primary mission of medical ground evacuation, the Guard will also provide first aid to athletes and spectators at the competition sites and run a medical operations center. Members of the New York Air National Guard will operate a medical clinic at the athletes' housing area at Ray Brook, N.Y.

The NYARNG will also operate the shooting range for the biathlon event. Range personnel will serve as scorers and recorders. Also, TF Placid is providing backup generators and wreckers for public safety.

**COMMUNICATIONS.** Whiteface Mountain is the site of the alpine skiing events—the downhill, slalom and giant slalom. Each day since last summer, soldiers in fatigues and white hard hats have been a familiar sight on the mountain. They're members of the 40th Signal Group, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Under the overall direction of the 7th Signal Command, they've been working with the U.S. Army Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (USAEIEA-CONUS) from Fort Ritchie, Md.

They have laid cable along the racing courses for the timing devices, audio circuits and public address systems.

Laying cable is a simple enough task—if you're not working on the side of the mountain. However, the slopes on Whiteface sometimes exceed 45 degrees, footing is unsure, the weather is cold, and the men work with very heavy cable.

The jelly-filled cables are designed for extremely cold temperatures, but it makes splicing messy work. And each cable requires numerous splices at the start and finish points and at 10 to 15 control points and intermediate timing stations

along the course.

Cables have also been installed for the cross-country and biathlon events near Mt. Van Hoevenberg.

In addition to the cable work, we've also set up several radio networks," says Bill Hern, project manager for the 7th Signal Command from Fort Ritchie, the unit which has primary responsibility to provide communications support. "Two of the nets are for medical support, one is for the bobsled event and one is for the luge. There will also be a subnet in operation at the ski jumps during competition."

To insure 100 percent reliable radio communication, USAEIEA-CONUS has set up a repeater station on Little Whiteface Mountain, and another repeater station is being considered for Mt. Van Hoevenberg.

Installation of the radio nets has been the responsibility of USAEIEA-CONUS assisted by soldiers from the 82d Signal Battalion, 35th Signal Group of the XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C.

The 35th Signal Group will provide operators for the portable radios at the competition sites and for radios at the base stations.

**SECURITY.** Security for the Winter Olympics is the responsibility of the New York State Police (NYSP). Nobody wants a tragedy like the terrorist attack at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich. The NYSP, assisted by the Army and other agencies, is taking extraordinary steps to be prepared for everything.

The most obvious security measures are in the athletes' housing area. When the Olympics are over, the housing area will be used as a medium-security prison. Even though it's surrounded by two 12-foot-high fences, today the "village" looks more like a campus in a beautiful mountain setting than it does a prison. Detector devices like those used to check passengers at airports will be used before and during the games.

Augmenting commercial warning devices and closed circuit television, the Army is providing a variety of electronic security equipment.

Col. Van Holladay, DA project officer for security equipment, has to insure a complete and coordinated security package is provided by the Army. Holladay is from the Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command (MERAD-COM), Fort Belvoir, Va.

Holladay is coordinating the efforts of sensor specialists like Frank Dennis and Donald Blue, DA civilians from the Electronics Research and Development Command at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky., are installing and maintaining the electronic devices.

Army personnel have also helped train Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams. At the request



# The OLYMPICS... better than most TDYs

For many soldiers, working to support the 1980 Winter Olympic Games is an experience they'll always remember. For one thing, riding to work on a ski lift is unique in itself.

"It's better than most TDYs," says Sp5 Freddie Howell. He's one of a small detachment of soldiers from the 40th Signal Battalion, 11th Signal Group, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. "It's kind of a present from the Army... it's work but it's special."

"I work everything from a 6-pair cable to a 50-pair—right in line with my MOS," says PFC Lester Bosanko, an 18-year-old 36E, with a measurable amount of pride. "Usually, we ride the ski lift up the mountain at 8 a.m. and sometimes don't get down to the base lodge until 7 p.m. Lunch? Sometimes, I walk down to the base lodge, but that's a lot of trouble. Most of the time, I just continue to work. You get into your work and keep working."

Bosanko hails from El Paso, Texas, and says he's never seen mountains like Whiteface before. "I probably never would have ridden a ski lift if it hadn't been for

this TDY," he says. Would he like to try skiing? "No," he says.

To PFC Jim Schafer, a 20-year-old from Omaha, Neb., "doing what you came into the Army for is the most important thing." Schafer is a 36C who is laying cable for the cross-country and biathlon events.

The soldiers from the 40th Signal Battalion live in cabins at nearby Wilmington, N.Y. They're a familiar sight as they drive around the Olympic sites in a blue-and-white van provided by the LPOOC.

Their day usually starts with a 7 a.m. stop at Grace's, a house converted into a diner on Route 86 on the outskirts of town. The Army communicators, are "regulars" there.

"They're a great bunch of guys," says Sylvia Mihill, the cook at Grace's. "They're always friendly and well-behaved."

"It's beautiful country," says SSgt. Larry Bamburg, NCOIC of the detachment. "I wish my family could be here to see it too."



Capt. Mike Nason

PFC Lester Bosanko rides a ski lift up Whiteface Mountain each day to go to work.

of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the New York State Police, Capt. Dave Hunt and SFC John Shaw, Army ROTC instructors at Norwich University in Vermont, have trained teams to work in cold weather and mountainous terrain.

Norwich is well-known for its cold weather survival training and mountain rescue team.

"Those guys are very knowledgeable," NYSP Sgt. Rudy Reichelt says about the Norwich training. "We would have liked more. With all the equipment and knowledge the Army has in the security area, we'd be crazy not to get all the assistance we can."

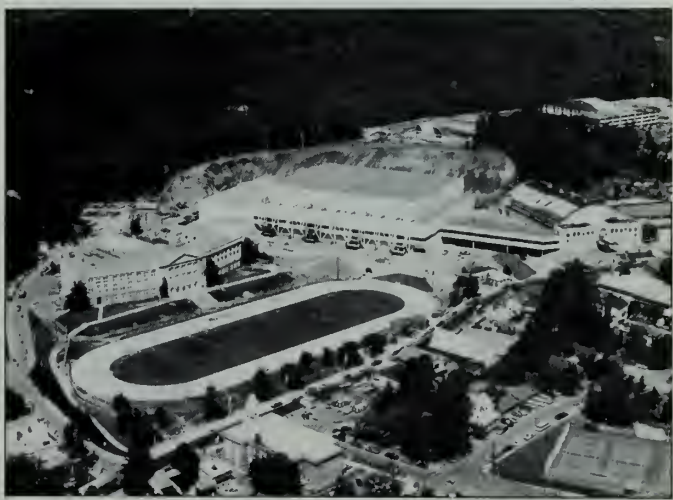
Naturally, security is a sensitive area. Too tight security draws criticism for being too restrictive. Too loose security permits the chance of an incident. Capt. Jerry O'Grady, NYSP, is one of the officers charged with achieving a balance. With the Army's help, O'Grady's job should be a little easier.

So as you sit back and enjoy the Olympics, remember the many men and women who combined their talents in a Total Army effort to make a significant contribution to the XIII Winter Olympics.

Besides the satisfaction of providing support for the Games, Army skills, equipment and systems will be tested in real life circumstances on difficult terrain in extremely cold weather.

So the Army's support at Lake Placid is mutually beneficial. While it gains training that's hard to beat, the Army will also be doing its part to insure that the 1980 Winter Olympic Games are smooth, safe and successful. □

Editor's note: SOLDIERS will be at the Winter Olympic Games for a behind-the-scenes look at the competition and the soldiers supporting it. Our report will be in the April issue.



Capt. Mike Nason

• The speed skating oval and the Olympic Ice Center, above, are located in downtown Lake Placid. Officials say the skating area in the complex is the world's largest.  
• Right, soldiers from the 40th Signal Battalion test communications equipment at a control point along a ski racing course on Whiteface Mountain.





# What's new

## CONSUMER CORNER

### Red Cross Winter Survival Tips



*Winterizing the Home*—Severe weather can result in serious emergencies. Storms can knock down power lines, shutting off not only lights but heating equipment that needs electricity to operate. And there may even be periods when it is difficult or impossible to get out of the house. Here are some things you can do to protect your home and stay comfortable.

- Insulate your house. Make it airtight to keep heat in and cold out. Caulk and weatherstrip doors and windows. Install storm windows or cover windows with plastic. Insulate walls and attics.
- Have some type of emergency heating equipment available so you can keep at least one room warm enough to be livable if your furnace is not operating. This could be a fireplace and plenty of wood, a small, well-vented wood or coal stove, or a camp stove. Be careful. Know how to use this emergency heating equipment safely to prevent fire or dangerous fumes.
- Keep water pipes from freezing. Wrap them in special pipe insulation, or in layers of newspaper, lapping the ends and covering them with plastic to keep out moisture. When it is extremely cold, letting the faucets drip a little may prevent freezing damage. Know where the main valve is located. As a last resort you may have to shut it off and drain all the pipes to keep them from bursting. If the pipes freeze despite your efforts, open faucets wide to allow for expansion of the frozen water, wrap the pipes with rags, and pour hot water over the rags.

*Without Heat? Don't Panic*—The problem may be something simple you can remedy yourself. If your furnace burns oil, make sure the fuel tank is not empty. Check the electric switch, fuse, or circuit breaker. If your furnace is gas fired, check other gas appliances to make sure your main gas supply has not been cut off. Next check the pilot light. Then, if necessary, call the utility company in your area, your fuel oil dealer, or a company that specializes in heating work.

While you wait for help, do the following to maintain a minimal heat level:

- Use your alternate heat source.
- Close off those rooms that are not absolutely essential.
- Hang blankets over windows at night (let the sun shine in during the day). Stuff cracks around doors with rags, newspapers, towels, etc.
- Prevent water pipes from bursting as explained earlier. Close the water inlet valve on the toilet and then flush to prevent freezing damage. Collect water

for drinking and store in covered containers.

*Keeping Warm in a Cold House*—If your house is without heat for any reason, there are ways to preserve some of the existing heat and stay relatively comfortable.

- Dress warmly. Wool clothing against the skin is the warmest. Layers are more effective than a single heavy thickness. And layers can be removed as needed to prevent perspiring and subsequent chill.
- Wear a wool hat, especially when sleeping under emergency conditions. The body loses approximately 70 percent of its heat through the head.
- Use several lightweight blankets instead of one very heavy blanket.

*What You Need to Have Handy*—When a winter storm strikes or extra-cold weather lingers for long periods, certain items and information are indispensable. A home energy emergency kit should include:

- Phone numbers you can dial for help—your neighbors, the police, fire department, and other community service organizations.
- Emergency food and water supply, especially food that does not require refrigeration or cooking.
- Flashlight and extra batteries, and candles and matches.
- Extra medicine as may be required by family members.
- First aid supplies. The items may be bought separately at most drug stores, or first aid kits may be purchased from any Red Cross chapter. A Red Cross *Standard First Aid and Personal Safety* manual should be included.
- Extra blankets or sleeping bags.
- Fire-fighting equipment, such as an extinguisher, buckets of sand, a shovel, and an ax.

*When the Lights Go Out*—If the power failure appears to be affecting your house only, check the fuse box or the circuit breaker box first. If these don't work, call your local electric utility and request assistance. Meanwhile:

- Turn off most light switches, your furnace switch, and unplug the freezer and refrigerator. The surge of returning electrical power can damage the motors of appliances.
- Keep the freezer door closed as much as possible and first use the food stored in your refrigerator. Partially thawed foods can be safely refrozen only if they still contain ice crystals. After power is restored, examine food for signs of spoilage before refreezing.

- The Oregon Army National Guard has developed a new program to help recruit and retain Guard members. The program, called Guardskill, matches marketable skills obtained through service schools with the needs of local civilian industry. Guard members returning from basic training or service schools are put in touch with employers who require the same skills in a civilian application. In the first six months of operation, 52 Guard members found jobs through Guardskill with an average annual wage of more than \$13,000.

- Soldiers returning from overseas on emergency leave should bring their uniforms with them. According to MILPERCEN officials, some soldiers on emergency leave wind up requesting a compassionate reassignment or hardship discharge. These soldiers must be attached to a nearby unit pending a decision on their request, a process that can take up to a month. Soldiers without enough uniforms to meet duty requirements will have to buy them.

- Authorized PX customers may now cash personal checks up to \$100. This change doubles the previous dollar amount of checks customers may cash each day at Army and Air Force Exchange Service facilities worldwide.

- The 73d Infantry Brigade (Sep.), Ohio Army National Guard recently organized a prep school for new recruits. The program is designed to develop self confidence through advanced preparation before Guard recruits go to basic training. The goal is to reduce the number of drop-outs from basic training. Instruction at the school includes orientation classes, motivation sessions, drill and ceremonies and physical training.

- Soldiers who left a permanent position to join the Army are guaranteed that job back if separated with an honorable or general discharge. To qualify, soldiers must have served in the Army less than five years and apply for the job within 90 days of separation.



- The first of the Army's new self-propelled 155mm howitzers (M109A2) were delivered recently to the 24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. Officials say this new weapon will greatly add to the firepower capabilities of the division artillery. An improved gun mount, simplified hydraulics, an increase ammunition storage capacity to 36 rounds and new safety features are among improvements over earlier models. More than 500 of the new howitzers are planned for production over the next three years. Most are scheduled to go to U.S. Army field artillery battalions in Europe.

- Soldiers stationed in Germany no longer have to pay that country's 13 percent "value added" tax on utilities. Merchandise and services costing more than 50 Deutsche Marks will also be tax free. To take advantage of the new tax savings, soldiers must go through their Community Morale Support Fund office.

#### Answers to Mindbenders, Page 25

**WHERE IN THE ARMY ARE YOU?:** 1A. Cantonment area, Fort Irwin, Calif. 1B. Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C. 2. U.S. Army Combat Developments Experimentation Command (CDEC).

**NUMBERS GAME:**

1.	2	7	6
	9	5	1
	4	3	8

**2A.** The five largest CONUS Army posts and number of personnel assigned: Fort Hood, Texas (46,745); Fort Bragg, N.C. (33,548); Fort Lewis, Wash. (22,905); Fort Campbell, Ky. (21,125); Fort Carson, Colo. (20,471). **2B.** The services in order of size and number of personnel assigned as of June 30, 1979: Army (752,468); Air Force (562,433); Navy (524,514); Marine Corps (184,269). **2C.** 2,027,246.



# What's new

More What's New on Pages 2, 53, 55



• Prototypes of the XM2 Infantry Fighting Vehicle (left) and XM3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicle are undergoing testing at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The developmental testing program, being conducted by the Army's Materiel Testing Directorate, will include evaluation of the vehicles' amphibious capabilities, safety features, firing accuracy and overall performance. The XM2 and XM3 are identical in outward appearance. They feature a two-man turret with a 25mm cannon as the primary weapons and a two-missile TOW launcher as the secondary weapon. Inside design differences have been made to fit the needs of mechanized infantry or armored cavalry units. The XM2 and XM3 will replace the Army's M-113 series armored personnel carriers.

## Army National Guard and Reserve Pay Scale (Per Drill Period) Effective October 1, 1979

PAY GRADE	YEARS	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 5	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS																
O-8													121.80	126.47	131.54	131.54
O-7										97.28	102.04	114.37	114.37	114.37	114.37	114.37
O-6										89.40	94.15	85.72	85.72	85.72	85.72	85.72
O-5										80.41	85.16	72.72	72.72	72.72	72.72	72.72
O-4	49.32	47.74	49.34	49.34	49.34	49.34	49.34	50.49	50.49	50.49	50.49	50.49	50.49	50.49	50.49	50.49
O-3	44.40	42.74	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	45.55	45.55	45.55	45.55	45.55	45.55	45.55	45.55	45.55
O-2	41.71	40.11	41.71	41.71	41.71	41.71	41.71	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86
O-1	39.58	38.00	39.58	39.58	39.58	39.58	39.58	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS ENLISTED MEMBERS																
O-3	41.71	40.11	41.71	41.71	41.71	41.71	41.71	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86
O-2	39.58	38.00	39.58	39.58	39.58	39.58	39.58	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73	40.73
O-1	37.45	35.87	37.45	37.45	37.45	37.45	37.45	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60
WARRANT OFFICERS																
W-4	51.13	49.55	51.13	51.13	51.13	51.13	51.13	52.28	52.28	52.28	52.28	52.28	52.28	52.28	52.28	52.28
W-3	46.21	44.63	46.21	46.21	46.21	46.21	46.21	47.36	47.36	47.36	47.36	47.36	47.36	47.36	47.36	47.36
W-2	41.29	39.71	41.29	41.29	41.29	41.29	41.29	42.44	42.44	42.44	42.44	42.44	42.44	42.44	42.44	42.44
W-1	36.37	34.79	36.37	36.37	36.37	36.37	36.37	37.52	37.52	37.52	37.52	37.52	37.52	37.52	37.52	37.52
ENLISTED MEMBERS																
E-9										47.14	47.14	47.14	47.14	47.14	47.14	47.14
E-8										42.22	42.22	42.22	42.22	42.22	42.22	42.22
E-7	34.11	32.53	34.11	34.11	34.11	34.11	34.11	35.26	35.26	35.26	35.26	35.26	35.26	35.26	35.26	35.26
E-6	29.19	27.61	29.19	29.19	29.19	29.19	29.19	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34
E-5	24.27	22.69	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	25.42	25.42	25.42	25.42	25.42	25.42	25.42	25.42	25.42
E-4	19.35	17.77	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50
E-3	14.43	12.85	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43	15.58	15.58	15.58	15.58	15.58	15.58	15.58	15.58	15.58
E-2	9.51	7.93	9.51	9.51	9.51	9.51	9.51	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66
E-1	4.59	3.01	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74

FEDERAL HOLIDAYS: Jan. 1—New Year, Feb. 18—Washington's Birthday, May 26—Memorial Day, Jul. 4—Independence Day, Sep. 1—Labor Day, Oct. 13—Columbus Day, Nov. 11—Veterans Day, Nov. 27—Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25—Christmas.

ORIGINAL WITH SPEEDY



Playboy ©

Maryse LaRose



S05 Mi Seitelman

Alfonso Castro



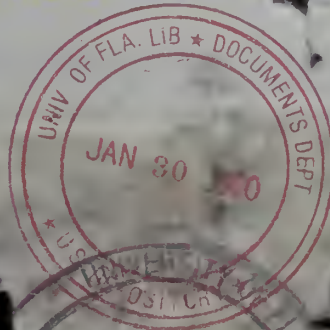


# SOLDIERS

FEBRUARY 1980

## FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING

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# DA CIVILIANS

A large part of the Army's mission is carried out by the civilian work force.

Side by side with soldiers, they serve as a vital link in the Total Forces concept.

Their primary missions are twofold—to free soldiers to do essential military tasks and to accomplish long-range goals in such fields as research, development, management and support operations.

SEE PAGE 33





# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
FEBRUARY 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 2

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. James H. Breen  
Chief, Command Information

## FEATURES

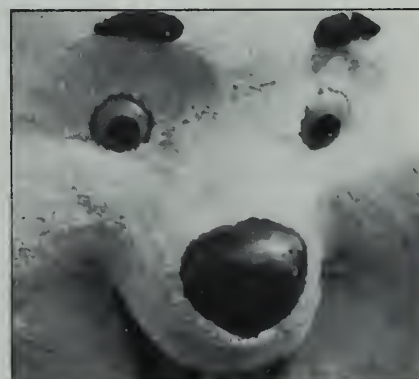
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**Credits: Front cover photo by Capt. Ron Aman.**

"Sex: More Than An Act," page 27—quoted materials from "What Sex Therapists Are Learning," by Alice Kosner, *McCall's Magazine*, August 1979, with permission McCall Publishing Company; materials from "Let's Make Sex a Household Word," by Sol Gordon, © The John Day Company, 1975. Photo illustration for the article by Sp5 David Polewski and Anne Genders. Audie Murphy photo page 19 by James Loughhead.

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# What's new



- The Alaska Army National Guard took on a new mission recently when four CH-54 Flying Crane Helicopters were transferred to the 707th Arctic Reconnaissance Group. The helicopters were transferred to the Guard upon inactivation of the 343d Aviation Detachment at Fort Wainwright, Alaska. The only heavy-lift helicopters in Alaska, they will provide support to both the National Guard and active Army.

- An increase in clothing maintenance allowance rates began showing up with the December end of month pay. The increase was retroactive to October 1. The allowance, which soldiers start to receive after six months active service, increased from \$5.10 to \$5.70 for men and from \$6.90 to \$7.50 for women. For those with more than three years of service, the increases were from \$7.20 to \$8.10 for men and from \$9.90 to \$10.80 for women. The clothing allowance is based on the replacement cost of uniforms spread out over their average wear life.

## AER Scholarship Funds

- Financial aid to dependent students is available from Army Emergency Relief. The program providing assistance in the form of loans and scholarships is open to dependents of active, retired or deceased Army members.

The maximum amount of aid for any student in a single school year is \$1,800. The maximum four year total for any student is \$7,200. The primary criterion for scholarships is need, but in all cases academic achievement, ability and personal accomplishment are considered.

Applications for aid, both new and continued, must be received by March 1 for the '80-'81 school year. More information is available through local Army Emergency Relief offices or write National Headquarters, Army Emergency Relief, DA, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332.

## Firearms Banned In Italy

- Privately-owned firearms can no longer be shipped to Italy by U.S. military personnel, civilian employees or their dependents. Under Italian law there are no means available to import firearms legally. Violators face heavy fines and stiff prison sentences. Anyone with firearms currently in transit to Italy should contact the provost marshal's office immediately upon arrival in country, according to officials.

- A soldier with a post call scheduled during his wife's eighth month of pregnancy may have his departure for overseas postponed for up to six weeks after the baby is born. Officials say it may be delayed even longer if complications arise. "Pregnancy Deferment" must be requested by the soldier before he outprocesses from his old unit. Deferments are also available, upon request, for pregnant soldiers who receive overseas orders. Check with local MILPO for complete details.

- More than 24 million callers received help and information from the Veterans Administration in 1979. Toll-free telephone service is available to VA offices in all fifty states. Check the telephone directory white pages under U.S. Government for the number of the VA office nearest you.

- A selection board to pick soldiers to attend Advanced NCOES during FY 81 is scheduled to meet in April. The board will consider E6s with a BASD on or after October 1, 1963, and a date of rank from April 1, 1975 through March 31, 1978. Previously selected soldiers will not be considered. Eligible soldiers should check with their MILPO to make sure records are up to date. Questions and update information can be directed to: President, ANCOES Selection Board, USAEREC, ATTN: PCRE-RB, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. 46249.

### **New USO Center In Germany**

- Soldiers and their families in Baumholder, Germany will have a new USO center this year. The new center, made possible with a \$50,000 grant from the American Express Foundation, will serve as the core for a number of USO programs and services. Activities at the new center will be designed to meet the needs of some 21,000 Americans stationed at Baumholder and those visiting the area. In addition to recreation facilities, shows and tours, the center will feature informal education classes, information and referral services and other assistance to soldiers and their families.

### **New Film Available**

- The film, "Contraception: Alternatives for Today" (MF 8-5920) is available through local Audio-Visual Support Centers. The 20-minute film presents a practical and factual approach to contraception and is appropriate for viewing by a mixed audience.

### **All-Army Sports Trials**

- Soldiers interested in competing for spots on the All-Army track and field, volleyball, and bowling teams should submit their applications as soon as possible. The application (DA Form 4762-R) should include the athlete's background experience and sport accomplishments while in the Army and as a civilian. Applications should be accompanied by a statement of release from the local commander with an endorsement by a major command. An Athlete's Certificate of Amateurism (DA Form 4763-R) is also needed for track and field and volleyball applicants.

Soldiers must be on active duty for more than 90 days to be eligible. Applications must be received by Headquarters, DA (DAAG-MSP), Washington, D.C. 20314 no later than 20 days prior to the start of the trials.

Trial dates are: Track and Field, March 29-June 1; Volleyball, April 3-19; Bowling, May 9-17.

See AR 28-1 for complete information on eligibility requirements and application procedures. DA Circular 20-12, published in January of this year, lists upcoming sports trials, dates and host installation for each.

### **Pentathlon Stable Mates**

- The U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is looking for a school-trained farrier and several stable hands for immediate assignment to their stable. The job involves working around and caring for 50 horses used in training for national and international competition. The desired grade for these positions is EI-E5. For further information call, Autovon 471-4816/5726 or write: U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234.

- The month of February 1980 has been designated Afro-American (Black) History Month. The theme for this year's celebration is: Heritage For America. The length, duration and extent of activities are to be prescribed by local commanders. The period of observance can be for the entire month or for the traditional week (February 10-16) which includes the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Members of the Army and their families are encouraged to take part in both on and off post activities and events in recognition of Afro-American History Month.

- A new camouflage uniform has been approved for wear by soldiers. The new uniform will replace the durable press fatigues now being issued. Officials expect to start issuing camouflage uniforms to new soldiers late next year as the supplies of the current fatigues run out. The camouflage fatigues are expected to be available in clothing sales stores about the same time.



# feedback

## CADET TRANSFER

Your article on West Point (December SOLDIERS) is very interesting and informative, especially since I was a member of the staff at USMA for three years.

The ferrugin cadet shown on the cover and page 34 is Mrs. Shiran Miller, who transferred to the University of Missouri-Rolla after her sophomore year at USMA. We are proud to announce that she will graduate in May 1980, with a B.S. in Chemical Engineering. She is a Distinguished Military Student in our Reserve Officer Training Corps program and will soon receive her Regular Army commission in the Army Medical Service Corps.

Lt. Col. Charles G. Marvin  
PMS  
University of Missouri-Rolla

## BLACKOUT

After trying to read the article on disability evaluation (November SOLDIERS), I think my eyes may need a disability evaluation. Reversing type out of black is a hindrance to your readers and their attempts at comprehension.

Please don't use it so heavily in the future.

MSgt. Len Breckler  
Fort Greely, Alaska

**Thanks for the reminder. We use reverse printing for layout and design purposes. And, although we try to hold it to a minimum for the reasons you gave, sometimes we get carried away. Actually, it's our Art Director's fault. He's very stubborn and clever and we never know where he's going to use reverse printing next!**

## USEFUL INFORMATION

The article entitled "Disability Evaluation, Retention, Retirement, Separation" (November SOLDIERS), reflects information that is most useful to the individual service member.

The format and style used by the author helped to portray a complicated system in an understandable way. I am sure that many people involved in the disability system will benefit greatly from reading that story.

Capt. Stuart W. Baker  
West Point, N.Y.

## MAKE THAT THREE

I enjoyed your article on Medal of Honor recipients (November SOLDIERS). However, your article indicated that twice during the Vietnam conflict two soldiers from the same unit earned the MOH for action on the same day. I believe there was a third such occurrence during the fighting in Vietnam.

At the time, I was commanding the 2d Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division. During June 1967 we had several major contacts, in Binh Dinh Province, with combat elements of the 3d North Vietnamese Army Division.

On June 21, 1967, SP5 Edgar Ler McWethly, Jr. and SP4 Carmel B. Harvey, Jr. of Company B, 1st Battalion 5th Cavalry earned the MOH when their company came under heavy enemy attack as they were going to the assistance of the crew of a downed gunship. Unfortunately, they were both killed during this action. President Richard Nixon presented the medals to their families on October 16, 1969.

Frederic L. Korb  
Maj. Gen. USA (Ret.)

## MAKE THAT FOUR

In "Beyond the Call of Duty" (November SOLDIERS) you reported that the most Medals of Honor ever awarded for one engagement were 24 for the Battle of Little Big Horn. Actually, there were three other battles with more. They are: Battle of Sallors Creek, Virginia, April 6, 1865 (53); Battle of Chaffins Farm, Virginia, Sept. 29, 1864 (28); and at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865 (27). Almost all of the Medals of Honor for those three battles were won by capturing a Confederate flag.

Capt. Richard R. Seim  
Missouri City, Texas

We checked the records and you are right. Thanks for setting the record straight.

## PILOT'S GLASSES

The article "The Making of an Aviator" (November SOLDIERS) was very well written and should inspire many individuals to apply for this challenging training. However, several questions are raised concerning the cover picture. Is the pilot pictured actually a student pilot, if so, is he wearing corrective glasses as the picture implies. If the first two parts are true, then is he on a medical waiver for his eyes or has the provision of AR 40-501 (20/20 uncorrected) for Class I physical entrance standards been changed?

Maj. Steven A. Strawder  
Indiana ARNG

The person pictured on the cover is an instructor pilot. He is occupying the left seat, which is the usual crew station for instructors in the UH-1. Rated aviators are required to maintain Class II physical standards for

continuation in aviation duty. Class II standards require vision of 20/100 correctable to 20/20 with lenses. Entrance standards for student aviators, contained in Chapter 4, AR 40-501, remain unchanged. Sorry if the photo caused confusion.

#### PANEL DISCUSSION

The story, "Making of an Aviator" (November SOLDIERS) brought back fond and factual memories. I do believe, however, that the instrument panel on page 10 is from a UH-1 and not the TH55 as stated in the caption.

Maj. M. Stanulio  
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.



You are of course, correct. It is the instrument panel from a UH-1 and not the TH55. We switched the pictures on purpose to see how many of our readers would catch it. (If you believe that, I have some swamp land in Florida you might be interested in.) Thanks for getting SOLDIERS tracking on the right beam.

#### IT'S ABOUT TIME

There was a lot to like about the December SOLDIERS issue—the stories (especially "The West Point Story," "No Room for Error," and "George C. Marshall"), the photographs, and the graphic blandishments. The inside back cover lifted my spirits. It was, in short, the strongest issue of SOLDIERS Magazine I can recall reading.

Paul F. Case  
Adelphi, Md.

*Thanks, we needed that! We're happy you enjoyed the December issue and hope you passed it on for others to enjoy.*

#### FOREIGN WIVES WELCOME

I felt that the article on foreign-born wives (November SOLDIERS) was excellent and really showed a true picture. My wife is from Thailand and we have been happily married for ten years. She and I fought many of the same struggles together which you so accurately described.

I would like to recommend to all foreign-born wives that above all "be yourself." Do not bend to fit America, but expand into it. I admit that many Americans seem like a cold unfriendly people to some of you, but all of us are not. Please do not draw away from our great country. Meet and talk with us so you can learn positive things about America, our language and our customs. Many of us are also sincerely interested in your language and culture. Finally, I, as an American, bid you all welcome, because I honestly think all of you will make our great nation just a little greater in this confusing world.

SSgt. Robert A. Baird  
Cameron Station, Va.

#### CHAPLAIN'S VIEW

You have presented an excellent article on foreign born wives.

I feel a deep affinity with the article because the majority of my ministry as a Chaplain in the U.S. Army for the past 10 years has been in dealing with the many problems of Asian wives of U.S. servicemen. Even though the article clearly brought out the basic problems of foreign born wives, we must go far beyond these elements in order to solve the many dilemmas of these wives.

First of all, we must educate and sensitize our commanders and the Army community as a whole in regard to the needs of foreign born wives in an effort to assimilate them to our way of life without losing their identity. Secondly, we must organize social, cultural, religious, and educational programs to meet those needs of these wives. There is an old saying which states that "all good marriages are made in heaven, but it takes two people to maintain the marriage." This truth also applies to Asian American marriages. In addition to both the foreign born wife and her husband working together, a third party comes into the picture—the community. There must be community understanding and involvement in the problems of foreign born wives if they are to achieve success in the initial stages of Americanization.

Chaplain (Capt.) S. K. Kim  
Fort Bliss, Texas

**SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.**



# DESERT I



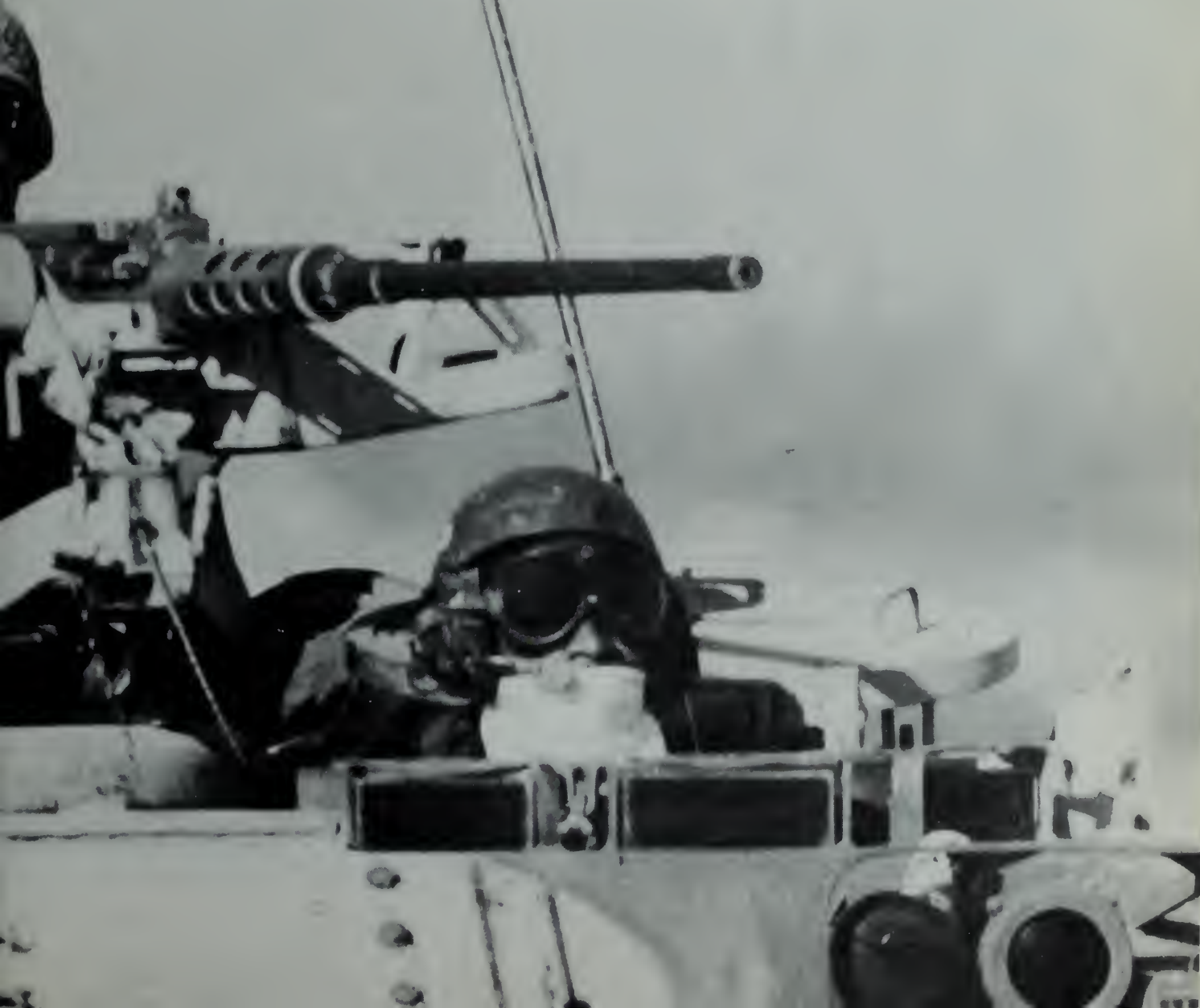
# RE

1st Lt. David Vogels  
Photos by Sp4 Jorge Ramirez  
and  
Sp4 John Sleezer

**IT WAS hot, dry and dusty. It was larger than life and more realistic than training. It was Operation Desert Fire—a massive exercise that sent a brigade-size task force (dubbed Irwin III) from the 2d Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas, to Fort Irwin, Calif., for almost six weeks of live firing and maneuvering in the searing heat of the Mojave Desert.**

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FIRST LIEUTENANT DAVID VOGELS is Command Information Officer, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas. SPECIALIST 4s JORGE RAMIREZ and JOHN SLEEZER are assigned to the Public Information Office, 2d Armored Division.









# VA BENEFITS

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

IT WILL probably be a day when you'll wake up a little later than usual. You'll scramble out of bed, then realize there's no place you have to be. No formation to attend, no one to report to, and no one cares what you wear. It's your first day back in civilian life.

For both first-termers and career soldiers, it means finding a job and a place to live. For some, it also means getting more education. Either way, those first few months out of uniform are likely to be hectic.

But help is available. In appreciation for donating part of your life to America's defense, Congress has created a Veterans Administration (VA) to help smooth our return to civilian life. VA offers many benefits to those who have completed their service honorably and VA benefits are even available for people still in the service.

America's efforts to do something for its soldiers go back 100 years to the aftermath of the Civil War.

By 1930, three separate government offices were handling veterans' affairs, pensions and hospital care.

"The Veterans Administration, as it is now, was formed in 1930, by an Executive Order issued by President Herbert Hoover," says Don Smith of VA's Central Office in Washington. "It consolidated the three offices for management efficiency and to give veterans' affairs the attention that could be devoted by a single, national administration."

Today VA has 172 hospitals and 225,000 people working to help America's 30 million veterans. Its director, Max Cleland, is a former Army signal officer who lost an arm and both legs in Vietnam.

One of VA's major jobs is handling GI Bill programs. Veterans' benefits have changed under different bills passed by Congress since 1944. Today's rights include funds for education, help in buying a home, and job-hunting guidance.

**School** VA runs several basic education funds: the GI Bill, the Veteran's Educational Assistance Program (VEAP), and the Vocational Rehabilitation Program.

People attending school under the GI Bill or VEAP can also get low-cost loans from VA. For vocational rehabilitation trainees there is a relatively small interest-free loan program referred to as the revolving loan.

Veterans who served more than 180

days on active duty—between January 31, 1955 and January 1, 1977—can draw on GI Bill benefits.

Under the bill, a married veteran with two children gets \$448 a month while attending school full-time. Eligible soldiers may also use their GI Bill to pay for off-duty classes.

The GI Bill allows soldiers 1½ months of training for every month spent on active duty. The maximum is 45 months of school or training. Individuals who serve

18 continuous months or more on active duty are entitled to 45 months of training. Those who enlisted under a delayed entry program in 1976, and who went on active duty between January 1, 1977 and January 1, 1978, are also entitled to 45 months of GI Bill assistance.

Training under the GI Bill may include college, high school, trade school, and other approved courses. For specific information, or to apply for any benefit, contact your nearest VA office.

**VEAP** VA offers the Veteran's Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) to soldiers who initially joined after January 1, 1977. To take part, you must contribute \$50 to \$75 from your pay each month. For each dollar you put into

the VEAP account, VA adds two more. In three years, contributors will total between \$5,400 and \$8,100.

The money is paid in monthly checks after you start school. People who drop out of the program, or decide not

to go to school, get back only the money they put in.

In a related test program, the Army is offering \$1,600 to \$4,000 in added VEAP funds for soldiers who enlist to fill critical jobs in Europe.

**Education Loans** Direct loans are available from VA to help pay for half,

three-quarter, or full-time studies. Up to \$2,500 a year is allowed. After you stop attending school on a half-time or more

basis, you have 10 years and 9 months to repay the loan. For more information go to any VA office.

**Want Your Old Job?** If you leave the service after less than five years of active duty, you have the right to get your old job back. You have 90 days, under the law, to tell your employer you want

the job back.

If it isn't given to you, get in touch with: Office of Veteran's Re-employment Rights, Labor-Management Services Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washing-

ton, D.C. 20004

When you get the job back, the law says you have to be given all benefits including the same seniority, pay and benefits you would have earned if you had not joined the service.

**Medical Care** VA hospitals provide free care for veterans with medical problems

that began while they were in the service. In some cases, you can also get treatment for problems that came along after you

were discharged. Veterans who are hooked on drugs can also turn to VA for help.



## Home Loans

The VA guarantees home loans made by private lending institutions to eligible veterans. It also makes direct home loans to veterans in designated housing credit shortage areas.

Eligible veterans can obtain a guaranteed loan for any of the following purposes:

- To buy a home
- To buy a residential unit in a condominium project
- To build a home
- To repair, alter, or improve a home
- To refinance an existing home loan
- To buy a mobile home and/or

lot, if the lot and separate mobile home remain within the plot. A lot must also be owned by the veteran.

- To improve a home through construction of a new building and/or existing building or other reconstruction programs.

A veteran can obtain information about VA loan eligibility from the nearest VA office. Applications for the loan must also be made to private lenders.

Eligibility requirements for a home loan period of service vary. Veterans should consult with their local VA office. In

many cases, surviving spouses of deceased veterans who have not remarried are entitled to use the home loan guarantee benefit.

Certain disabled veterans may be entitled to a one-time grant of up to \$30,000 from VA for a wheelchair home especially adapted to their needs. The grant may be used to pay part of the cost of building, buying or remodeling such homes or paying indebtedness on such a home already owned by the veteran. Apply at any VA office.

## Finding A Job

For jobless veterans, VA has information about job markets, on-the-job training and apprentice training.

Some veterans' benefits are taken care of by other agencies. VA urges veterans who need jobs to apply to their State Employment Office. For a federal

government job, they recommend that you write to: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20415.

## Unemployment Pay

You are entitled to unemployment compensation when you get out of the Army. Retirees, however, may find it difficult to collect it in some states since laws vary.

If you want a job and are able to

work, take your separation papers (DD Form 214) to the nearest State Employment Office as soon as you get out. Do not apply for this benefit at a VA office. It usually takes two or three weeks to get the first check. You should file right away, since no state will pay for weeks that

passed before you filed your claim.

The amount of money you will get depends on the state in which you file. You do not have to file in your home state to get paid. The federal government pays your compensation to whatever state you go to.

## Life Insurance

Service men's Group Life Insurance, carried by most service personnel, is supervised by the VA and administered by the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. A \$20,000 policy costs \$3.40 per month while on active duty, which also gives you 120 days free coverage immediately following dis-

charge or up to one year if totally disabled. When you get out of service, your SGLI coverage can be converted to a five-year term policy called Veteran's Group Life Insurance. After that, it can be converted at increased cost to an individual policy with any participating company. VA has more details, or you may write directly to Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insur-

ance, 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

If you have a service-connected disability, you may also be entitled to \$10,000 Government Life Insurance through the VA. This is in addition to Veteran's Group Life Insurance. Contact your nearest VA Office for further information.

## Vocational Rehabilitation

The Vocational Rehabilitation program provides for veterans who suffered a service-connected disability which is compensable (or would be, but for receipt

of retirement pay). To be eligible, the VA must determine that these veterans need vocational rehabilitation to overcome their disabilities. Veterans may receive training for up to four years and, in some cases, longer than that. Among other types of training, eligible veterans may pursue

college studies, on-the-job training, institutional on-farm training or combine job and school training.

Under this program, veterans get tuition, fees and books paid for by the VA. In addition, they receive a subsistence allowance while in training.

## Majorcare 90

Through an agreement with VA, a major company is offering soldiers a health insurance policy that is good for their first 90 days after returning to civilian life.

Retirees and those who serve on active duty less than four months for training purposes are not eligible for this benefit.

The policy pays up to \$36 a day for hospital care, and 80 percent of most other

expenses. Childbirth, dental bills and old health problems are not covered. The 90-day policy costs \$25 for the soldier and \$25 for the spouse. Coverage for up to three children costs \$10 each. A \$30 premium covers three or more children.

## Disability

Veterans who were disabled in service can draw a monthly disability pension from VA. The amount varies with the degree

of disability. Basic rates range from \$44 to \$809 a month. Severe cases can be awarded up to \$2,308 per month. VA also offers a wide range of care and special

allowances for veterans who became disabled while on active duty.

For assistance in determining your eligibility for these benefits, contact VA.

## Death Benefits

Dependents of veterans who die on active duty or who die from injuries received on active duty can draw VA Dependency and Indemnity

Compensation. Current rates go from \$297 to \$760 per month, and are based on the soldier's rank. VA also pays some burial expenses.

Also, if you die on active duty, your

spouse gets a check from the Army for what you would have earned in the next six months. This lump-sum payment is made in addition to any life insurance payments that are due.



New soldiers learn to be "Red Legs" during OSUT under watchful eye of instructor at U.S. Army Field Artillery Center.

# FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING

Story and photos by Capt. Gardner M. Nason

"KILO 18, this is Kilo 66. Fire for effect, grid. Over." A forward observer's (FO) voice crackles over the radio in the Fire Direction Center (FDC).

"FIRE MISSION!" The cry is relayed within seconds to every section in the Field Artillery battery. Conversations stop in mid-sentence. Cigarettes are extinguished. Meals are put aside, and artillerymen run helter-skelter to their howitzers to prepare for action. Somebody, somewhere is calling for artillery support. It's the firing battery's job to deliver that fire support quickly and accurately. Lives depend on it.

"Kilo 66, this is Kilo 18. Fire

for effect, grid. Out," answers the FDC. Everyone in the FDC and on the guns is ready.

"This is Kilo 66, grid 6285 3472, five BTRs with infantry, over," radios the FO. He has provided information about a target's location and description which the FDC needs to compute firing data. The howitzer sections need to know how high to elevate their tubes and where to aim them based on the target's location, how much powder to use based on the range to the target, and what shell and fuze combination to use based on the nature of the target.

"Kilo 66, this is Kilo 18, grid 6285 3472, five BTRs with infantry,

out," says the FDC back to the FO as a check for accuracy. Errors are unacceptable in this business.

"Battery, two rounds, charge 4, fuze VT, time 17.0, deflection 3218, quadrant 285," commands the FDC to the howitzer sections. To generate this information the FDC uses its Field Artillery Digital Automatic Computer (FADAC), and then checks the information with manual computations. Checks are important in the Field Artillery. Errors cost time, ammunition and maybe lives.

Simultaneously, the number 2 cannoneer has set the time of 17.0 on a variable time (proximity) fuze. Then the number 3 cannoneer car-



## FAOBC: Basic for Officers



New officers begin their careers as artillerymen at Fort Sill. Here, lieutenants learn how to set up and operate the M-2 Aiming Circle.

New lieutenants learn to be artillerymen in the Field Artillery Officer Basic Course (FAOBC) at Fort Sill.

Capt. Peter Kai, program manager for OBC, explains that the course has a 10-week core of basic Field Artillery instruction. After that, the lieutenants take one of four specialty tracks depending on their assignments.

The four follow-on tracks are: the Field Artillery Cannon Battery Officers Course, lasting seven weeks; the Lance Officers Course, four weeks; the Pershing Officers Course, seven weeks; and the Target Acquisition and Survey Officers Course, nine weeks.

Five departments are responsible for all the subjects taught to new officers. The Gunnery Department teaches forward observer and fire direction techniques. Nearly 130 hours of instruction are devoted to these two subjects. For many students, fire direction is the toughest part of the entire course.

The Counterfire Department teaches map reading, land navigation and targeting. Map reading, Kai says, is a weak area among new officers.

Combined arms tactics, leadership, training management and Field Artillery tactics are among subjects taught by the Tactics/Combined Arms Department.

The Weapons Department is responsible for teaching firing battery procedures, ammunition, maintenance and logistics.

The Communications and Electronics Department teaches radio-telephone operator procedures, authentication, electronic warfare and operation of radio equipment.

In the future, Kai says, OBC will be increased to 19 weeks. The many developments in new equipment will require more time to train officers to do the highly technical job expected of them.

Training on the M198 155mm towed howitzer, the new Copperhead (cannon-launched guided projectile), TACFIRE (Tactical Fire Direction System), hand-held computers, the Multiple Launch Rocket System, and the new secure mode communications equipment will be added to the FAOBC curriculum as these new systems enter the Army's inventory.

A new program is being added to the basic course to help new lieutenants "hit the ground running" at their first assignments. It is known as CMET (Common Military Educational Training) subjects. It will be presented as a seminar in which the new officers learn about many of the post agencies they'll be dealing with in their first assignments. The role of the IG, service benefits, human relations, drug and alcohol counseling, Red Cross, Army Community Services and personnel management are some of the subjects addressed under CMET. Representatives from these agencies answer questions following the formal presentation. It's just another way to give the new lieutenant an edge when he arrives at that first assignment, Kai says.

The Field Artillery course is about the same as college, says 2d Lt. John Sullivan, an ROTC graduate on his way to Germany. There's not too much free time. It's all important that you get it before you leave here. For those who have difficulty, there is a required study hall when their average falls below 80.

By the time the new Field Artillery lieutenant leaves Fort Sill, he has been taught every artillery-related activity which he will be expected to perform in a cannon or missile unit. In a cannon battery, the new lieutenant will be a Fire Support Team (FST) Chief, a Fire Direction Officer or an Executive Officer. In a missile unit, the lieutenant can expect to be a section leader for a transport, a maintenance and assembly or a firing platoon.

For the projectile to the number 1 cannoneer. The number 1 cannoneer loads and jams the projectile, places the propellant charges behind the round, closes the breech, primes and hooks up the lanyard. The number 4 cannoneer prepares the propellant charge and then holds up the extra powder increment to show his section chief that it was removed and the correct amount of powder is loaded.

Meanwhile, the assistant gunner elevates the tube to quadrant 285, levels his bubbles and says "set" when he's ready. The gunner traverses the tube to deflection 3218, levels his bubbles and says "ready" when he is.

The other cannoneers are hustling to prepare the next few rounds to be fired. That involves mating fuzes with projectiles, tightening them with the proper fuze wrench, storing the ammunition properly and "feeding" them to the number 1 cannoneer as quickly as the previous round is fired.

"FIRE!" commands the section chief when he is satisfied everything is ready. Despite all the operations that have been taking place simultaneously, it has only been a few seconds since quadrant came down from FDC.

BOOM! A deafening noise rings out accompanied by smoke and the smell of burned powder.

"This is Kilo 18, shot, Over," the FDC radios to the FO to tell him a round is on the way.

"This is Kilo 66, shot, Out," acknowledges the FO.

"This is Kilo 18, rounds complete, Over," reports FDC to the FO.

"This is Kilo 66, rounds complete, Out," answers the FO.

"This is Kilo 66, end of mission, one BTR burning, others withdrawing, estimate seven casualties, Over," the FO says.

"This is Kilo 18, end of mission, one BTR burning, others withdrawing, estimate seven casualties, Out," the FDC says.

That's a typical fire mission for a Field Artillery firing battery. It demonstrates the coordination, teamwork and training necessary



for the Field Artillery to provide timely and accurate fire support to the ground-gaining arms.

Usually artillerymen don't see the enemy they're firing at nor the infantry or armor soldiers they're supporting. However, seconds may make the difference in the survival of those soldiers out front. A feeling of urgency pervades the artillerymen's mission.

The Field Artillery, unlike other combat arms, consists of an integrated weapons system composed of the forward observers (MOS 13F), who are the eyes of the artillery; the fire direction specialists (MOS 13E), who function as the brains of the artillery; and the cannoneers (MOS 13B), who are the muscles of the system. The accuracy of the Field Artillery system is further enhanced by surveyors (MOS 82C) and the weather, or meteorological, specialists (MOS 93F). All are important members of the Field Artillery family.

New soldiers learn the skills, teamwork and urgency of artillery at Fort Sill, Okla. Most of Fort Sill's

94,000 acres are dedicated to that end. It's not a simple task because the weapons systems in the Field Artillery are diverse, and many skills are needed to employ the systems. But Fort Sill has been conducting Field Artillery training since 1911.

The U.S. Army Field Artillery School and Training Center at Fort Sill now trains Field Artillery crew members in One Station Unit Training (OSUT). Under the OSUT concept, new soldiers receive all of their training in the same unit under the same training cadre on the same post and graduate with a military occupation specialty (MOS).

OSUT is more efficient than basic training (BT) and advanced individual training (AIT) because it cuts out wasted time, travel and administration. And soldiers get acquainted with their specialties much earlier. Traditional basic training subjects, such as drill and ceremonies, first aid, basic rifle marksmanship and other fundamentals of soldiering, still come very early in the soldiers' military

training, but they are also exposed to artillery training sooner. This helps to motivate the new soldiers by giving them something to look forward to. It also begins to create a feeling of camaraderie among "Red Legs."

Even though OSUT lasts only 12 weeks, compared to the 15 weeks training used to take under the BT and AIT concept, no training is sacrificed. If anything, OSUT gives a better chance for reinforcing all training during the 12-week cycle.

During the first week of training, new soldiers see a demonstration of all the Field Artillery's cannon systems. Each weapon is explained and the capabilities of each are demonstrated. It's an attention getter.

"Perhaps the highlight of the demonstration is an M102 howitzer crew made up of new soldiers in their tenth week of training," says Maj. Rex Isley, executive officer of Training Command Battalion. "They actually participate in the live-fire demonstration. We tell the new soldiers, 'In 10 weeks, this



• Far left: New soldiers "fall in" at the rear of the howitzer to rotate cannoneer duties between fire missions. • Above: training cadre member instructs number 4 cannoneer on the finer points of aligning the collimator. • Left: Soldiers man a 50-caliber machinegun mounted on an M548 ammunition carrier.



could be you."

Training is phased and progressive. Soldiers learn the fundamentals before they go out and participate in a firing exercise. They learn the duties of the cannoneer before, during and after firing. Emphasizing aiming stakes, setting up a collimator, and preparing and handling ammunition are typical duties for cannoneers. Once they do start firing, previous training is reviewed and reinforced as new skills are learned.

Soldiers training for the 13B MOS are familiarized with either all self-propelled or all towed cannons, but the emphasis of their training is on the system the soldier will most likely face at his first assignment. For example, if a soldier is headed to an armored division, he will be trained on the M109 series, a 155 mm self-propelled howitzer. If he is being assigned to a light infantry division, he'll receive most of his training on the M102, a 105mm towed howitzer.

The same instructor works with the same group of soldiers on a particular weapon so they all get to know one another and the continuity of instruction is maintained. At the end of the block of instruction, the soldier is given a performance test based on the Soldier's Manual. In addition to individual testing, crews are rated for teamwork and certificates are awarded to the best crews.

"To the rear of the piece, facing the piece, FALL IN," commands SSgt. Wade Gladney, Battery A, Training Command Battalion. Gladney has been training the same group of soldiers for three weeks on the M109A1. After each fire mission, he rotates his section so each soldier performs all the duties of each cannoneer.

"Change post, MARCH," directs Gladney. The gunner takes two steps back, executes a left face and double times to the end of the rank. Meanwhile, the rest of the section executes two half steps to the right. The assistant gunner is now the gunner, the number 1 cannoneer is now the assistant gunner, the number 2 cannoneer is now

the number 1 cannoneer, and so on. "These guys have come a long way in a few weeks," Gladney says. "It's kind of rewarding work to take these new soldiers from not knowing anything about a howitzer and make them into a pretty darn good crew."

"I feel like I've been trained when I go there," PFC Terry West says. "They make you do everything again and again. Last week, I wasn't quite sure about a few things. This week, I am."

A large part of the responsibility for artillery training rests with the Training Command Battalion. To accomplish their job, the battalion has more than a division artillery's worth of hardware. It maintains 32 M109s, eight M110s, 52 M102s, 15 M101A1s and six M114s.

**MISSILES** When people outside the Field Artillery community talk about the Field Artillery, they envision only cannons. For quite a long time now, missiles have been an important part of the artillery's arsenal, and the people who fire them are artillerymen every bit as much as the more traditional cannoneers of the "tube" artillery.

The Lance is one of two missile systems currently in the field. It is a ballistic missile which requires no special weather equipment or data. Its range is eight to 130 kilometers depending on the type of warhead.

There are six U.S. Lance battalions in Europe and two at Fort Sill. Some NATO countries also have the Lance, which means that artillerymen are stationed in those countries, too, in technical roles.

The basic MOS for the Lance is 15D. Lance missile crewmen also receive their training in OSUT at Fort Sill.

Skills for this system are taught in five modules, according to Capt. Douglas Strack of the Lance Instruction Branch. Soldiers are taught everything from how to fire the Lance to maintaining the equipment and vehicles related to the system. At the end of each module, the soldier is tested. At the end of the training cycle, soldiers are given comprehensive written

and performance tests. When they go to their first assignments, soldiers with the 15D MOS can expect to be assigned to an Assembly and Transport or a firing platoon.

"Lance has far exceeded my expectations as far as being challenging," says 18-year-old Pvt. 1 Raymond Rowe, who enlisted for Lance.

PFC Pamela Porter, a 23-year-old college graduate from Florida, says that she enjoys working with the Lance system, especially in the programming portion. So far Porter thinks the Army is OK, but she doesn't care for Oklahoma weather or Army chow. She came into the Army as an alternative to teaching.

The other missile system is Pershing. It's the U.S. Army's longest range Field Artillery guided missile. The warhead is nuclear only, and the system is deployed in Europe.

The Pershing is nearly 35 feet long, weighs more than 10,000 pounds and has a range of 100 to 400 nautical miles.

The entire system is mounted on four 5-ton wheeled vehicles. The major components are the erector-launcher, the battery control central, the programmer-test station and power station, and the radio terminal set.

"The basic MOS for Pershing is 15E. It's taught in five modules during OSUT," says Maj. Gary M. Biehl, Pershing Branch of the Guided Missile Division. "The first four modules center on the four major equipment components. The fifth module is a field training exercise where everything learned is put into practice."

Biehl says there is a lot of room for advancement and personal job satisfaction with the system, but assignment possibilities are greatly limited. A soldier can expect to spend three years in Europe with the 56th Field Artillery Brigade, maybe 15 or 16 months back at Fort Sill, and then it's back to Europe again because these are the only places where Pershing units are located.

"One unique aspect about





● Far left: Soldiers work to remove one of the major components of the Lance missile system from the container used for shipping and storing. ● Above: Members of a firing section prepare a Lance for firing from a self-propelled (SP) launcher. The SP launcher is capable of airborne, amphibious and cross-country operations. ● Left: An instructor watches as students demonstrate their proficiency at performing duties on the erector-launcher of the Pershing system.

Pershing is that it is performing its quick-reaction alert mission seven days a week, 365 days a year," Biehl says. "Somebody is always on duty ready to shoot all the time."

Sp4 Kenneth Jensen, 22, is a former mortar crewman who is learning to be a Pershing missile crewman. He likes his new MOS better because of the responsibility involved.

The 13B, 15D and 15E are only three of the many other MOS skills taught to enlisted men and women at Fort Sill to fill the ranks of the Field Artillery worldwide.

"This is probably the most exciting time to be in the Field Artillery," says Maj. Gen. Jack N. Merritt, commandant of the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center. "If there is an opportunity available to

us on the battlefield, it's in the indirect fire systems.

"The hit and kill capabilities of direct fire weapons are approaching unity," he says. "I don't see any greater technical opportunities on the forward edge of the battle area.

"As the Field Artillery gets the ability to look over the hill and destroy over the hill, that is a significant difference in the way we've conducted war for hundreds of years," Merritt says.

"Couple the Multiple Launch Rocket System, which can deliver enormous volumes of fire, with the potential of highly precise terminal munitions, and I can see the character of the battlefield changing over the next decade because the indirect fire systems of

the Field Artillery are going to make the difference," he says.

No doubt the Field Artillery is experiencing a revolution in the technology of weapons and munitions. But the cannoners, the missile crewmen and young officers are vitally important parts of "the system." The Field Artillery School and Training Center are doing their part to match the soldiers' skills with the improving technology.

"I think our soldiers are good," Merritt says. "The challenge is simply to train them."

Perhaps one reason why the Field Artillery tends to be one of the more cohesive branches of the Army is because of the training at Fort Sill. It's a common experience for all, whether they're working on howitzers or missiles. □



**L**IFE was tough for young Audie Murphy. Born on a sharecropper farm near Kingston, Texas, he grew up in dire poverty during the Great Depression.

His father left home when Audie was 12 years old, so Audie had to quit school and begin working to help support the family. He got a job as a farm hand and later worked as a clerk in a combination grocery store/filling station making \$12 a week.

When he was 16, his mother died after a long illness and the nine Murphy children were split up. Audie's younger brothers and sisters were sent out to an orphanage and he went to Greenville, Texas, where he found work in a radio repair shop.

Life was tough in other ways too. At only five feet seven inches tall as an adult, Audie was a small boy. In Texas, where bigness is often associated with goodness, being small was just about the worst thing that could happen to a boy. Audie took a lot of ribbing from the bigger boys his age.

Although life was tough, Audie Murphy survived. Armed with a stubborn determination and a desire to succeed, his spirit more than made up for a lack of size. This spirit, which sustained him in his youth, carried him through difficult years in adulthood and undoubtedly contributed to making him the most decorated soldier in American history.

A competitive, patriotic spirit was a family tradition. Audie's ancestors had fought in every major conflict in the country's history, from the Revolution through World War I. Also, his brother had joined the Army to fight in World War II, and Audie was determined to follow in his footsteps. A few days after his eighteenth birthday in 1942, he enlisted in the service. Twice before he had been turned down because of his small size, first by the Marines and then by the paratroops. Yet he persisted. On his third try, he was accepted for duty by the United States Army as an infantryman.

At first, it must have seemed as if the Marines and paratroops had been right. Nicknamed "Baby-face" because of his youthful looks, Audie fainted during one of his first drill parades. Then, even though he had volunteered for combat duty, Audie was assigned as a clerk at Fort Meade, Md.

Finally, in 1943 he was assigned to Company B, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division and shipped overseas. He went to North Africa first and then to Sicily when the Allied forces invaded.

In Sicily he came under fire several times and displayed some of the courage and enthusiasm which would later become his trademark. He also displayed a quick wit. Once, ill with malaria, he collapsed along the road. A major stopped to ask if he was sick. "No sir," Audie replied, "I'm just spilling my guts for the hell of it."

As a corporal in Italy, Audie began to distinguish himself in combat. Although later wounded three times and stricken with malaria twice, he was rarely away from the front lines. He gained a reputation as a stalker

# Audie

...most decorated soldier

of German snipers and hidden machine gunners. More than once he emerged victorious in face-to-face confrontations with the enemy. For his actions in Italy, Audie was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor.

Then, when he was just 19 years old, already a sergeant and an enlisted platoon leader, his unit moved into action in France.

There, he earned the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star and Legion of Merit for valor. Audie won medals, yet he did not crave them. He believed that medals and decorations belonged to every man in his unit.

Once during a fire fight, Audie and a friend, Lattie Tipton, were up against a German strong point. Tipton was killed and Audie, enraged, went on to destroy the fortification. He later said, "For that action, I was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Lattie, who did as much as I, got only a wooden cross—above the grave."

Whether he liked it or not, Audie continued to receive awards and recognition. In France, because of his courage and leadership abilities, he was awarded a battlefield commission in the grade of second lieutenant.

The paradox of this small, shy soldier being a terror on the battlefield became legend in his unit. Stories about Audie Murphy began to circulate. Most of them were true. Once, when an older, bigger soldier questioned his authority, Audie chose to settle the dispute with his fists. He justified his illegal physical discipline by saying, "We left the regulations in the rear. They were too damned heavy to carry."

Another time, after having been criticized by a superior for firing at the backs of the retreating enemy, Audie retorted, "What should I have done? Stood here with egg on my face waving them goodbye?"

Perhaps the most famous story about Audie Murphy is the one he told himself. In one encounter, in room-to-room fighting, he "saw a terrible looking creature with a tommy gun. His face was black, his eyes red and glaring. I gave him a burst and saw the flash of his gun followed by the sound of shattering glass." Murphy had fired at his own reflection in a mirror.

Despite the promotions, awards and stories

# Murphy

## World War II

SSgt. Jim Boersema

*"Freedom flies in your heart like  
an eagle.  
Let it soar with the winds high  
above.  
Among spirits of soldiers now  
sleeping.  
Guard it with care and  
with love."*

Audie Murphy

From the files of David C. McClure  
Reprinted in November 1972 SOLDIERS





• Right  
Murphy, fifth  
from left,  
relaxes during  
the filming of  
the "Red  
Badge of  
Courage,"  
1950. •  
Opposite page,  
Murphy is  
welcomed to  
the 36th  
Infantry  
Division, Texas  
Army National  
Guard. He  
served with the  
division from  
1952 to 1966.



about his exploits. Audie's greatest combat action was yet to come. On January 26, 1945, near the town of Holtzwihr, France, he singlehandedly stopped a German tank and infantry assault. It was an incredible accomplishment and it put a cap on the legend of Audie Murphy. This is what happened that day:

Audie's unit was facing a large open field with a tree line to their backs. About mid-afternoon, a German unit, comprised of six tanks and 250 infantrymen, attacked the Americans.

The attack was unexpected and fierce. Audie's unit suffered severe casualties in the first few minutes. Seeing his position was about to be over-run, Audie ordered his men to withdraw into the woodline. But he didn't go with them. He stayed alone at his post and directed American artillery fire into the advancing German force.

When the enemy tanks came abreast of his position, Audie ran from his concealed position and climbed on top of a burning American tank destroyer. In full view of the Germans, he opened fire with the tank destroyer's .50-caliber machine gun. Alone and exposed to enemy fire from three directions and with a burning vehicle under him which threatened to explode if the fire reached either the ammunition or gasoline, Audie stood his ground.

He held off the German attack for more than an hour. Twice the tank destroyer was hit by enemy artillery and once the Germans got to within 10 yards of his position before Audie mowed them down. Only when the German tanks began to withdraw and his own field-telephone had been knocked out did Audie leave the battle.

Audie later wrote in the novel "To Hell and Back," "My cloudy brain directs my actions. Carefully I fold my field map and notice that it had been riddled with shell fragments. I examine my hands and arms. They are unscratched.

"A dull pain throbs in my right leg. Looking down, I see that the trouser leg is bloody. That does not matter.

"As if under the influence of some drug, I slide off the tank destroyer and, without once looking back, walk down the road through the forest. If the Germans want to shoot me, let them. I am too weak from fear and exhaustion to care."

It had indeed been a tiring day, but it had been extraordinary. Observers later described the fight as an astonishing feat of heroism. One soldier, who viewed it from the woodline said that Audie's action was "the bravest thing I have ever seen a man do in combat."

Shortly afterwards, Audie was awarded the Nation's highest decoration for valor, the Medal of Honor. Together with his other awards, more than 25 in all, the Medal of Honor made Audie Leon Murphy the most decorated American soldier in the war. His indomitable spirit had carried him through some of the hardest fighting in the conflict and had made his name a household word.

Five months after his Medal of Honor action, the war in Europe was over and Audie headed home. It was the end of combat for him, but not the end of the attention he would receive for his heroism. As a national hero, he could not avoid it. He flew into San Antonio, the only junior officer on a plane load full of generals, and was instantly recognized.



**Audie Murphy, the Nation's most decorated hero of World War II, and the medals he won, above.**

He was given a hero's welcome in his hometown and his picture was on the cover of *Life* magazine within a month of his return. Wherever Audie went, he was recognized and honored. But he had a problem. What could a poorly educated war hero do when there were no battles to be fought? With the war over, he was out of work. His salvation came from Hollywood.

Film star James Cagney, impressed by Audie's good looks and war record, offered the war hero the opportunity to get into the movies. He sent Audie to acting school and helped him get started in films.

But things did not go well at first. Audie didn't feel comfortable in front of the camera and often didn't perform well. When he was once criticized by a director, Audie said, "You forget I'm working under a handicap."

"What handicap?" shouted the director.

"No talent!" replied Audie.

Nonetheless, he did land a contract with Universal Studio in Hollywood. During the 1950s and early 1960s, he made more than 40 films, most of which were westerns to capitalize on his action image.

In addition to a successful movie career, Audie managed to find personal happiness in his marriage to Pamela Archer, a former airline hostess. They had two sons and lived in southern California.

Audie also stayed in touch with the Army. When the Korean War began, Audie joined the 36th Infantry Division of the Texas Army National Guard and served with it until 1966, rising to the rank of major.

Perhaps the pinnacle of his movie career was his role in a war drama entitled "To Hell and Back." In that film he portrayed the real life adventures of

a short, spunky World War II soldier named Audie L. Murphy. Not only was the movie successful but it established him as an actor with talent. His acting was highly acclaimed and Audie became a box office favorite.

Making the movie had been an unusual experience for Audie. The settings were so accurate and realistic that Audie often mixed wartime reality and Hollywood staging.

Several times, he later said, he wanted to yell at the other actors, "Don't go over there, you'll get killed," forgetting that it was only a film.

In the mid-1960s Audie spent more time in business ventures and with his family. He wrote lyrics to several country-western songs. One, "Shutters and Boards," became a national hit. He even attempted poetry as a hobby. Audie's adulthood was a far cry from the days of his childhood as a sharecropper's son.

But in the end, what enemy bullets did not do a quarter of a century earlier, fate did on May 28, 1971. On that day, Audie Murphy, one of the greatest combat soldiers in the 200-year history of the United States Army, died in a plane crash on top of a mountain near Roanoke, Va.

His body was recovered two days later, on Memorial Day, and soon after he was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

A giant of a man, he was gone. But, as in life, Audie's spirit remained strong. Today, Audie Murphy's memory as a loyal citizen, devoted friend and gallant soldier serves as an inspiration for this and future generations of soldiers and patriotic Americans. □



# focus on people



Moscow in '80?



Part of collection

**Moscow in '80?—SFC Terry Morrison** can shoot an arrow through a shirt button at 30 meters. The 5th Signal Command soldier stationed in Ansbach, Germany, competes in the bow hunter free style limited class.

Considered Olympic caliber, Morrison generally shoots 1,150 to 1,180 out of 1,400 possible points. Since January 1979 he has won first place in four National Field Archers Association tournaments.

Morrison's interest in archery began when he was four years old. The Pennsylvania native is the only American member of the German archery club, Hauptschuetzen Gesell-

schaft, probably the oldest such organization in the world.

**Part of collection—1st Sgt Axel Wicks** stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground Md. likes police work. He also likes collecting. For six years he has combined the two interests by collecting police shoulder patches from all over the United States.

So far Wicks has 350 mounted in three frames in his office at the 523d Military Police Company.

It's my way of advertising the police business, he says.

**First bike at 10—PFC Caroline Miller** encourages her friends to try dirt bike racing for fun. Not only does she enjoy the sport, she's good at it.

During five years on the dirt bike circuit, Miller has won numerous cash awards and trophies in races in her home state of Washington as well as Montana and Idaho.

The first time I raced, I was petrified," she admits. "But each time I gained more confidence. Soon I was developing my own style."

Miller put aside her bike to enlist as an air traffic

**First bike at 10**





Today a police officer

control tower operator. He's assigned to the 244th ATC Company, 125th ATC Battalion, 1st Signal Brigade, Yongsan, Korea.

**Today a police officer—**They say you can't go home again, but Reservist *Sp6 Thomas Schmidt* returns regularly. He sits on the board of directors of Boys Town of Missouri—a place that once changed his life.

"I was 13 and on the edge of serious trouble when a judge sent me here," says the assistant criminal investigator of the 99th Military Police Detachment.

Seeing no guards, Schmidt at first refused to cooperate or study for



school. But he left Boys Town a year and a half later thinking of the counselors as a family.

Schmidt was recently nominated by the 399th's commander for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Award for outstanding reservists. A cum laude graduate of Northeast Missouri State University, he has been a St. Louis police officer for nine years.

**Marathon reader—**You've heard of dance marathons and may have run in marathon races. But Bible-reading?

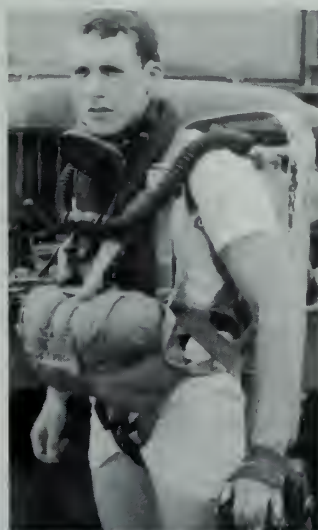
*Maj. Paul Yaksic* recently emerged the champion of such an event held at Fort Devens, Mass. During seven days and seven nights of continuous Bible-reading by some 300 people, Yaksic read the longest for a combined total of eight hours.

Volunteers read for 15 minute shifts. When it was done, the New International Version of the Bible had been read two and a half times!

Organized to raise funds for the Vietnamese



Marathon reader



All-around soldier

"Boat People," the marathon raised more than \$500.

**All-around soldier—**Not much stops *Sp4 Wade Gunter*. Put him in the air and he parachutes. Put him on land and he drives a truck. Put him underwater and he scuba dives.

When recently assigned to the 3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group in Panama, Gunter left the motor pool to volunteer for the battalion's demanding underwater operations course. Soon after becoming its first PFC graduate, he asked for airborne training.

Now assigned to Fort Bragg, N.C., he's attending the Special Forces Qualification Course.



HAVE you ever wondered why your protective mask fits under your helmet regardless whether you're an infantryman, tankier or aviator? Have you ever given any thought to why the new helmet is shaped the way it is? Have you considered the design of helicopter cockpits that allows the pilot to fly the aircraft, fire his weapons and talk on the radio at the same time? What about the adjustable seat in your truck—why was it designed that way?

Chances are you never thought much about any of those things. If the equipment you need is there, fits comfortably and gets the job done, you probably take it for granted.

Well, there's a group of people who take none of those things for granted. The very fact that you can do so means that they've done their job. They are human factors engineers. They're involved in the development, testing and training for just about every new piece of equipment and system the Army

uses. Their goal is to increase the speed and precision of operations, provide maximum maintenance efficiency, reduce fatigue and simplify operations.

Dr. John D. Wexler, director of the Army's Human Engineering Laboratory (HHEL), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., offers a simple definition: "Human factors engineering involves three elements—man, machine and mission. We consider the individual soldier, his equipment and his weapons to be a system. We try to make sure that the system works as efficiently and easily as possible to accomplish the mission."

In other words, what we do is make sure the protective mask can be worn with Army helmets and that the soldier wearing either or both can do his job whether that job is firing an M-16, fixing a truck or driving a tank. If an infantryman can't fire his weapon while wearing his protective mask, then we're wasting a lot of money issuing them

an ill-fitting mask.

To avoid that problem we systematically provide information on human capabilities and limitations. We give that information to the designers, contractors, testers and users of Army materiel and equipment. Our goal here is to make soldiers and their equipment compatible."

In order to accomplish that goal, the engineers and psychologists at the laboratory work closely with other research and development commands and agencies, project managers and major commands throughout the Army. In addition, human engineering detachments are assigned to key Army schools and training centers.

The laboratory has teams separated into three major areas of responsibility. The teams under the Behavioral Research Directorate are involved in basic human factors research. They concentrate on human beings, and, more specifically, soldiers. They look at the system from the point of view of

# HUMAN ENGINEERING

## MAN, MACHINE, MISSION

Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant



what the human body can tolerate. They consider such things as vision, hearing, endurance, stress, strength, height and weight. The results of their research are given to the other two directorates and to the detachments at other posts. The findings are fed into a data bank for future use by the laboratory or any other Defense agencies needing the information.

According to Dr. Weisz, "The accumulated data saves Uncle Sam a lot of research and development time and money. For example, the Infantry wanted a shoulder-fired weapon developed with an aiming error of no greater than one millimeter. Our detachment at the Infantry Center came back to us with the proposed requirements and asked if it was possible.

"We consulted the data bank and found that, from the human standpoint, a 5-6 millimeter aiming error was more realistic. The detachment relayed that information and the requirements were adjusted accordingly, thus saving a lot of

R&D on an impossible goal. We don't mind advancing the state-of-the-art but there's no point in asking for a system that cannot be developed to achieve its intended role."

The Systems Performance and Concepts Directorate teams work on the second area of responsibility. They put man, machine and mission together and conduct studies to determine true performance. They usually conduct these studies in the field using typical soldier operators.

These teams test everything from fatigues and backpacks to artillery and tanks. They're interested in whether an infantryman in "X" uniform, carrying "Y" pack, can perform "Z" task, say march five miles and then be able to fight effectively. They want to know if the noise level from a gun is beyond human tolerance and how to protect the soldier's hearing without hampering his ability to do his job. They want to make sure the tanker can reach the brake pedal, that toxic fumes are within a safe level for

the crew and that a soldier with glasses can use the weapons on the tank.

"We try to achieve total interface between man and machine without jeopardizing the man or the mission," Weisz says. "When we find a problem, we point it out and recommend solutions. When an escape hatch on a tank takes three hands and the strength of Godzilla to open, then we have a problem. We report that problem to the project manager and try to help find a solution.

"Our other directorate, Human Engineering Applications, and our detachments try to head off those problems before they arise. They work on projects from beginning to end and serve as a constant reminder of human engineering requirements. The goal is for their recommendations and suggestions to be incorporated into the original design rather than be added after a system is built.

"If the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Com-



The XM29/30 field protective mask being evaluated by HEL can be worn with (left to right) • tanker's helmet, • aviator's headgear and • the new Kevlar helmet that should start reaching the field this year.





A soldier's performance is monitored and evaluated as he moves through a confidence course wearing a test backpack.

mand (DARCOM) is tasked to come up with a new radio, our teams at DARCOM and the Communications Command would be in on the initial planning. If, for example, the radio had to be carried, they would provide information on weight limitations, placement of carrying straps and the thickness of those straps so they wouldn't cut into the soldier's shoulder.

"Next we would be in touch with the Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) which has the responsibility of designing and evaluating tests. We would ask them to include certain elements in the testing of the radio to show the human compatibility aspects.

"When the tests are completed we prepare a final evaluation (Human Factors Engineering Analysis). That report becomes part of AMSAA's evaluation and is returned to the requesting command or project officer," Weisz says.

"As you can see, we don't operate in a vacuum. We work very closely with many different agencies to get the job done. We have a closed-loop method of operation," says Weisz. "We don't allow our input to fall out of the system somewhere along the way. The requesting command or project manager always gets a copy of the analysis."

The human engineers' responsibility doesn't end when the equipment or system enters the

Army's inventory. If soldiers in the field report having problems operating or maintaining a piece of equipment, or if the equipment isn't living up to expectations, then HELL teams are called in to see if it's a human engineering problem.

Recently, the laboratory looked into a problem involving a computerized spare parts system. They found a 25 percent computer card rejection rate due to mistakes by parts clerks. They also found there was no way of letting the clerk know if a mistake was made. So when the mechanics complained, the parts clerk just submitted another requisition.

HELL recommendations in this case may call for improving the training techniques or simplifying the computer cards to reduce the possibility of error. They might also suggest that the system be modified to provide feedback to clerks when a mistake is made. And, if all else fails, they might recommend that only women be assigned as parts clerks for, as the researchers discovered, women made fewer mistakes on the computer cards.

"As the role of women increases in the Army," Weisz says, "so does our awareness of female characteristics in all phases of human engineering. We recommend that equipment designers take female factors into consideration when working on equipment that a woman might be required to use.

Our basic approach, until someone proves otherwise, is that women can do what men can.

"Sometimes it takes special equipment or tools for a woman to do what was previously considered a man's job and we ask the planners to consider that. For other jobs, no special tools are needed.

We recently completed a study on an all-women artillery crew. It was designed to examine ammunition handling and loading and to determine the effects of sustained high rate of fire on the crew's performance. We found virtually no difference between the male and female crew. In fact, the women met or exceeded every requirement. As a result of those studies, we know that if the situation ever requires it, women can become a part of that artillery system.

"From the human engineering point of view, there's no such thing as a system if it isn't compatible with the soldier. You can build the best missile in the world capable of going from point A to point B and hitting a target with deadly accuracy, but, if you kill the crew when you fire that missile, then you haven't got a good system."

The engineers and psychologists at the Aberdeen laboratory look at every weapon, uniform and piece of equipment from the soldier's standpoint. They recognize that the key to any system is the soldier. It's the soldier who integrates the tank, the gun, the communications equipment, the helmet and the protective mask into a system.

If any of the elements can't be operated and maintained by the soldier, or if any element prevents that soldier from doing his job, then the system doesn't work. It's the Human Engineering Laboratory's job to see that that doesn't happen. It's a matter of smoothly meshing man, machine and mission. □

*For more on the Human Engineering Laboratory and its Battalion Artillery test, see the HELLBAT story in next month's SOLDIERS.*

# SEX More Than An Act...

Steve Abbott

"THIS STORY IS ABOUT SEX! Now that I have your attention, let me tell you about property accountability." That's an old joke. But joking aside, this story really is about sex.

Let's begin by listing some "facts" we already know about sex.

Of course, it's only discussed in mumbled tones while snickering, fidgeting and avoiding direct eye contact with others. Sex is never discussed in mixed company.

Sex education is never presented to children. It makes them promiscuous and is a direct cause of the high rate of pregnancy and venereal disease among teenagers.

Children, when they ask about sex, should be told to wait until they're older. If they find out on their own later, blame any problems that develop on the moral decay of society.

Adults are a different matter. All adults are sex machines, as evidenced by countless magazines, books and movies that portray them as such. Sex is *never* a problem for "normal adults."

"Mature adults" are allowed to read sex-oriented material and to go to movies that have sex scenes. Such fare is prohibited for anyone under 18. The under-18 crowd should be fed liberal doses of murder and mayhem to keep their minds off sex.

If anyone really wants sex education, good sources can be found in Army barracks, college dormitories, adult book stores and from sexually active friends.

Sex, of course, means only one thing—the physical act of intercourse, which obviously is the same thing as being in love.


IF YOU believe any or all of the above, chances are you're not alone. As "enlightened" and sexually open as our society is, misconceptions, misunderstanding and outright falsehoods about sex still predominate among people of all ages. Let's deal with some real facts.

**THE PROBLEMS:** People—normal people—do have problems with sex. Some of these problems result from the failure to recognize the importance of sex in our lives. It's as much a part of life as eating and sleeping.

The sex act is merely *part* of human sexuality. Sexuality includes emotions,







feelings about being a man or a woman; attitudes about male/female relationships; love, happiness and just about everything in our lives that influence the way we feel, act and respond.

A lot of problems could be avoided entirely, or at least alleviated, if good sex education were available at an early age. But sex education has to be more than talking about where babies come from.

"Sex education," says Sol Gordon in his book, "Let's Make Sex a Household Word" (The John Day Company, New York, 1975), "includes the story of egg and sperm, vagina and penis . . . and much more. It also includes femininity, masculinity, sensuality, feelings about ourselves, relationships, love, affection, consideration, contraception, masturbation, incest, prostitution, homosexuality and more."

"Sex education is a lifelong process. It is not realistic to think it can be contained in one or even several books, or to believe it can be exhausted in a few lengthy conversations. We learn continually by observing, communicating and experiencing throughout our entire lives."

The Army does not provide sex education as such. When it comes to sex, the Army's emphasis is on preventive medicine—that is, providing information on sex-related problems such as pregnancy and venereal disease that can have a direct impact on the Army's mission. (However, if you have a sex problem, counseling and therapy are available at Army medical facilities. More on that later.)

Most soldiers are exposed to classes on venereal disease and contraceptives at some time while they're in the Army. Yet soldiers still get

pregnant, get others pregnant and they get venereal disease. Part of the reason might be the lack of good sex education during young soldiers' lives.

If soldiers lack a basic knowledge of sex and how their bodies function, it may be difficult for them to make effective use of what they're told in the clinics.

Some posts are providing sex information that goes beyond the basics and into human sexuality on the hope that it will make the preventive medicine classes more effective.

At one East Coast installation, E7s and below attend a four-hour Human Relations class as part of their in-processing to the command. The class provides detailed, easy-to-understand information about female and male anatomy, birth control, venereal disease, cancer and human sexual response in the mature adult.

The purpose of the class, according to one of the instructors, a community health nurse, is "not to make you sexually active, nor to stop you from being sexually active, but to give you basic information you need as part of your sexuality."

Programs such as this are scarce in both military and civilian communities, even though the need for them may be greater than ever before.

Problems develop because people don't understand their own sexuality. According to counselors and therapists, nearly half of all American couples suffer some sort of sexual problem. One-third of all marriages end in divorce, often because of sex problems. In 1974, more than 2.5 million new cases of venereal disease were reported.

These are all sex problems. There are others. Sex problems generally fall into two groups. Sexual dysfunction includes physical problems such as

## Selecting A Counselor

When seeking help for a sexual problem (outside military medical facilities) it's important to remember that this is still a developing field so the possibility for abuse exists. It's possible for poorly trained therapists to open a practice since no state currently requires licensing of sex therapists.

Most experts recommend using a hospital—or medical school—based clinic where you can be relatively sure of the qualifications of the personnel. A good source of referrals for a competent therapist is your family doctor or minister.

You can also write to the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists (AASECT), 5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Wash-

ington D.C. 20016.

Before beginning any treatment you should determine the therapist's qualifications. Ask what graduate degree he or she has, what field the degree is in, what his or her professional credentials are (membership or certification by AASECT, for example) and what training he or she had specifically in sex therapy. Don't be afraid to ask these questions. A reputable therapist will gladly answer them.

Once the decision is made to seek help you shouldn't expect miracles. During a sex problem may not solve all your problems. Sex therapy may lead to divorce. It may lead to a new and happier relationship.

The cost of sex therapy varies


widely. Counseling is free to military personnel and dependents through most post hospitals and clinics.

In the civilian community costs range from \$15 per one-hour session for individuals in groups at an unsubsidized university clinic, to about \$50 per hour in a private clinic. Many therapists consider 15 to 20 sessions an average for treatment; others say eight to 10 is sufficient.

Many states and counties offer sex counseling through their community mental health offices. Cost is based on your ability to pay.

(Some of this information was excerpted from "What Sex Therapists Understand," by Alice Kosner, August 1979 *McCall's*.)

## More Than An Act...



premature ejaculation, impotence, lack of vaginal lubrication (the female equivalent of impotence) and painful intercourse. The second group involves sexual problems based on value conflicts or sexual outlook.

It's important to know that sex problems of any kind are seldom isolated. They're often caused, or made worse, by something that comes first.

"Sexual dysfunction may be caused by depression, family concerns, money worries, basic needs concerns such as where to live, fatigue, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, anxiety, fear . . . all can contribute to sexual problems," says Capt. John A. Lucero, social work officer, Social Work Clinic, Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC), Washington, D.C.

"A lot of the problems can be caused by pure ignorance of the basics of life," says Lt. Col. Jack E. Gibbons, former chief, Nursing Education and Training Services at WRAMC. "People get married, for example, and don't know where, or what, the woman's clitoris is and its importance to the sex act. We have to help these people understand their own anatomies and what sex is all about."

Gibbons, now assigned to Letterman Army Medical Center in San Francisco, is an Army nurse and one of the few certified sex educators in the Army.

Capt. Jerry Marks, chief, Community Mental Health Activity, Rader Clinic, Fort Myer, Va., deals with a variety of sex problems as part of his regular case load. Most of the problems involve either value conflicts or dysfunction.

"I see conflicts about sexuality in terms of a single man who sleeps around with a lot of women," says Marks. "At first it's a big game but after awhile it runs its course. At some point he begins to wonder if he can make a lasting relationship."

"With the female soldier," he continues, "the issue is even more of a value conflict. It's a problem of how to deal with the constant pressure to have intercourse on the first or second date, how to say no and to be assertive without being obnoxious. These are value conflicts and they involve a lot of relationship issues."

Soldiers who have multiple sexual contacts are missing the real pleasures of human sexuality that come from a lasting relationship.

They often don't differentiate between intercourse and love. "Some people equate making love with sexual intercourse," Gordon says. "Some people think it's something you do *to* someone . . . it's much more delightful when done *with* someone."

To make that distinction requires maturity, Lucero says. "Sex becomes a commitment only with

maturity. You can't pinpoint an age when that level of maturity is reached."

Sometimes people never do become that mature. A good example is the man or woman who gets married, then continues to have sexual relationships outside the marriage. And there's the case of the barracks Romeo who returns every weekend with erotic stories of his sexual conquests. To him, sex is a numbers game—an ego booster that will impress his friends.

Whether married or single, military life itself may impact on sexual relationships.

"Some people who go overseas alone . . . find themselves in a sexual relationship with someone they're not married to," Gibbons says. "A man can become psychologically impotent if he begins to worry about what he's going to do if his wife finds out. The same problem occurs with the person back in the states who . . . wants to realize his or her own sexuality but has fears about going outside the marital relationship."

Such problems can be destructive. They lead to defensiveness, secrecy and detachment from the partner. These problems, and their results, apply to married soldiers and to single soldiers who leave behind a fiancée, girlfriend or boyfriend.

But the mobility of military life isn't the reason for most sex problems.

"I would be reluctant to place the primary cause of sexual dysfunction on geographic mobility," Marks says. "In a marital relationship it usually has something to do with how the relationship is going. For unmarried people, it has more to do with the comfort they feel with their own sexual outlook. The key in both cases has to center on sexual identity, the quality of the relationship you're involved in and past sexual behavior."

Young people in the Army are especially susceptible to conflicts over sexuality and to many problems that develop simply from lack of knowledge.

Before coming to WRAMC, Lucero served with the 3d Infantry Division in Germany. There he dealt with problems that developed because young soldiers didn't understand their own bodies.

"Single soldiers were concerned about nocturnal emissions (wet dreams), excessive masturbation and becoming impotent. To some extent these were also concerns of married people," he says.

"In the military," says Gibbons, "it's thought that as soon as people are old enough to join the military, they become a whole man or a whole woman. We may expect that person to produce in certain ways but







we must also remember that we have an 18-year-old who's still going through the adolescent phase and may be facing an identity crisis. Because of this, individuals may experiment with many partners or even with members of their own sex.

There value conflicts and sexual outlook problems are difficult to deal with. However, problems of sexual dysfunction are generally easier to handle.

"Sexual dysfunction problems are seldom physically based," Marks says. "By the time I get a referral on a painful intercourse case, for example, the woman has been thoroughly examined so we know that there's no physical problem, only a psychological conflict. For men, premature ejaculation and impotence are also pretty much psychological problems."

At Walter Reed, Lucero and Gibbons deal with sex problems that are physically based. Drug therapy and surgical procedures might cause organic impotence. For example, a man who has radical surgery for prostate cancer will more than likely be impotent because the surgery removes the mechanism necessary to achieve an erection.

Worrying about life's problems or concern over whether you're going to live or die after surgery can cause psychogenic impotence.

In women, similar medical problems might result in a lowered sex drive and a lack of vaginal lubrication which is comparable to impotence in men.

Hysterectomies and mastectomies alter body image and may become the basis for sex problems. Such major surgery might cause a woman to fear rejection or humiliation by her partner. Men have similar problems.

"I see a lot of young men, 17 to 30 years old, who have had testicular cancer," Lucero says.

Then concern about body image, but also about their idea of how they've been transformed by the cancer and surgery, about their own lives and about their sexuality.

We try to support them while hospitalized and after they leave. It requires constant reinforcement and feedback.

**THE SOLUTIONS.** All we've discussed so far are problems. There are solutions. Sex therapy follows a basic format in most cases. (The format is excerpted from "What Sex Therapists Are Learning," by Alice Kosner, *McCall's*, August 1979.)

First, there's an initial evaluation that might take three or four one-hour sessions. The evaluation determines if therapy is called for. Usually couples are treated together; however, they don't have to be married. Most therapists don't treat single individuals without a partner.

Second, if therapy is indicated, the couple meets with the therapist once a week for about an hour. They're told to stop all sexual activity.

Third, sexual exercises, or tasks, are assigned that require about an hour per night at home. The goal of these exercises is to reorient sexual behavior, to unlearn the negative patterns that have led to the problem and to substitute more positive ones. The exercises eventually lead the couple to intercourse.

The results of the tasks are discussed in detail at the weekly sessions. But the sessions also cover the whole range of the couple's relationship.

"Some therapists find that the techniques of sex therapy can also be applied to nonsexual

## Health Tips

Both men and women have to be concerned with cancer of the reproductive system. In women the most common types of cancer are uterine and breast cancer. In men it's testicular cancer.

**BREAST CANCER** Women should do a self-examination of their breasts at least once a month. The best time is about one week after the menstrual period. If you discover a lump, dimple or have a discharge from the breast, you should see a doctor as soon as possible.

**UTERINE CANCER** The term uterine cancer is an umbrella that covers cancers occurring in two different areas of the uterus: cancer which begins in the cervix (a narrow area of

the lower uterus that connects it with the vagina) is called cervical cancer. Cancer may also occur in the body of the uterus or corpus. The uterus is the organ that receives the fertilized egg, supports it during pregnancy and contracts to aid in expulsion at time of childbirth.

Uterine cancer is most common after age 35. But any woman of child-bearing age can get this cancer. Early detection is important in its treatment. To detect uterine cancer, women should have a PAP test once a year. The test is simple and painless. It's available at Army health clinics or post hospitals. Many state and county health organizations offer the test free.

**TESTICULAR CANCER** Testis

ease occurs most often in young men age 20 to 35; it's the most common form of cancer in men ages 29 to 35. The first sign of testicular cancer is usually a slight enlargement and a change in the consistency of the testes. There's often a dull ache in the lower abdomen and groin accompanied by a sensation of dragging or heaviness.

You should do a self-examination of your testicles at least once a month. The best time is after a warm bath or shower.

Information on how to perform self-examinations and where to have tests done is available at your post clinic or hospital, at civilian hospitals, state or county health departments and from the American Cancer Society.

difficulties," says Kosner. For example, couples might be given "tasks" to overcome communications problems in the relationship, just as they were given tasks to tackle a sexual problem.

Marks, in his work at Rader Clinic, follows this basic format. He details how the treatment progresses:

"Usually we begin with a complete sexual history and try to get to know as much about the people as possible. Often they haven't identified all the things in their lives that may be going on that can impact on their sex lives," Marks says.

"We also take sex out of the pressurized environment of the relationship by saying no sexual intercourse in the early phases of treatment," he continues. "We have the patient go back to talking about sex with his or her partner and exploring each other's bodies. It involves a lot of touching, fondling and telling each

other what feels good and what doesn't. It's a gradual process that, over several weeks, builds back up to intercourse."

Treating single soldiers may be more difficult simply because they don't have a partner.

"Success in treating any problem," Marks says, "often depends on finding the precipitating cause of the problem."

Finding the cause of the problem is a key to understanding the "state of the art" of sex therapy today.

"In the last five years," Kosner says in her *McCall's* article, "sex therapy has undergone a subtle but dramatic change. The original emphasis was on specific problems such as impotence, premature ejaculation and inability to reach orgasm."

"Couples still have these problems," Kosner continues, "but they're less apt to take them to a sex therapist. There's so much literature available on these problems that couples often try to cure themselves. Couples who seek therapy today are likely to have more complex problems. Their original complaint may be that the husband is impotent, for example. But after that problem is solved, it becomes evident that impotence was only a symptom of deeper disturbances in the marriage. Often the symptom is only an excuse to get into therapy."

As a result of this change, therapists are shifting their emphasis. Once they solve the specific problem, they expand the therapy's focus toward evaluating the total relationship.

What's important to remember in all of this is that most sex problems are successfully treated. According to Kosner's research, if the primary problem is with orgasm, the cure rate is 90 to 100

percent. Problems with arousal, such as impotence, have a cure rate of 50 to 70 percent. More complex problems, such as dealing with sexual desire, which are becoming more common, are curable in only about 10 to 15 percent of the cases.

The Army isn't in the business of training sex therapists. However, sex counseling and therapy are available in some areas. They're similar to that found in the civilian community. Medical personnel from other disciplines treat sex problems as part of their regular work load.

"Social work officers are, at a minimum, educated at the master's degree level," Lucero says. "We receive training in human sexual behavior and other behavioral sciences. I also received additional training for one year in human sexuality at the Neuropsychiatric Institute at UCLA. That training didn't lead to certification but it did give me competence and a capability to deal with individuals, families and married couples in helping them understand their sexuality."

Gibbons is one of the few certified sex educators in the Army. The only certifying agency at the moment is the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists (AASECT), headquartered in Washington, D.C.

To be certified by this agency, a person must have a master's or doctorate degree in a clinical field such as psychology, psychiatry or medicine; have at least one year of experience and have additional training in sex therapy that includes completing 100 hours of one-on-one supervision by a certified sex therapist.

By now it should be clear that people do have sex problems and that there are many highly-trained military and civilian people available to help. The important thing is not to let sex problems go untreated.

Lack of sex education, misunderstanding and misinformation hinder many people from moving beyond the physical act of sex and into the realm of lasting, loving relationships in which two people understand and enjoy both their own and their mutual sexuality.

Sex education is a lifelong process. Sources of information are plentiful. There are books to read and professional counselors to talk to. Don't be afraid to seek good information and help.

But the best source of information and counsel might be as close as the partner in your relationship. Learn to be aware of each other's needs and desires. □





# mind benders

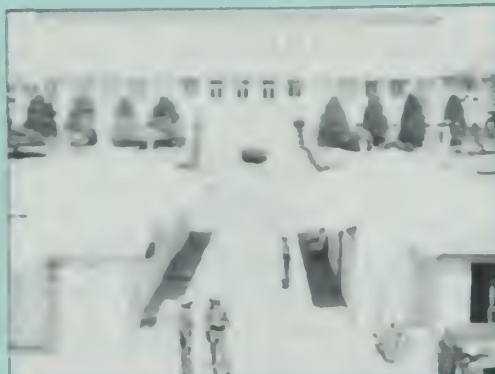
## A PROFUSION OF PICTURES

This month Mindbenders challenges all self-proclaimed world travelers to defend that claim. If you've really been around, correctly identifying the places in these photos will be a snap.

1. Photos A and B were taken in the same country. Name the country and identify the locations shown.



A.



B.

2. These are aerial views of two different Army posts located in the continental United States. Identify each post.



A.



B.

## MOTERING MANIA

Most people's knowledge of automobiles runs as far as turning on the ignition, operating the radio and taking off the gas cap. But automobiles are much more than that. Try this short quiz to find out how much you know about the world of the automobile.

- How much money do Americans spend every year on motor vehicle repairs?  
a. \$15 billion b. \$35 billion c. \$40 billion
- What state has the largest all-paved, toll-free highway network in the world?  
a. California b. Texas c. New York
- When driving through fog, how should your headlights be used?  
a. do not turn them on b. turned-on, high beam c. turned-on, low beam
- How has the highway fatality rate, per 100 million vehicle miles driven, changed in the United States since 1925?  
a. gone up b. gone down c. no change
- What pavement condition causes the serious driving hazard known as hydroplaning?  
a. wet, rain soaked b. dry, dusty c. ice covered

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

This quiz gives everyone an equal opportunity to test their knowledge of the subject.

- Indian reservations are located in how many states?
- Which state has the largest number of Indians living on, or adjacent to, a reservation?
- What Army unit was known as Harlem's Hellfighters in World War I?
- The first black graduated from West Point in 1877. Who was he?
- How many times has the Civil Rights Act been passed?

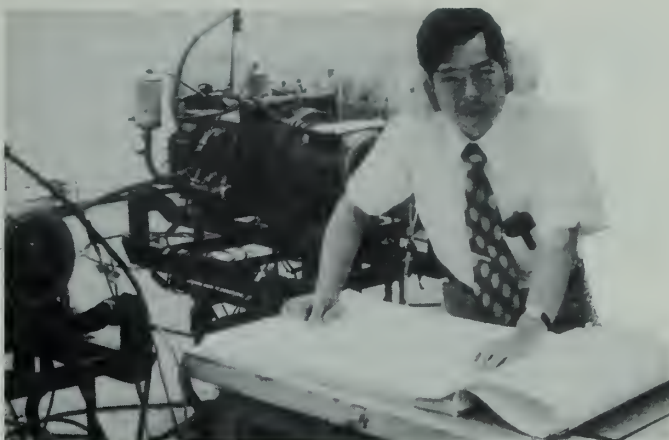
Submitted by SFC Joe M. Hollins  
RR EO Sr. Sgt. Oakland Army Base, Calif.

Have you got a puzzle, quiz or riddle that you would like to share? Mindbenders is your chance to challenge others with your original idea or that tough quiz you discovered. Send your Mindbenders to SOLDIERS Magazine, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

For answers see page 56.

# DA CIVILIANS WORKING FOR THE TOTAL ARMY

SSgt. Jim Boersema



THE ARMY is made up of soldiers, and soldiers get the Army's job done. Right?

Wrong! Not entirely. And not alone.

There are also more than 400,000 civilians employed by the Army in more than 1,200 different jobs world-wide. In fact, one out of every three Army jobs is performed by a civilian. In some Army agencies, civilians outnumber military personnel.

Civilians have been working for the Army since 1776 when the Board of War and Ordnance (the predecessor of today's Department of the Army) hired Richard Peters to be the official recording secretary. He was paid \$800 a year.

During the Civil War, civilians began to work for the Army on a large scale. The Union Army





employed several hundred thousand in duties often right at the battlefield. Nearly a quarter of the people who followed Gen. Sherman on his "march to the sea" were civilians supporting the troops.

The trend of increasing numbers of civilians working for the Army continued into this century. During World War II, more than 3 million civilians worked for the Army. The number has decreased since then, but so has the size of the Army.

Although many civilians work in clerical, administrative and technical positions, there are as many others who perform work which gets them just as grimy as many soldiers. Civilians are mechanics, plumbers, carpenters, drivers and electricians as well as personnel and finance specialists, engineers, computer technicians and scientists. In many cases their work frees soldiers to do other tasks—including training to improve readiness.

For example, a few years ago, soldiers washed pots and pans on kitchen police duty. Today, this work is done primarily by civilians. Also, on most Army posts, civilians are in charge of the upkeep of the installation, performing such chores as cutting the grass and painting buildings. The fact is that civilians perform the same variety of tasks as their soldier counterparts.

Civilians are on duty almost every place soldiers are. Not only do they serve overseas and in isolated areas, but civilians also serve in combat zones. Hundreds were in Vietnam handling construction, communications and other jobs, just as they did in Korea and during the two World Wars.

But all this still doesn't answer one important question: Why use civilians in the first place? Couldn't soldiers do the same jobs that civilians do and at less cost? The answer is No.

Many civilians have skills not otherwise available to the Army. Furthermore, they provide a more economical work force; they release soldiers for duties that are military in nature, and they frequently provide continuity in certain operations.

Continuity is especially important. This is most apparent in research and development. It takes many years for the Army to produce new equipment or weapons. If only military personnel were involved in this type of work, the time and the cost to field the equipment would be much greater. Everytime a soldier is reassigned from a research project, his replacement would have to go through a "learning phase" to achieve the same level of knowledge. Civilians, on the other hand, can concentrate on projects from conception through fielding, no matter how many years that takes.

Civilians also bring to the Army many needed technical skills. For example, most computer programmers and analysts working for the Army are civilians. Sure, there are military computer experts, but, considering the thousands needed, the Army just can't have soldiers at every computer. Civilians who have this training provide skills more cheaply than if

the Army trained and paid for them to do these jobs. Therefore, it makes sense for the Army to hire civilians with highly technical skills.

Most Army managers recognize that military and civilian members must rely on each other, yet there is sometimes misunderstanding between soldiers and civilians. Why?

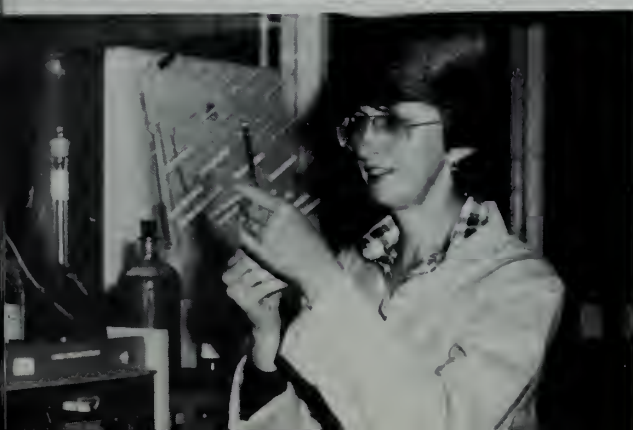
For one thing, there is often lack of understanding of career responsibilities. Civilians often complain that military managers come into an organization and try to make a mark by changing the way things have run for years. A civilian supervisor in the Pentagon summed it up this way: "While some changes may be good," he said, "many of them only disrupt what had been a smoothly running office."

The counter-claim by military people is that



Department of the Army civilians work on Army posts world-wide. • Top, a mechanic works on an engine. • Above, a lab technician tests scale model vehicles in a radar diagnostic facility. • Right, a chemist tests water quality. (MERADCOM photos)





civilians become stale over a period of time and need periodic change to add vitality to their operations. "There is always some good in having new ideas and techniques brought into an organization," says an officer from Fort Belvoir, Va.

Another area of disagreement between soldiers and civilians has been the yearly performance ratings, which are important to both military and civilian careers. Both groups claim that supervisors are often not aware of the differences between military and civilian personnel policies.

There is probably some truth to these complaints, but it is also true that many civilians have had prior military service and their experiences help them better understand Army personnel matters. For those civilian supervisors who have no experience with military personnel, the Office of Personnel Management (formerly the Civil Service Commission) conducts various programs devoted to the study of Army regulations, policies and traditions, as aids to better understanding.

The Army is also doing its part to educate military supervisors. Some Army schools have classes in civilian management. In addition, two new Department of the Army pamphlets have been published to promote better understanding: DA Pamphlet 690-11, "Guide to Civilian Personnel Management for Key Military Personnel," and DA Pamphlet 690-12, "Introduction to Military Personnel Management."

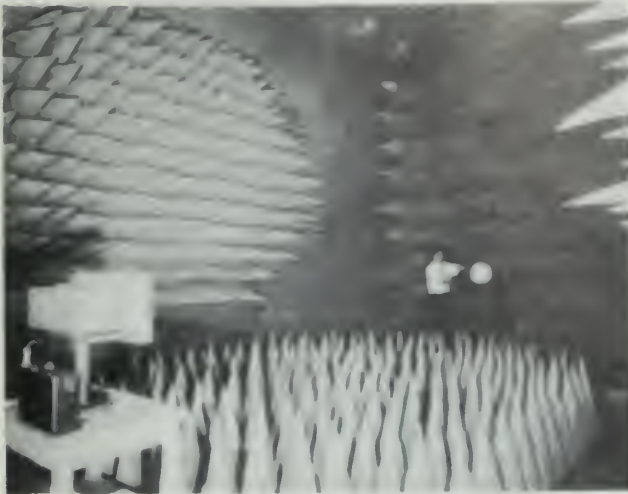
Recently, there have been some significant changes affecting the Army's civilian work force stemming from the Civil Service Reform Act, passed by Congress in 1978.

The act created four agencies to handle various aspects of civilian personnel management. Two of the new agencies, the Office of Personnel Management and the Merit Systems Protection Board, replaced the former Civil Service Commission. A third agency, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, was set up to coordinate all federal labor relations programs. The fourth agency, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, insures equal employment in the federal sector.

The act also directly affects Department of the Army civilian promotions and dismissals. According to Fredric Newman, the Army's Director of Civilian Personnel, the new act will improve the competency of the federal work force by injecting a new spirit of competitiveness with rewards for superior performance. The new law, he says, will also make it easier to remove those whose performance does not measure up to realistic standards.

What does the new law mean to Army managers who will work with civilians on a day-to-day basis? For one thing, later this year, there will be a new appraisal form which military supervisors will use to rate their civilian workers. This form will not only be new in design, it will also have more clout than the old rating form because





A scientist prepares a noise measurement experiment in an echo-free chamber. (MERADCOM photo)

promotions and incentive awards for civilians will be more closely tied to the evaluation. Supervisors will have more power to commend or reprimand than they did in the past.

The reform act also requires civilians in supervisory and managerial positions for the first time to be in a probationary status during their first year. Newman says that if civilians do not demonstrate the necessary skills or qualifications to function as supervisors or managers, they may be returned to lower level positions.

This system is intended to eliminate the problem of having unqualified people promoted solely on the basis of seniority. In many cases, military supervisors will determine whether a civilian is performing adequately as a supervisor or manager.

The new reform act also establishes a merit pay system for supervisors and managers at the GS-13 to GS-15 levels. This merit pay system, Newman says, will insure that higher level supervisors are paid on the basis of their performance on the job. No longer will they receive adjusted salary increases based primarily on longevity.

In addition, the new law, has created a Senior Executive Service for individuals who used to be employed at the GS-16 to GS-18 levels. These top managers will be operating under an entirely new system and, again, their removal or eligibility for rewards will be more closely tied to their yearly evaluations.

Other changes resulting from the reform act affect grievance procedures and minority representation. Newman says the Army will continue to seek qualified women and minorities for jobs at grade levels where they are now under-represented.

In addition to the Civil Service Reform Act, another major factor influencing the civilian work force in the years ahead is its declining size. Today there are fewer civilians working for the Army than

at any time since the Korean War.

In the past few years, the number of civilians working for the Army has dropped by approximately 13 percent while all other federal agencies have increased their numbers by about the same percentage. Most of this decrease has resulted from Congressional cuts made in the Army's authorized strength level to reduce military spending.

The decrease comes at a bad time for the Army. During the 1960s and early 1970s many military support jobs were turned over to civilians as the Army expanded from 13 to 16 combat divisions. Military personnel were needed to fill combat and combat support jobs in the three new divisions. The expansion is now being threatened because not enough civilians have been hired to fill support positions previously occupied by these soldiers.

Last year, in statements before Congressional committees in support of the Army's budget, Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander, and former Army Chief of Staff Gen. Bernard Rogers, said that the civilian reduction has had an adverse impact on logistics, operations and unit readiness throughout the Army. Without adequate support from the civilian work force, the Army is hampered in carrying out its mission, they said.

To alleviate the problem of civilian shortages, the Army has tried several alternatives. In some cases, soldiers have been temporarily transferred into critical civilian positions. That has resulted in more shortages in military units and has caused some professional problems for soldiers.

Another option the Army has considered, Newman says, is closing or consolidating installations. But this has proven to be politically unpopular. Both alternatives for solving the civilian shortage have created almost as many problems as they have solved.

According to Newman, the most common method of coping with the shortage has been for the Army to "contract out" a job to a civilian firm when this can be done at less cost to the government. In this way jobs get done without causing the Army to go over its authorized civilian strength and without causing greater shortages in some units. But this method is not really a solution because it rarely results in fewer people being paid with federal funds.

For the foreseeable future, there is probably no easy answer to the shortage of civilian workers. The Army is constantly re-evaluating ways to get more done with fewer people. That means, of course, that both military and civilian employees of the Army will have to pull together more than ever.

And, another thing is certain. With a history of more than 200 years of working closely with soldiers, civilians will continue to make a major contribution toward the Army's mission of combat readiness. They are an integral part of the Army's Total Force. Without them the job just wouldn't get done. □

# HEADING OFF HEART ATTACK

Sp5 Lana Ott

SUDDEN. That's the word often used to describe heart attacks and strokes. But that's like saying evolution is sudden because heart attack, America's number one killer, and stroke, a close second, are usually the results of a lifelong process.

Heart attacks kill more than 600,000 people a year and strokes are responsible for almost 200,000 deaths annually. But these problems don't just happen. Americans make them happen. In a manner of speaking, many victims of heart attack and stroke killed themselves by ignoring warning signals and risk factors.

Most heart attacks and strokes are caused by the same process—atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is the hardening of the arteries and the build-up of fatty deposits on the artery linings.

Arteries are the vessels that carry the blood which contain oxygen and nutrients from the heart to the tissues of the body. Heart attack and stroke are the two major diseases of the cardiovascular system, the system of the heart and blood vessels.

"Hardening of the arteries is a normal aging process," says Capt. (Dr.) Joe Moody, staff cardiologist at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. "It's a slow, progressive disease that affects different people at different ages and progresses at different rates. In fact, atherosclerosis has been discovered in soldiers as young as 20 years old.



## **Heart attack and stroke, the Nation's number one killers, are the results of a lifelong process.**

"In this disease, the lining of the arteries becomes thick and rough from deposits of fat and other materials such as calcium," Moody says. "As this build-up on the inner walls become thick, channels for blood flow become narrower. The blood has difficulty moving through them. That makes it easier for a clot to form which blocks the vessels and deprives the heart, brain and other organs of blood."

"Think of rust building up on the inside of a metal pipe," says Col. (Dr.) James E. Davia, head of cardiology at Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) in Washington, D.C.

But a heart attack and stroke aren't the same. "Heart attacks

occur when a portion of the heart muscle receives an inadequate supply of blood and consequently dies. This occurs when an artery that supplies blood to the heart muscle is completely or partially blocked by the atherosclerotic process," Davia says.

"A stroke is due to a circulatory abnormality in the brain," Davia says. "It has nothing to do with the heart. The three most common causes of stroke are: first, when an artery is completely or partially blocked by the atherosclerotic process; second, when a clot from some other part of the body goes to the brain; and third, when a blood vessel in the brain ruptures."

There are other very rare ways strokes can occur.

Several factors increase the rate of atherosclerosis and the risk of heart attack and stroke. Some risk factors can be changed; others cannot.

"Danger increases with the number and severity of risk factors," Moody says. Therefore, identifying risk factors and eliminating or controlling them can mean the difference between life and death.

For example, smoking, eating high cholesterol foods, stress and not getting proper exercise can all lead to a heart attack or stroke. These habits can also be changed to prevent problems.

### **•CIGARETTE SMOKING.**

It won't make you manly or sexy. It can, however, make you a prime



candidate for heart attack or stroke.

"One way it does this is by increasing the tendency to get atherosclerosis," Davis says. "When you smoke, you inhale carbon monoxide into your system. Carbon monoxide prevents oxygen from getting to the tissues where it's needed. While a person is smoking and for a few minutes afterwards, the nicotine and other chemicals in cigarettes also cause the heart rate and blood pressure

to increase. The person is at a higher risk for heart disease."

• **DIET.** "A good diet is good for preventing heart disease and stroke," Masulis says. A good diet is one that is rich in vitamins, fiber, and cholesterol and keeps a person at optimal body weight.

"There are many fats in the blood stream," Davis says. "Cholesterol is probably the most important fat that relates to cardiovascular

disease. It is a fatty substance found in most living tissue, essential to health. However, when there is too much cholesterol in the blood, it can build up on the walls of the arteries and narrow the passageway."

The body gets cholesterol in two ways: through diet and by manufacturing it. Some foods contain more cholesterol than others and should be avoided or eaten

## ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE

**HEART ATTACK** Like all major diseases and catastrophes, happens only to other people. One night two years ago, a 41-year-old lieutenant colonel became one of those "other people."

I went to bed as usual but awoke about 2:30 the next morning. I had pains in both arms and the pain radiated into my shoulders, just slightly towards my chest. I knew something was wrong but I didn't think it was a heart attack.

I got up and became quite distressed with the pain. I asked my wife to take me to the hospital. I started to get dressed. It became immediately apparent that I wasn't even going to make it to the hospital so I asked her to call an ambulance.

I laid down to wait for the ambulance. When I did, the pain shot up into my neck and jaw. Then I became aware I was having a heart attack. It couldn't have been anything else.

Looking back, the only indication I might have had that I was suffering from heart disease was when I would walk to work from the parking lot. I always carried a briefcase and I noticed, especially on cold days, a sort of tingling sensation in my forearms. That occurred for a number of weeks before the heart attack. It bothered me but not enough to seek medical advice.

I was taken to the emergency room where they took blood samples and did an EKG (electrocardiogram). My vital signs were fairly stable. I was given nitroglycerin. As time passed the pain subsided.

The EKG didn't necessarily reflect that I had experienced a heart attack, so they admitted me.

Within two days of my admission, I went through another attack and some pretty heavy pain but was sedated almost immediately.

Again the EKG didn't necessarily support that I had a heart attack.

My blood enzymes were raised to substantial, though I think there was little doubt I had had one.

After about two and a half weeks in the hospital, I was allowed to go home on convalescent leave. That's when I really began to realize what had happened to me.

You normally feel weak after two or three weeks in a hospital bed but I felt like a battery toy whose battery had run out. I couldn't take two steps without stopping. It was obvious to me at the point that there was significant damage.

About two months after the attack, I was admitted for a cardiac catheterization—inserting a tube into the heart chamber by way of a vein or artery to monitor any irregularities. The cath showed I had two vessels permanently obstructed.

When the damage was confirmed, a medical board was convened. The board found me unfit for continued active duty. The board's recommendation was then forwarded to the physical evaluation board and they also found me unfit. (See "Disability Evaluation," November 79, *SOLDIER*.)

I was given a permanent profile. Then I had to request a waiver to remain on active duty. It was approved with certain limitations. The alternative would have been to medically retire me.

I had quit smoking, which was my only real risk factor. Having smoked three packs a day for nearly 20 years, it was pretty much a habit. With an incident like a heart attack, it's pretty easy to change your life style.

I'm not sure how much of what I experienced was attributable to quitting smoking or to the heart attack. When I got back to work, my attention span was like nothing. I'd sit down read a paper and try to formulate an idea. I couldn't even concentrate. My

memory was poor. I couldn't remember dates or names of people I had known. It was kind of frightening. Eventually, time was the big healer.

I took a stress test about three months after the attack. The doctors then determined I should start a program of running and exercise. I was restricted in what exercises I could do and what I couldn't do. I couldn't do anything that utilized the upper chest muscles.

The theory with the running is to tax your heart during the exercise period so anything you would normally do wouldn't tax your heart.

When I would exercise, I would always carry nitroglycerin pills with me. I still carry them all the time.

When I would run, I would wonder if I was going to fall over on the track. I'd take one of my kids with me in case something happened.

I think that's a normal fear because you don't know what your body can do. My doctor once told me if I collapsed on the track it would be because my legs gave out, not my heart. I think that was partly adding encouragement and his way of saying you can't worry about it forever.

As time goes by, your confidence builds up and you tend not to think about it as much.

I know I'm not as well physically as I was before the incident. I think the key thing is, that although I was 41 when it happened, I didn't pay attention to signs my body was giving me—the pain or tingling in my arms. I should have gone to see a doctor.

The only advice I would give, besides watching your diet, not abusing alcohol and tobacco and things like that, would be to pay attention to your body signs. I don't know if I could have prevented what happened but I think I could have lessened the severity.

sparingly. The foods you grew up on may not be the right foods to grow old on.

Bacon, beef, eggs, whole milk, ice cream, butter and foods made with dairy products contain a lot of cholesterol.

Whole milk may be needed when children are growing up but adults should drink low fat or skim milk, Davia says. He suggests that no more than two eggs a week should be eaten.

"People should concentrate on eating more fish, fowl, fruits and vegetables," Davia says. "It's a misconception that people have to eat beef every day. Even lean beef has a fair amount of cholesterol that can't be seen. I would advise families to have at least one or two meatless days a week and substitute vegetables and things like that."

There are many low cholesterol and vegetarian cookbooks available if you're at a loss to prepare meals that are good for you and tasty at the same time. One, published by the American Heart Association, contains 500 recipes which are low in saturated fats and cholesterol.

Cholesterol levels in the blood can be measured by a simple blood test.

● **EXERCISE.** Some studies show that people who lead inactive lives run higher risks of heart attack than those who get regular exercise.

"Regular" generally means exercise done three times a week for at least 20 minutes. (See "Keepin' Fit," January '80 SOLDIERS.)

Exercise strengthens the heart muscle, improves circulation and possibly relieves tension. It also helps control weight. Being overweight puts an extra strain on the heart and can increase the chance of heart attack.

Physically active persons generally also have a speedier recovery should a heart attack occur.

Exercise needn't be strenuous, but it must be regular. It could be walking, jogging, swimming, golfing or even mowing the

lawn—provided the person pushes the mower rather than being pulled by it.

People over 35 should consult a doctor before beginning any exercise program.

● **STRESS.** Daily tension or stress can contribute to any number of diseases, from migraine headaches and ulcers to heart disease and mental illness. Stress can be caused by physical, chemical or emotional factors. Stressful situations should be identified and eliminated, if possible. Releasing tension through some activity may help.

So smoking, diet, exercise



Sp5 Tyrone B. Milton, WRAMC

## **A medical team uses many methods to revive a heart attack victim.**

and stress are some factors we can control ourselves. But some risk factors can only be changed with medical help.

● **HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.** It's a silent, mysterious killer. In many cases there are no symptoms. Some symptoms are: repeated pounding in the head, rushing in the ears, pulsations of the arteries and waking up early in the morning with a headache. In 90 percent of the cases the cause is unknown and there's no known cure, Moody says.

Normal blood pressure fluctuates between a certain range. When it goes up and stays up, it

is called high blood pressure, or hypertension. If not controlled, it can lead to cardiovascular disease and death.

It places a heavy burden on the heart because the heart muscle has to pump against a higher pressure, according to Davia.

"It's possible for a person to go many years with high blood pressure and never know he has it. The only way to know is to have your blood pressure checked. That should be done every year," Moody says.

Although there is no cure for high blood pressure, it can be treated. "We try to keep the blood pressure down to normal levels with medication. People with high blood pressure need long term, if not indefinite, therapy," he says.

"One problem doctors have is getting patients to keep taking their blood pressure medicine. The patient may feel fine to begin with, and may even have some minor side effects with medicine. So he decides to stop taking the medicine.

"You're got to educate the patient that he's reducing risk," Moody says. "If the patient has side effects from one medication we can switch him to another one. We can treat anybody satisfactorily."

Hypertension often reverts to normal with an adequate exercise program, weight reduction (if overweight) and some lifestyle changes, especially those which reduce tension.

● **DIABETES.** Diabetes, or the familial tendency toward diabetes, can increase the risk of heart attack and stroke. Diagnosis and treatment of diabetes will lower the risk of some of their complications.

But there are some risk factors—including heredity, sex, race and age—which cannot be changed.

● **HEREDITY.** Although there's no evidence that heart attack and stroke, or the atherosclerotic process that contributes to these problems, are hereditary, "the tendency to acquire these problems is frequently inherited," Davia says. For this reason it's a good idea to



## WARNING SIGNALS OF HEART ATTACK

- Uncomfortable pressure, tightness or pain in the chest lasting for more than two minutes. Pain may spread to the shoulders, neck or arms.
- Severe dizziness, fainting, sweating, nausea or episodes of breathlessness and panic.
- The victim may have a feeling of impending doom.
- Short, sharp, stabbing pain or rapid beating of the heart are usually not symptoms of a heart attack.

## WARNING SIGNALS OF STROKE

- Sudden, temporary weakness or numbness of the face, arm and leg on one side of the body.
- Temporary loss of speech, or trouble speaking or understanding speech.
- Temporary dimness or loss of vision, particularly in one eye.
- Unexplained dizziness, unsteadiness or sudden falls.

let your doctor know if there's a history of heart trouble in your family.

• **SEX.** Women have a lower death rate from heart attack than men. After menopause, apparently because of hormonal changes, the rate increases sharply. But it never reaches that of men, according to the American Heart Association.

• **RACE.** Race as a risk factor is debated by many doctors. Black Americans are almost 50 percent more likely to have high blood pressure than whites. The reason is uncertain, however, many believe lifestyle, diet and stress play more of a role than race itself.

• **AGE.** It's a myth that only older people have heart attacks and strokes. One in four heart attack deaths and one in seven stroke deaths occur in people under 65.

Modifying one's lifestyle to reduce risk greatly enhances a person's chances of leading a healthy life free from heart attack and stroke.

Americans lead very "risk-full" lives. So until everyone drastically modifies their habits, we must be able to recognize the early warning signals and symptoms of heart attack and stroke to save lives.

**HEART ATTACK.** "If the arteries of the heart become atherosclerotic, the heart muscle won't get enough oxygen and nutrients. It may be able to get enough when resting but not when it's working hard, like during physical activity when the heart has to supply more

blood to the body," Moody says.

When this happens a person may experience a warning symptom—a pain called angina pectoris, which is short of an actual heart attack.

"Angina, the most common warning symptom, is a type of discomfort in the chest. It doesn't necessarily mean a heart attack is coming. It can mean the heart temporarily isn't getting enough oxygen," Moody says. "The pain comes in many different forms and sometimes is very different from the classic description people would expect."

"Frequently it's a type of discomfort, usually in the chest, associated with effort and relieved by rest," he explains. "It may not be a sharp pain. It may just be an uncomfortable feeling or tightness. This feeling usually doesn't last more than a few minutes."

"There are many variations of this. Some people will experience it after rest; some people after eating. Some people won't have any discomfort in their chest, but in one or the other arm, or in the jaw. It may be associated with shortness of breath or a feeling of nausea," Moody says.

If a person experiences unusual, unexplained pain or sensations in the arms, neck, jaw or chest, he should see a doctor.

"If a person has angina we usually treat him with medicines which would include nitroglycerine and give him a stress test," Davis says.

Nitroglycerin relaxes the blood vessels which makes blood flow easier. The stress test usually consists of a person walking or jogging on a treadmill. As the patient walks at a faster rate on the treadmill, his blood pressure and electrocardiogram (a graphic record of the heart's electrical impulses) are monitored. "This test helps us quantify how severe the disease is," Davis says.

**THE REAL THING.** "A heart attack occurs when the blood supply to the heart is so low, or cut off completely, that the cells in the heart muscle actually start to die," Moody says.

"A heart attack isn't always accompanied by pain, but it usually is. The pain of a heart attack may be similar to angina but much more severe. It's not related to activity and not relieved by rest. The pain may last more than an hour," Moody says.

Knowing the symptoms could save your own or someone else's life. (See box.)

Sometimes a heart attack may seem to be no more than a bad case of indigestion or it may start as an episode of "sudden death."

"With sudden death, the person keels over, has no pulse and isn't breathing," Moody says. "If a person has such an episode and no resuscitative efforts are made, most often within five minutes after



**Equipment monitors heart patients' progress in hospital.**

he time he keeled over, he will have irreversible brain damage and could lie.

"If you think a person is having a heart attack, lie him down and make him comfortable. Reassure him so he doesn't become anxious. Anxiety worsens the problem. The more worried a person is, the more apt he is to have problems with arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythms) and more chest pain. Call an ambulance immediately," he says.

It's a helpless feeling to watch a person having a heart attack. It doesn't have to be, however. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a technique for artificially delivering oxygen to the cells in the body until medical help arrives. It can be learned by everyone. CPR reduces the chance of brain damage in heart attack victims.

CPR should be done by a trained person because there are dangers if it's done improperly or when not needed.

Taught in civilian and military communities, CPR has a 98 percent success rate if performed within the first minute after the attack. If no action is taken after 10 minutes of the attack, brain damage will usually occur.

**AFTER THE ATTACK.** After a heart attack, victims are hospitalized, usually in the coronary care unit which provides special treatment and around-the-clock care. With rest and proper care, the heart begins to heal. Blood vessels near the damaged area of the heart take over the work of the blocked artery. As the heart heals, scar tissue forms at the damaged area.

If the heart doesn't satisfactorily heal itself, or if complications arise, surgery may be needed. There are many kinds of surgery to correct different problems.

Coronary artery bypass is the most common surgical procedure for improving blood supply to the heart. In this operation a vein from another part of the body, usually the leg, is used to build a detour

around a blocked coronary artery.

Other types of surgery may be performed to replace defective heart valves or to install an artificial pacemaker to regulate heart rate.

For the first few days in the hospital, physical activity is strictly limited. Then patients are moved to a "step-down ward" and activity is gradually increased.

"There is a lot of variation in the ways doctors rehabilitate patients after they've had a heart attack," Moody says. "It depends on many factors, including age and physical condition of the patient



Sp5 Lana Ott

## **Stress tests help diagnose severity of heart problems.**

before the attack. Almost everyone has some degree of rehabilitative potential.

"Frequently people will actually improve their physical condition because they are now aware that they need to take care of themselves," he says. "They start changing their lifestyles and go on a regular schedule of exercise."

Walking is the most common form of exercise used to rehabilitate heart attack victims. However, any form of mild activity will do the same thing.

"During this period, we don't

recommend competitive sports because the whole point of cardiac rehabilitation is that it is a gradual process," Moody says.

**STROKE.** Besides atherosclerosis, a stroke can be caused by a blood clot that gets stuck in a small artery of the brain or neck.

Another cause of stroke is hemorrhage, which usually occurs when a weak spot in the artery breaks and floods the brain cells with blood. Hemorrhage is more likely to occur when a person is suffering from a combination of atherosclerosis and high blood pressure.

Prior to a stroke, a person may have little strokes. (See box.)

Strokes or little strokes can affect any part of the body because the brain controls body movements. Even memory can be affected.

The results of a stroke can be temporary or permanent, depending on the location and extent of damage to the brain cells. If stroke symptoms are experienced, medical help should be sought right away. Unlike other parts of the body, brain cells that die or are damaged cannot be replaced.

Some strokes can be prevented. If a blood clot forms in the neck artery, it can be detected with x-ray and removed surgically. Drugs, called anticoagulants (anti-clotting), can also prevent clots from forming.

Like the heart attack victim, some stroke patients are required to take it easy for awhile. Others are encouraged to do as much as possible as soon as possible. That may include working with a rehabilitation team composed of a physical therapist, speech therapist and occupational therapist among others. As with heart attacks, exercise is a main ingredient in stroke rehabilitation.

In some respects, cardiovascular diseases are like credit cards—a case of buy now, pay later. The only real prevention is to reduce those risk factors over which you have control. Anything less is slow suicide. □



# INCREDIBLE Tokyo

Story and photos by  
SSgt. Jim Boersema

**F**OR the thousands of American soldiers who have been stationed in the Far East during the past 35 years, Japan offers a wealth of things to do and see. The country abounds with natural beauty, majestic castles, scenic coastlines and ancient temples. But the most fascinating place for many Americans is Tokyo—the gigantic capital city of Japan, teeming with millions of people.

Located in the center of the country, on the island of Honshu, Tokyo contains a treasure of earthly delights for soldiers of all ages. Tea houses, movie theaters, sports arenas, gambling dens, concert halls, Turkish baths and amusement parks are all there by the hundreds, each competing for business.

There are also museums, classical plays, exhibits, bookstores (many in English) by the thousands and limitless opportunities for photographers.

In recent years, Tokyo has also offered a taste of home for American service members. The city gets many first-run American films and regular visits by American musical artists. If that isn't enough, there are also dozens of American hamburger, ice cream, doughnut, and fried chicken franchises to satisfy even the most particular junk-food junkies.

But the thing that most







The glitter of neon lights in one of Tokyo's entertainment districts contrasts sharply with the serenity of an ancient pagoda in the city.



Tokyo's stores are many and varied. • Shoppers pass a souvenir store, • a television shop displays its wares, and • a merchant arranges his stock.

Americans remember about Tokyo is the millions of people. Within twenty miles of the center of Tokyo lives the largest congregation of humanity gathered in one place in the history of the earth. They come in multitudes, swarms, throngs and avalanches at every intersection and every train station in the city. Today, nearly 13 million people live in or around Tokyo. By the year 2000, it's predicted that 30 million people will reside in the city.

It wasn't always that way. Originally, the area where Tokyo now stands was composed of 80 small villages which grew together



Clockwise from right:  
 • one of Tokyo's  
 many popular  
 American chain  
 stores, • a  
 department store  
 on the Ginza, • a  
 typical shopping  
 scene, and  
 • the entrance to  
 one of the city's  
 historic shrines



over time. Today, there are at least nine large cosmopolitan centers in the city, each of which could be considered a major city in its own right. Two of the best known to most American soldiers are the Ginza, with its many tourist-oriented stores, and Akasaka, with the U.S. Embassy, the American Forces Sanno Hotel, and many popular entertainment spots.

To the Japanese, though, some of the large sections on the western side of Tokyo are more famous. Shinjuku Ward, for example, is literally overflowing with places to shop or relax, generally

at prices below those in the Ginza or Akasaka. There are five major department stores in Shinjuku and more than 230 restaurants, 100 hotels, 500 bars or clubs, 30 movie theaters and nearly 1,500 shops (several hundred of which are underground and connected to the big department stores). The Shinjuku train station may be the busiest in the world. Each day more than two-and-a-half million customers pass through its portals on their way to and from work.

As one of the most famous and glamorous cities in the world, Tokyo is not usually thought of as

an Army town. Yet, for most of its history, the city has had a close association with its military.

Founded in 1457, Tokyo, then called Edo, was no more than a frontier town. In 1590, the military ruler of Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu, made Edo his headquarters. He imported thousands of workers and built bridges, roads, harbors and high ramparts for defense. For nearly three centuries, the city was a military camp, as well as the political capital.

In 1868, the Emperor of Japan moved his official home to the city and renamed it Tokyo, or

eastern capital. Because the military played an important role in the modernization of Japan, the city continued to garrison large troop units. From 1868 through the end of World War II, there were always soldiers stationed in and around Tokyo. In fact, the Japanese military academy was located in Tokyo until 1937, when it was moved into the nearby countryside where there was more room to train.

When the American Army first entered Tokyo in 1945, they found only a shell of a city. Almost every building of any size had been destroyed during World War II. As the city recovered from the war, the Ginza intersection, one of the world's premier shopping districts, became home for a huge G.I. Post Exchange. The historic Sanno Hotel became a leave and recreation center for American servicemen. (See Box.)

Throughout the late 1940s and up until the eve of the Korean War, American units stayed in Tokyo. Thousands of U.S. soldiers witnessed the growth of the city into an industrial giant and commercial center.

The outbreak of the Korean War brought a gradual and then a rapid withdrawal of U.S. Army units from Tokyo. The Vietnam conflict saw many more American soldiers visiting the city on Rest and Recuperation leave (R&R). They were usually billeted at Army posts outside of the city. Today, only the Akasaka Press Center, which houses the *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, and the Sanno Hotel remain in American hands. Next year, the Sanno is scheduled for return to Japanese ownership.

As the political capital, economic center, sports headquarters and cultural mecca for the entire country, Tokyo dominates the lives of most Japanese. It's their Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles all rolled into one. Almost every important decision which affects the nation is made in Tokyo.

One thing is certain, however. Tokyo is an exciting and throbbing city for Americans to visit. Although U.S. forces have

## *Hotel Sanno* Landmark At The Crossroads



Probably the best known landmark in Tokyo for American service people and their families is the Sanno Hotel. For more than 30 years, it has served as a place for American soldiers to stay while traveling in Japan. Located in the heart of Tokyo, the Sanno provides soldiers with a safe and convenient springboard into one of the world's most exciting cultures.

Few American guests know the historical significance of the Sanno. Although dwarfed today by modern high-rise buildings, the Sanno was once a prominent landmark in Tokyo. At one time it was considered one of the three best hotels in the city and was constantly filled with guests on economic or diplomatic business.

One drawing card of the Sanno in the early days was an ice-skating rink located in the basement of the main building. It was the first indoor rink constructed in Japan, and it became famous as a place for lovers to meet. It closed during World War II when the military took the rink's air compressor to use as scrap metal. Today, what was formerly a skating palace is a movie theater.

In 1936 the Sanno was the scene of a significant event in Japan's history. Two regiments of the Tokyo garrison, dissatisfied with the military's voice in

governmental affairs, revolted. The rebels occupied the Sanno and used it as a base for attack on nearby government buildings. The revolt ended quickly when several generals failed to join and the Emperor ordered the rebels to give up.

After three days, they stacked arms in the hotel grounds and surrendered to loyal troops. Despite its surface failure, the revolt did lead to increased military influence in the government, which some experts say contributed to Japan's involvement in World War II.

During the war, the Sanno was bombed and heavily damaged. After the war, it housed troops of the occupation forces.

From 1947 to 1957, the Sanno was a transient billet for American officers traveling to and from the Far East. Then it became a hotel for families as well. Now it serves all American personnel and their dependents, regardless of service or grade.

Soon the Sanno will be returned to its Japanese owners. Its future with them is uncertain. But whatever its fate, the Sanno will be remembered by its former patrons as a crossroads where countless American soldiers and travelers gained their first impressions of the Far East.

nearly completely withdrawn from the city, it remains a giant magnet to the hundreds of Army members stationed at Camp Zama and other nearby installations. Tokyo may baffle them with its strange sights

and sounds, overwhelm them with numbers, and seem noisy, polluted, expensive and vulgar, but it can never be accused of being a dull city and it can't be ignored by anyone traveling to the Far East. □



## 'Copter Crews Quality



**FORT HOOD, Texas**—A hovering AH-1G Cobra helicopter fires two 2.75-inch rockets simultaneously as part of recent live-fire annual gunnery qualification. Pilots from the aero-weapons platoon of Troop D, 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, 2d Armored Division, fired eight engagements from three firing points to demonstrate their skills under day and night conditions.

## ARMY AIDS S.C. HOSPITAL

**FORT JACKSON, S.C.**—Engineers from Company D, 548th Engineer Battalion, have built a one-mile physical fitness course for the G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital near Columbia, S.C. Soldiers constructed 12 exercise stations, including areas for broadjumps and chin-ups.

**SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico**—The Puerto Rico National Guard distinguished itself during four weeks of relief operations in the hurricane-stricken country of the Dominican Republic. The Guard logged more than 766 flying hours, moved more than 600,000 pounds of cargo and transported more than 1,000 victims and rescuers.

The support to the Dominican Republic marked the first time that Guardsmen were federalized and deployed as part of an international support effort by the United States.

The trail is intended to help hospital patients increase self-esteem as well as improve physical fitness by getting them involved in strenuous activities with clearly defined goals. Officials believe it's the first course built for psychiatric patients in the United States.

Fort Jackson's support saved the hospital approximately \$2,000 in manpower and construction costs. Materials were purchased by the hospital or donated by local businesses.

**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii**—Soldiers from Korea, Japan, the mainland United States and Hawaii met here recently for Gopher Broke VIII, a corps-level command post exercise.

Headquarters, IX Corps (Japan) conducted the exercise to improve corps and divisional tactical procedures, strengthen staff coordination and provide training for its integrated active-duty/reserve headquarters.

In addition to IX Corps troops, participants included soldiers from the 5th, 7th and 25th Infantry Divisions, the 194th Armored Brigade, the 19th Support Command and several other major units.

The ground-the-clock exercise used highly effective battle simulations developed by the Combined Arms Center at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

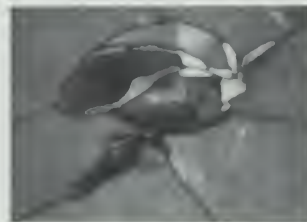
## SF REMEMBERS 'DUKE'

**FORT BRAGG, N.C.**—Special Forces Class 799 recently gave a stained glass memorial to the family of the late actor John Wayne who played a valiant Special Forces colonel in the movie *The Green Berets*. Wayne died last year after a long battle with cancer.

Everyone just wanted the Wayne family to know that he was something special to us, says Thomas Finney, first sergeant of the Special Forces Company.

The memorial was made by Cindy Parris, the wife of Maj. Gary Parris who formerly served with the Special Forces Detachment of the John F. Kennedy Center.

The stained glass features an Army green beret with the unit flash of the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) against a gold background. A Special Forces dagger representing unconventional warfare rests beneath.



**FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.**—The ribbons have been cut and the Specker Barracks Complex gymnasium is now operating seven days a week. The opening of the gym is one more step toward the completion of the \$43 million enlisted barracks complex. Only the chapel, currently under construction, remains to be completed. The complex is designed to support up to 2,700 soldiers.

**PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO**—Colonel Allen Allensworth Day was proclaimed here recently in honor of the black chaplain who served on post from 1902 until 1906.

A former slave, Allensworth was ordained a Baptist minister in 1871. Later, learning the Army had no black chaplains for its four black regiments, he sought and received an appointment. In 1906, Allensworth retired as the Army's first chaplain to reach the rank of lieutenant colonel.

With another educator, Allensworth founded one of the first towns in the United States to be financed and governed by blacks. Located 70 miles south of Fresno, the community is preserved as a state historic park.



# NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS FOR THE ARMY

SSgt. Jim Boersema

FASTER and more powerful than its opposition, with better protection than its fore-runners and able to fire accurately on the run, the "supertank" is here. It arrived at Fort Knox, Ky., recently for a series of tests and is proving that it is indeed the world's best fighting tank.

The XM1 will replace older model tanks in armored units throughout the Army.

It will become the primary ground combat system for tankers for the next 20 or more years.

It's the first turbine-powered tank. And it has better crew protection, mobility, speed, fire control and maintenance than any tank developed until now.

When it comes to protection of the crew, the XM1 is the safest tank in the world. In addition to a reduced silhouette, it has armored compartments, a super sensitive extinguisher system to protect the crew from on-board explosions, a computer-based fire control system, and an extra strong chobham armored body.

The crew's fighting compartment is completely separated from the fuel tanks by armored bulkheads.

With a top speed of 45 mph on hard surfaces and 30 mph cross country, the XM1 is 50 percent faster than its predecessor, the M60. Also, the quiet sound of its turbine engine makes the XM1 difficult to locate on the battlefield.

In combat, the supertank will be a terror. Aided by a laser range finder and a solid state digital computer, the XM1 is the first tank ever that can consistently hit targets while moving rapidly over rough terrain.

It's even easier for mechanics. When required, they can remove and re-install the vehicle's entire power pack in less than an hour. But usually that won't be required. Seventy percent of the tank's engine components can be removed and repaired without taking the power pack off the tank.

During the test at Fort Knox, three XM1s were driven 12,000 miles over varied terrain. In four months they were put through an equivalent of four years' use. The tests showed that the XM1 is just about ready for use by regular units.

Comments by several of the tank commanders involved in the test point up the XM1's superiority over other tanks.

"The XM1 is vastly superior to the M60 series tanks in almost all areas," says SSgt. William R. Martin, 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry. "For instance, if you break a torsion bar on the XM1 it takes about 30 minutes to replace it. On the M60 series tanks, that would be a four hour job."

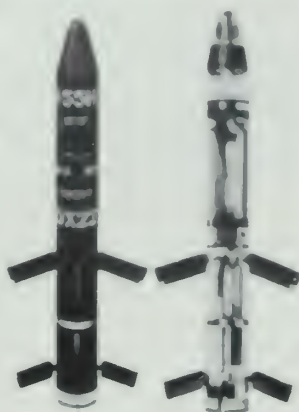
SSgt. Ronald L. Shields, another tank commander says, "There are still a lot of things which have to be addressed concerning the XM1, but overall, there is no comparison between it and the M60 series tanks. The XM1 is superior."

Another tank commander, SSgt.





Clockwise from above: • two views of the Patriot missile at launch, • the Roland air defense system, • the MLRS, • interior and exterior views of the Copperhead projectile (DARCOM photos)



Donald W. Larson, says, "It's a tanker's dream. If a man wants to stay in the Army and he wants to be a tanker, this is the tank he wants."

Some units should start receiving the XM1 this summer.

Developed for the Army under the direction of the Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) project manager, the XM1 is only one of many new weapons systems headed for active duty in the near future. During the 1980s, the Army should experience the biggest influx of new weaponry and equipment since World War II. At least 400 new materiel systems will come into the Army in the next five to eight years. About 35 will be weapons systems. All systems will have a profound effect on the art of modern warfare.

Here are highlights of some of the weapons systems which will be coming into the Army's inventory:

Scheduled to enter production later this year is the Army's Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS). The system is mounted on an armored track vehicle and has a three man crew. It carries 12 203mm

rockets in two pods. It's designed to help give NATO forces the firepower to offset the Warsaw Pact's numerical superiority in artillery. The MLRS has been developed in coordination with other NATO nations so that it will be one of the first standardized weapons in the alliance.

In battle, MLRS will assist conventional artillery in counterfire and suppressive fire against enemy artillery and air defense sites. It has been built for quick firing and reloading and should prove most useful during "surge" periods when targets appear in such number that they threaten to overrun friendly positions. After firing its rockets, the MLRS crew can install two newly loaded pods within minutes. The pods are loaded in a launcher capable of swiveling and tilting to fire rockets in different directions.

The MLRS should prove to be safer than stationary rocket sites. It is a more elusive target because of its ability to shoot and move.

With a range of more than 30,000 meters and a top driving speed of 40 mph, MLRS will be a significant addition to the Army's arsenal.

Another of the Army's innovative new weapons is the cannon-launched guided projectile, "Copperhead." This weapon system will vastly increase the field artillery's ability to hit and destroy both moving and stationary targets at long distances.

Fired from either towed or self-propelled 155mm howitzers, Copperhead follows a normal trajectory until it reaches the target area. Then it's guided on to the target by a ground observer using a special laser designator. Fins and wings, which deploy after the projectile leaves the cannon, guide the projectile to the target. The energy from the laser designator reflects off the target which the sensors in the Copperhead lock onto for guidance. This reflected energy is invisible to enemy detection, except with special infrared equipment.

Although the Copperhead projectile is heavier and longer than other 155mm rounds, it has about the same range. In tests, the Copperhead has shown an amazing precision in scoring first round hits on targets as far away as 16,000 meters.

In air defense, the upcoming generation of surface-to-air missile systems represents a revolutionary advancement in theater air defense capability and effectiveness. The Army's highly mobile Patriot is being produced to replace both the aging Nike Hercules and Hawk systems. It will add a new dimension to field Army air defense. Patriot features include long range, low-medium to high-altitude capability, vastly increased firepower and sophisticated electronics.

A Patriot battalion will consist of six operational fire units, with necessary command, control and support elements, all mounted on standard Army trucks to provide complete mobility and rapid emplacement.

The heart of the Patriot system is the fire unit consisting of a single multifunction phased array radar, a software-controlled computer that automatically performs all operational functions, a mobile electric power plant and up to eight launching stations, each with four ready-to-fire con-

ventional warhead missiles.

Different from the Patriot in design and purpose, the U.S. Roland missile system will be deployed as the final protective air defense of vital rear area targets where it is designed to engage high-speed, low-flying aircraft or helicopters that come into the gunner's view at the very short ranges.

The U.S. Roland is track mounted, highly mobile and has automatic loading twin launchers, 10 ready missile rounds for sustained firepower and on-board fire control equipment.

Built to operate in all kinds of weather, Roland fires missiles which can travel more than 1,000 mph.

In good visibility, the missile's gunner can use the optical sight to track his target while the infrared sensor and a radar RF beacon sensor follows the missile's path.

Roland is now in production and, along with Patriot, should be one of our principal air defense systems for some time.

The Army has also been busy developing better individual weapons for the infantryman. Improved rifles, night vision devices and grenade launchers are all being developed for possible future use. Also, there has been significant research on a new hand-held anti-tank weapon to replace the old M72 LAW. This new rocket, the Viper, is now in an advanced stage of development and should be available to infantry troops soon.



• Above, the XM1 tank in action. In recent tests, this supertank excelled in accurate fire on the run. • Left, the AAH fires a Hellfire missile.





The Black Hawk helicopter, shown above carrying cargo to troops during an exercise, can transport a fully-equipped 11-man infantry squad with ease.

Although slightly heavier than the LAW, the Viper has a greater range and packs more of a wallop. Also, the Viper is reported to have greater accuracy at longer ranges than its predecessor. Like the LAW, the Viper will be a one-man portable, shoulder-fired, one-shot device with a disposable launcher.

The Army has also developed a new mortar for infantrymen, the M224 60mm lightweight company mortar. This weapon, already being issued, is expected to replace the standard M29 81mm mortar in company-sized dismounted units. The M224 has an improved rate of fire over the old M29; the new mortar weighs only 45 pounds, about half as much as the M29. About 1,500 of these new mortars will be produced in the next few years.

Rotary wing aviation is another area where new equipment is arriving in the Army's inventory. Several new helicopters are now in the final stages of testing and should be available within the next several years.

One of the new choppers is the YAH-64 Advanced Attack Helicopter (AAH). Designed as an improvement over the older Cobra series attack helicopters, the AAH is designed to operate primarily against armored vehicles.

Equipped with four-bladed main rotors and tail rotors on stationary masts, the AAH has a cruise speed of 145 knots. It has flown as high as 12,000 feet and has been able to remain aloft for nearly two hours on a full gas tank.

The AAH has been constructed with

layers of Kevlar. The cockpit and other critical areas will be armored to withstand hits from high-explosive projectiles.

In addition to these performance improvements, the AAH will carry a heavier weapons load than that carried by the Cobra. Up to 16 Hellfire missiles, seventy-six 2.75-inch rockets and 1,200 rounds of 30mm cannon ammunition can be mounted on the AAH in various combinations.

The Hellfire anti-tank missile is itself a new weapons system. Like the Roland, Hellfire is a laser-guided missile which homes in on targets designated by either a ground or airborne laser designator.

With a range of more than a mile, the Hellfire has been successfully tested in both rapid and ripple firings using two or more targets and laser designators. The Hellfire has also been successfully launched by the AAH and then guided by a ground-based laser designator.

The first fully equipped AAHs have already begun test flights. Units are scheduled to begin receiving them in the mid-1980s.

In addition to the AAH, the Army has a new infantry squad carrier helicopter, the UH-60A Black Hawk. Some are already arriving in aviation units.

Powered by two of the same type turboshaft engines used in the AAH, the Black Hawk can carry a fully-equipped 11-man infantry squad with ease. It has a cruising speed of 145 knots and vertical rate of climb in excess of 500 feet per minute.

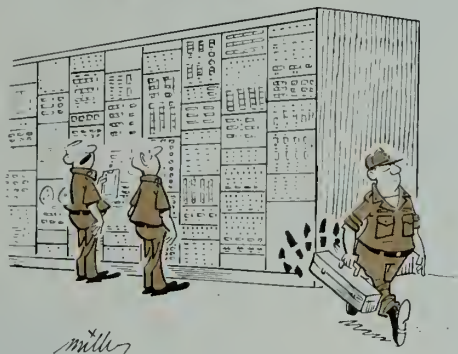
The Black Hawk is capable of using a sling to carry small pieces of artillery, something that previous troop transport helicopters were unable to do. Also, because of its design features, the Black Hawk should prove to be more survivable in combat than the old UH-1 Huey helicopters.

These are only some of the more dramatic products coming out of Army research and development efforts. There are also dozens of smaller, less glamorous items such as helmets, radios, night vision devices and dehydrated rations which will radically affect individual soldiers and their capabilities on the battlefield.

The mission of the Army in the 1980s and beyond will remain the same—to defend the Nation. But the Army will be equipped unlike any army ever seen before. Highly computerized and technically oriented, we should be the best equipped army in the world.

In this age of high-speed missiles and instant communications, anything less could be hazardous to the Nation's survival. □

# the lighter side



"Thanks to his technical training, he got it running in no time."



"A transfer will work a hardship on my mother. She'll have to come so far to pick up my laundry."

## BEING IN THE ARMY IS . . .

No doubt about it . . . Army life leaves a lasting imprint. SOLDIERS' invitation to send in your impressions of Army life brought a small snowstorm of letters, including the following:

- Working through lunch hour because it's the only time you can concentrate with no interruptions.

*Sp4 Marcia Cole, Fort Jackson, S C.*

- Wondering if you impress the enemy by making a perfect military bunk. • Wishing it would rain, and it does—five minutes after you're into a three-mile PT run.

*Pvt. 2 Katherine M. Turner, 2d Inf Division*

- Standing in line so long, you forget why you're there. • Having to translate Army terminology when you write home. • Lacing three pairs of shoes twice a day.

*Sp4 Maryann Sawicky, Seventh Army Training Command*

- Wondering when you'll be eligible for an Expert Badge in "Police Call." • Eating cold C-rations in the field.

*Sgt. Faavaa Tupula, 2/15th Inf (Mech)*

- Always giving your last name first. • Finding, on the only day when you didn't check the duty roster, that it's your turn to pull Charge of Quarters.

*Evelyn C. Moore, Finance and Accounting Office, Japan*

- Being put in charge of a section and getting recognition only when something goes wrong. • Working overtime in preparation for an inspection, only to find there's no inspection. • Coming back from a REFORGER exercise and having your son ask your wife who you are. • Going to work in the dark and coming home in the dark.

*Sp4 R F Connolly, 3/70 ADA, Germany*

- Putting ten years of your life into 90 square feet of living area, then having to share it with a stranger because you're single.

*Sp5 Michael E. Rocus, USAG, Fort Bragg, N.C.*

- Finding you can't pull a hand grenade pin with your teeth like John Wayne. • Meeting someone from your hometown in a remote area overseas. • Seeing your parents' eyes light up when they see you in uniform for the first time.

*Sp5 Patrick K. Mayo, 3390 USAR School, Jackson, Miss*

- Going to the field eight days a week. • Learning how to count to four. • Making music by singing while running.

*Sp4 Titus H. Johnson, 10th Engr Bn, APO New York*

- Finding the clothing sales store closed for inventory the day before your board interview. • Having your husband salute you when you come home.

*Sp4 Jeanine M. Kesterson, 142d Signal Bn, Fort Hood, Texas*

- Waking up in the morning and saying to yourself, "Guess I'll wear green today." • Posting regulations for two hours the old way, then finding after you're finished that the regs were changed yesterday. • After running three miles, hearing your drill sergeant say, "Well troops, that's three miles today. Seven tomorrow."

*Sp4 Steve Postoski, Office, Chief of Staff, Pentagon*

- Finally realizing your parents weren't so strict after all. • Having something to brag about once you're a civilian again.

*PFC James Brittingham, 3/67 ADA, Germany*



# A DAY AT THE FAIR

Sp4 Larry Paul

FOR ABOUT 300 soldiers from  
Maxwell Arsenal in Alabama, the  
International Year of the Child  
has special meaning. The soldiers,  
assigned to the U.S. Army Missile  
and Munitions Center and School,  
presented some 450 handicapped

SPECIALIST 4 LARRY PAUL is assigned to the Public  
Affairs Office, U.S. Army Missile and Munitions  
Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.



children to a Special Children's Day at the Northeast Alabama State Fair.

The fair featured exhibits of agricultural, industrial and military equipment, rides and a zoo of small animals which children could pet. The rides seemed to be the highlight of the day for most of the children.

"I like the rides," said Darren Stephens, one of the youngsters. "We're having a real good time together," Darren said glancing at his escort. "I'm hoping I can go again next year. I look forward to this all year." These were the sentiments of most of the other children, too. In fact, everyone was affected by the warmth and good feeling of the day.

"I enjoy seeing the kids having fun," said Jerry Cooper, the operator of a ride. "I like the way the kids and the soldiers seem to get along so well. I'm glad to see them hitting it off."

"I just love to see these kids smile," said Pvt. Russel O'Neal, 7th Student Company. "Seeing them run around here with big smiles on their faces gives me a really good feeling."

"You know the children are loved and that means so much," said Mrs. Leon Glover, a grandmother of one of the children. "The kids and the soldiers seem to be having such a good time. It's really great that the soldiers could get the time off to help."

"We couldn't have done it without the soldiers," said Barry Bryan, president of the Huntsville Jaycees. "The help is just fantastic. There's no way we could have handled 450 kids without their help."

Francis Stinnett, one of the mothers there, said, "It's hard to find words to express our appreciation."

But the joy in the faces of the children said what words couldn't. Everyone at the fair was affected by the happiness of the children.

Maybe every year should be "The Year of the Child." ☐



● Opposite page, Hunny Bear greets handicapped youngsters arriving for Special Children's Day at the Northeast Alabama State Fair.

● Above, soldiers from Redstone Arsenal escorted the children and joined in the fun.

● Right, Pvt. 2 Brian Mooring and friend meet a Wallaby at the petting zoo.

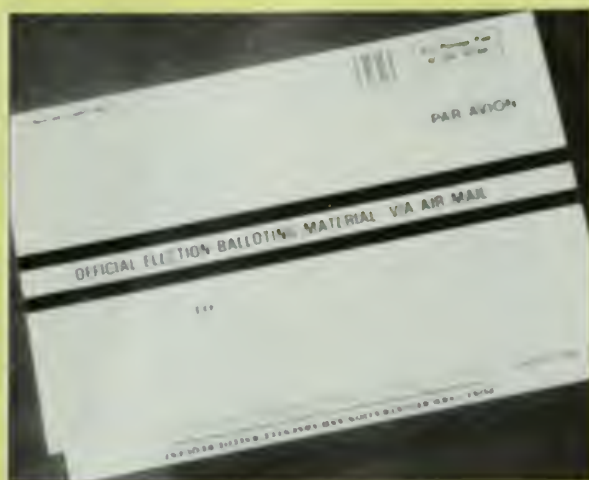
● Below, a happy youngster enjoys a ride.





# What's new

## New Absentee Ballot Form



• The new Federal Post Card Registration and Absentee Ballot Request (Standard Form 76) is available through Unit Voting Officers. The new form, which went to the field last month, will be accepted in most states as both an application for registration and for absentee ballots, according to officials at the Pentagon.

Some states, however, still treat the application as a registration request only and require voters to send another request for absentee ballots. Unit Voting Officers have a by-state listing of requirements and will provide assistance to soldiers and their dependents in completing the application form.

Individuals having questions which cannot be answered by their voting officer can write: Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

## The Importance of Just One Vote

• "I'm not going to vote this year. What difference could one vote make?" You've probably heard that question asked a thousand times. You may have even asked it yourself. Well, the answer is simple. It could mean victory or defeat for the candidate of your choice.

o In New Jersey, 197 municipal elections were decided by less than 100 votes in the 1978 general elections. Seventy-four of these were decided by 25 votes or less, 15 by five votes or less and in four communities a single vote made the difference.

o The state legislature in Pennsylvania is made up of 203 representatives. On election night 1978, 101 seats were won by the Democrats and 101 seats were won by the Republicans. There was a virtual tie for the remaining seat which would give one party or the other control. A recount was held and the Republicans gained control of the nation's third largest state by six votes. More than 46,000 soldiers call Pennsylvania home. In the 1978 election, only 5,441 absentee ballots were cast in Pennsylvania.

o In 1964 a New York district judge was elected with 98,371 votes. His opponent had 98,370. One vote out of nearly 200,000 cast made the difference.

o In Minnesota, mayors from two different cities were each defeated by just one vote in 1963.

o In the presidential election of 1960, John Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon by just over 100,000 votes from more than 68 million votes cast. While 100,000 votes sounds like a lot, actually that averages out to less than one vote per voting precinct.

o In 1968 Nixon defeated Hubert Humphrey by just over 300,000 votes out of 62 million cast. That amounts to more than two votes per precinct.

o More than 700,000 soldiers are eligible to vote in federal elections. What a difference each one of those votes could have meant in the past. What a difference each one can make in the future. Is your one vote important? Only as important as your future. Be a voter!

(More What's New  
on Pages 2, 56)

In addition to the general election on November 4, each state and the District of Columbia will hold primary elections sometime during 1980. The primaries will select candidates for state and local offices who will appear on the general election ballot in November.

Thirteen states and Puerto Rico will be voting for governors in 1980 and 11 states will be electing U.S. Senators. Every state has at least one representative in the House of Representatives is up for reelection this year and states will select from one to 43 members, based on each state's population. The District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will elect a delegate to Congress.

Along with the regular primary elections this year, 34 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico will also hold presidential primary elections. The first of these primary elections will be held February 26 in New Hampshire. Eight states close the presidential primary season with elections on June 3.

Unit voting officers can get complete details on registering and voting in the primaries.

Delegates to Congress  
Republican Party Only  
Democratic Party Only  
Elect to Change

STATE	PRIMARY DATE	RUNOFF PRIMARY (IF REQUIRED)	OFFICIALS TO BE NOMINATED FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION			PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY
			FEDERAL		STATE	
			U.S. SENATOR	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	GOVERNOR	
Alabama	September 2	September 23	Yes	7		March 11
Alaska	August 26		Yes	1		
Arizona	September 9		Yes	4		
Arkansas	May 27	June 10	Yes	4	Yes	May 27
California	June 3		Yes	43		June 3
Colorado	September 9		Yes	5		
Connecticut	September 9		Yes	6		March 25
Delaware	September 8			1	Yes	
District of Columbia	September 9			*		May 6
Florida	September 9	October 7	Yes	15		March 11
Georgia	August 12	September 2	Yes	10		March 11
Guam	September 6			*		
Hawaii	September 20		Yes	2		
Idaho	May 27		Yes	2		May 27
Illinois	March 18		Yes	24		March 18
Indiana	May 8		Yes	11	Yes	May 6
Iowa	June 3		Yes	6		
Kansas	August 5		Yes	5		April 1
Kentucky	May 27		Yes	7		May 27
Louisiana	September 20		Yes	8		April 5
Maine	June 10			2		
Maryland	May 13		Yes	8		May 13
Massachusetts	September 16			12		March 4
Michigan	August 5			19		May 20
Minnesota	September 9			8		
Mississippi	June 3	June 24		5		
Missouri	August 5		Yes	10	Yes	
Montana	June 3			2	Yes	June 3
Nebraska	May 13			3		May 13
Nevada	September 9		Yes	1		May 27
New Hampshire	September 9		Yes	2	Yes	February 26
New Jersey	June 3			15		June 3
New Mexico	June 3			2		June 3
New York	September 9		Yes	39		April 1 <sup>1</sup>
North Carolina	May 6	June 3	Yes	11	Yes	May 6
North Dakota	September 2		Yes	1	Yes	
Ohio	June 3		Yes	23		June 3
Oklahoma	August 26	September 16	Yes	6		
Oregon	May 20		Yes	4		May 20
Pennsylvania	April 22		Yes	25		April 22
Puerto Rico	May 25			*	Yes	February 17 March 16 <sup>1</sup>
Rhode Island	September 9			2	Yes	June 3
South Carolina	June 10	June 24	Yes	6		March 8
South Dakota	June 3		Yes	2		June 3
Tennessee	August 7			8		May 6
Texas	May 3	June 7		24		May 3
Utah	September 9		Yes	2	Yes	
Vermont	September 9		Yes	1	Yes	March 4
Virginia	June 10			10		
Virgin Islands	September 2			*		
Washington	September 16		Yes	7	Yes	
West Virginia	June 3			4	Yes	June 3
Wisconsin	September 9		Yes	9		April 1
Wyoming	September 9			1		



# What's new

More What's New on Pages 2, 54

- Military Police, grades E3 through E5, who have passed the Defense Language Aptitude Battery are being sought for German language training followed by assignment to Germany. The 32-week course is held at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. The spouse may join in these classes on a space available basis. MPs interested in applying should check DA Circular 350-1 and submit DA Form 4187 through channels to the MP Career Branch. Check with local MILPO for details.

- Soldiers whose promotion date falls on a weekend or national holiday may now wear their new rank on the last duty day before the effective date of the promotion. The early ceremony, MILPERCEN officials point out, will not change the effective date on the promotion orders and will not affect the soldier's pay or seniority.

## Save Time and Postage

- Over 100,000 PX customers can now order items from the American section of the 1979/1980 AAFES Catalog and have them shipped to a CONUS address. Previously, the items from this section could only be shipped to APO addresses. The new service means a savings in postage and time. Some items are excluded from the new service. Local PX Catalog counters have complete details.

## Standing High—Take Pride

- Public confidence in the military ranks high according to a recent Gallup poll. Out of 10 American institutions, the military ranked third, behind organized religion and banks. The question asked in the poll was: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Would you tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one: a great deal, quite a lot, some, very little?" The combined percentages reflecting a "great deal" and "quite a lot" of confidence are as follow:

The church or organized religion—65 percent

Banks and banking—60 percent

The military—54 percent

The public schools—53 percent

Newspapers—51 percent

U.S. Supreme Court—45 percent

Television—33 percent

Organized labor—36 percent

Congress—34 percent

Big Business—32 percent.

(Used with permission of the American Institute of Public Opinion.)



- The Improved TOW Vehicle (left) is soon to be introduced to U.S. Army units in Europe. The system has a two-missile launcher that extends upward from the roof of an M113 armored personnel carrier. It can operate on uphill or downhill slopes as well as level terrain. The turret can rotate 360 degrees. The crew can operate the launcher from within the armor protected hull. The system protects the crew and adds armor and mobility to TOW.

## Answers to Mindbenders (Page 32)

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:** 1. 31 2. Arizona has 173,412 3. 369th Infantry of the 93d Division 4. Henry Ossian Flipper 5. Four Times: 1875, 1957, 1960 and 1969 **MOTORING MANIA:** 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a **A PROFUSION OF PICTURES:** 1. The country is South Korea A. Freedom House Pagoda in the Joint Security Area of the Demilitarized Zone B. Joint Security Area near the DMZ 2-A. English Village, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah B. Fort Detrick, Maryland

**SOLDIERS**

**Gayle Gibson**

Photo by Sp5 J. S. Martin



Happy Valentine's Day





# NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS



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# SOLDIERS

MARCH 1980

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# ARCTIC SOLDIERS

PAGE 10



KEEP A GOOD THING GOING!  
PASS **SOLDIERS** ON





# MOVING YOUR MAIL

These soldiers are mail clerks. They are a vital part of a system designed to provide you fast, efficient mail service. Technological advances and policy decisions are changing the way mail is handled, but the Army's goal in mail service will remain unchanged: No matter where you are, the Army Postal System will be working with the U.S. Postal Service to insure your mail reaches you promptly and in good condition. For more on how the Army moves the mail to you, see page 28.



# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
MARCH 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 3

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. James H. Breen  
Chief, Command Information

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**Credits: Front cover photo by SSgt. Robert S. Thompson; photo opposite by Ed Nelson; back cover illustration by Anne Genders.**

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# What's new

## REFORGER On TV

- A documentary, titled "Manoeuvre," will be televised nationally by the Public Broadcasting Service, Thursday, March 20 (check local PBS station for exact time). Subject of the film is the annual NATO exercise, REFORGER. The film focuses on a U.S. Army tank company from the 5th Infantry Division, Fort Polk, La., and follows it through the various stages of the exercise.

## For POVs Only

- Leased vehicles, according to Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) officials, are not considered privately owned vehicles and cannot be shipped by soldiers or government employees at government expense. The rule applies even when the leaser has given the individual permission to ship the vehicle.

## New SEER Regulation

- A new regulation explaining rules and procedures for preparing and submitting Senior Enlisted Evaluation Reports for Active Army soldiers is now in the field. According to MILPERCEN officials, AR 623-205 went into distribution in January. The new AR replaces DA Pam 623-1 and Chapter 8 of AR 600-200.



- United States citizenship is not automatic for children born outside the country even if both parents are citizens and the child is born in a U.S. military hospital. Parents should register their child's birth with the nearest U.S. consulate within 10 days after birth. Eight copies of the birth certificate or certified baptismal certificate are required for registration. Foreign language documents must be accompanied by a certified English translation. For full details, see AR 608-3 or check with your local staff judge advocate.

## ROTC Scholarships

- Active duty enlisted soldiers now have the opportunity to finish college and earn a commission at Army expense. Last month Army ROTC began accepting applications for 2-year scholarships for the 1980-1981 school year. The scholarships pay for full tuition books, certain educational fees and \$1,000 a year living allowance. Applicants must have at least one year active duty and be under 25 years of age on June 30 of the commissioning year (age requirement is unwaiverable). They must have between two and two and a half years of college credits, a GT score of at least 115, have been accepted by a college for next fall's enrollment and be a U.S. citizen. Following graduation, former enlisted soldiers will be commissioned second lieutenants with a four-year service obligation. Applications must be requested by April 15 and completed by May 1, 1980. For complete details see AR 145-1 or write to: Army ROTC Scholarships, Fort Monroe, Va. 23651.

## Improved Chinook

- A prototype of the CH-47 D Model Chinook helicopter was delivered to the Army in December at Fort Rucker, Ala. Although similar in appearance to the CH-47 A-B-C models already in the inventory, the D model has several major improvements. They include new and more powerful engines and drive system, new rotor blades, new flight control system, new external cargo handling system and new hydraulic and electrical systems. The improved Chinook provides increased capabilities and costs less to operate than the models now in the field.



## Stinger Accepted

- The Army has accepted delivery of the first Stinger air defense weapon to come off the manufacturer's pilot production line. Weighing about 35 pounds, the Stinger will give soldiers and marines immediate air defense against low level aircraft attacking from any direction. The new Stinger has improved range and maneuverability, countermeasures resistance and a device to identify aircraft. Initial units will be tested at White Sands Missile Range, N.M., by the Army Missile Command.

## Canine Call Up

- Looking for a few good dogs. The Department of Defense dog program has a continuing need for qualified German Shepherd dogs. The dogs should be: between one and three years of age; at least 23 inches high at the shoulder; weigh at least 60 pounds; be a male or spayed female. Purebred or registration is not required. Dogs are trained to locate narcotics and explosives and to perform patrol and other duties with the military services. Owners should contact the DOD Dog Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236. Owners of accepted dogs can be paid up to \$250.



# feedback

## ENERGY CONSERVATION

I read your story about U.S. Army energy conservation (November SOLDIERS). It is quite indicative of the rest of the Army, my feeling is that very little is being done. There are a lot of "don't dos", which are negative but nothing positive is being done. A lot could be done if Army officials would start authorizing it. Apparently Washington feels that if money is going to be spent for energy conservation, it should be spent by the private sector and not the government or the Army.

Monica Burkemper  
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

The results of research done at SOLDIERS do not agree with your evaluation. The government, and the Army in particular, is leading the way in energy conservation. Since 1973, the Army has cut consumption by more than 28 percent--hardly a negative approach. If everyone in this country had as good a record as the Army, we could reduce oil imports by about 50 percent. This does not mean that the job is done. Energy conservation is a continuing challenge for the Army. Fort Benjamin Harrison is among the top Army posts in meeting that challenge, with many positive programs. For example, the building in which you work has a computerized energy monitoring system. The system directs energy to areas where it's needed and cuts it off to unoccupied spaces. Savings should be substantial.

As the Army continues to search for ways to reduce energy consumption while increasing readiness, the job becomes tougher. Concerned individuals such as yourself are the Army's best hope for reaching that goal. So keep up the good work!

## REAL SOLDIERS TOO

Was Lt. Col. Larson implying in his "Feedback" letter (December SOLDIERS) that women in uniform aren't "real soldiers"? That was the impression I got, and believe me, I wasn't the only one. Just as you can't please all the Red Sox fans, you can't please the majority of service members. Who cares if the "majority" of readers weren't pleased with the picture of Bucky Dent (July SOLDIERS)? SOLDIERS magazine is for EVERYONE in uniform!

Thanks for the photo of Bucky Dent. Hope to see more!

Sgt. Tambi Blevins  
APO New York

SOLDIERS isn't sure that the majority of readers weren't pleased with the photo of Bucky Dent. In fact, the overwhelming majority of responses were favorable. Unfortunately not everyone saw July's SOLDIERS. See the following letter.

## MORALE BOOSTER

I know you have been asked this question before, but I will ask it again. Why is the picture on the back cover always a woman?

I suggest that you print a male on the back cover once in awhile. This is the age of equal rights and women would appreciate a little consideration. To put a male on the back once every three or four months is not asking for too much, is it? Female soldiers need morale boosters too, you know.

SP4 Darlene M. Bush  
APO New York

In addition to Bucky Dent in July, our January calendar included a male photo.

## OLYMPIC VOLUNTEERS

Your article on the 1980 Winter Olympics (January SOLDIERS) was good. However, one important area was overlooked. In addition to the military support that the New York Army National Guard is providing, there is considerable volunteer military support. The Chief of Competition is Lt. Col. Howard Buxton of the Vermont Army National Guard, the Chief of Range is Randall M. Nye a retired officer of the VTARNG. The Chief Range Officer is CWO 3 Earle Stygles of the VTARNG and the Chief Butts Officer is Maj. Ted Kehr of the New Hampshire Army National Guard. Chief of Comptrollers is John McHugo a retired Colonel of the VTARNG. There are approximately 25 other active and retired National Guard personnel from around the U.S. in key support roles as volunteers in the Biathlon event.

Capt. Alon L. Nye  
Winooski, Vt.

Sorry for the oversight.

## ORGAN TRANSPLANT

Congratulations on a fine December SOLDIERS. The articles on West Point, Jody, Golf and the Rangers were excellent, funny and informative. However, on page 14, the photo in the top right-hand corner is of the famous Cadet Chapel, not the Administration Building. I doubt whether the entire Corps could move the world's largest church organ, then again how did a young Cadet named MacArthur move the reveille cannon to the top of the four-story Clock Tower? Strange things have happened in the hills over the Hudson....!

2d Lt Tony G. Smith  
APO New York

## COVER CRITIQUE

Your December, 1979 cover picture is impressive with one exception: a "gig" should be awarded to the male Cadet who has a twisted brass chain on his shako. Otherwise your magazine passes inspection as far as I can tell.

G.W. Trousdale, Jr.  
Monroe, La.

*Picky, Picky!*

## SINGING CADET

I thought the article on West Point (December SOLDIERS) was quite good. I got a real chuckle out of it.

Being a member of the Association of Former Cadets I did notice a couple discrepancies in the captions to the photographs. On page 14 you describe the building shown as "the administration building". I beg to differ. Having been a member of the choir I would hate to think I sang for the Dean and the rest of his Green Coats instead of the congregation in the Cadet Chapel.

The second bone I wish to figuratively pick is the caption to the photograph below. In the caption you state that "Women have been part of the school population since 1975."

As a member of the class of 1979 (the last all male class which entered July 1975) I must then either assume that several members of my class are extremely effeminate or that you should make further distinction. While there were women in the prep school in 1975, they were not cadets in Uncle Sam's Community College on the Hudson until the summer of 1976.

2d Lt Thomas Underwood  
El Paso, Tex.

## VALOR

Your story "Beyond the Call of Duty" (November SOLDIERS), tells about Captain Maurice L. Britt having been awarded the Medal of Honor.

In addition to the MOH, Captain Britt was awarded all of the other valor medals: the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, and the Bronze Star Medal (for valor).

There is only one other person who was awarded all of the valor medals. You guessed it, Audie L. Murphy, also of the 3d Infantry Division.

Frank Amendolea  
Prince George, Va.

## OCS OPENINGS

In January's "Feedback" column, SP4 Stuckman criticized Officer Candidate School and your portrayal of it in "Order, Character, Strength" (September SOLDIERS). I realize that was SP4 Stuckman's opinion, but I couldn't disagree more.

I'm a 1975 OCS graduate and an avid supporter of the program. OCS is tough and weeds out individuals who lack character, physical stamina and integrity. More importantly, OCS provides an opportunity and prepares outstanding soldiers for officer careers.

Capt. Jorge E. Rodriguez  
Fort Bragg, N.C.

*SOLDIERS agrees with your disagreement. The OCS program offers enlisted soldiers an excellent opportunity to become officers. Currently there are several vacancies in upcoming OCS classes. Soldiers interested in applying for these vacancies should contact their local military personnel office for complete details on qualifications and application procedures.*

## REQUIRED TRANSFER

In "What's New" (January SOLDIERS) you indicated that soldiers separated for such reasons as dependency or hardship will be considered for transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Chapter 6, AR 635-200 requires transfer to the IRR upon approval of separation.

Sgt. Hans-Georg M. Michalke  
Fort Sheridan, Ill.

## FATIGUE UPDATE

In "Mindbenders" (December SOLDIERS) you showed a picture of a soldier in field gear and asked what item would be out-of-date in the '80s. Your answer was the helmet. You should have included the fatigues.

SP4 Smith  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

*Camouflage fatigues were approved after SOLDIERS went to press.*

## SORRY WRONG NUMBER

In the article "AWOL--Anatomy of a Problem" (December SOLDIERS) you identified MOS 76D as that of a legal clerk. MOS 76D is a supply clerk. Legal clerks have MOS 71D.

SSgt. Karen M. Myers  
Fort Stewart, Ga.

*The author, an AG officer, has admitted his error and now needs the services of a 71D. Thanks.*

**SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.**



# ARMY *Action Lines*

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath



HAVE YOU EVER said to yourself, "Boy, I'd like to tell the general a thing or two?"

Well, if you're at Fort Benning, or Bliss, or Carson, or Devens or Dix, or at one of many other Army posts you may be able to do just that.

For example, if you're at Fort Lewis, Wash., pick up the phone and dial 967-BOSS. Whatever your complaint or suggestion, it will be seen by your post commander.

Action lines are one way you can ask questions about policies or practices which you don't understand. You can even make suggestions.

But wait. You may be asking, what about the chain of command? "If I have a personal problem or question, shouldn't I see my own company chain of command first?"

The answer is a solid YES. Action lines, like the one at Fort Lewis and other places we'll be talking about, are not a way to get around the chain of command. They're another channel for helping it do what it's supposed to do . . . solve your problems.

Action lines, either the telephone kind or the one in your post newspaper, are just another way for you to get assistance.

At the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center, Indianapolis, Ind., Brig. Gen. C. F. Lynn, then commanding general, kicked off his "Up Front" column by writing, "Many times I'd like to sit down and chat with everyone here about your concerns, answer your questions and give you an idea of things to come. Unfortunately, time doesn't allow that privilege. That's why I've enlisted the help of the *Army Dollar* (the post newspaper). The title of the column was chosen because that's the way I want to deal with topics—with an 'up front' approach."

What followed until Lynn's retirement in November 1979 was a free-wheeling, almost-anything-goes dialogue every week between him and his employees. In one case, an employee complained that weeds were growing in the cracks of sidewalks and destroying the sidewalks. Lynn suggested a crusade in which the employee picked one weed daily. This prompted the following: "You surprised me. I thought you were a mature man. I am disappointed that you are not a mature man. Maybe you should start the weed-pulling, since

it's your idea."

Lynn's answer: "Although I have not encountered any weeds that were destroying the concrete on my walk to and from work, I have pulled up some which I considered to be unsightly. I frequently pick up pieces of paper, cans and bottles thrown by thoughtless people. I also have a principle of not complaining about anything which is within my power to correct. If these are the characteristics of an immature person, I plead guilty and hope never to mature."

The names of action lines are as varied as the complaints and problems which they attempt to solve. BOSS LINE, DIAL BOSS, Hot Line, Pats & Pans, Direct Line, Commander's Corner, Tele-News Line, Yankee Trader, QUARC (Questions Asked, Rumors Controlled), HOW COME?, From the Top, Dear Minnie, FOCUS and PFC GECKO are but a few.

Dial BOSS at Fort Sill and you'll hear: "This is General (Maj. Gen. Jack) Merritt, Fort Sill commander. You have dialed Fort Sill's BOSS line and I am speaking to you by recorded message. The purpose of the BOSS line is to give everyone at Fort Sill the opportunity to discuss problems, concerns and ideas directly with me. You should understand that we have many people fully dedicated to solving your problems. Your first sergeant, and commander, Army Community Service and the Inspector General are just some of them."



"If you have attempted to use these regular channels and you feel that you still don't have a satisfactory response, then, when the tone sounds, leave your message."

The degree of direct involvement of post commanders in action lines varies. Some commanders personally answer all calls and letters. Some have various staff members prepare answers for their signatures. And others only review replies after they've been sent out. But all insure that every inquiry is answered.

The Fort Benning "Hot Line" is operated by the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities. The Hot Line number is located in the staff duty office in post headquarters. It's staffed 24 hours a day, according to Norman Williamson, who works in the office of the DPCA. When a call is received, it is written on a form which is then sent to the agency concerned.

"The rule is that when they get the form, they've got 72 hours to respond to the person who called," Williamson says. "Then the agency reports to us in writing the results of the contact with the person who called." And, as a double-check, "We'll call the people and ask if they got a call from the agency concerning the hot line call they made."

Each action line seems to have its own personality. Take PFC GECKO, who appears in the *Tropic Lightning News*, the 25th Infantry Division's paper at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

"A recently completed survey reveals that the single most popular feature (in the paper) is PFC GECKO," says Maj. Frank LeGare, the public affairs officer. "He appears in every issue and, with the Commanding General's blessings, leaves no stone unturned. He has reported on such topics as the post theater, which was in a poor state of repair. As a direct result, the entire building was remodeled."

This is how PFC GECKO was introduced on June 23, 1978:

## Meet Gecko

Meet PFC Gecko.

His rank stands for Polite, Friendly, and Courteous.

His character is drawn from the indigenous lizard who turns up at unexpected times, in unexpected places, and makes a startling noise.

And that's what PFC Gecko is all about.

He's not an ombudsman in the strict sense—he won't solve your problems for you. But what he will do is listen to complaints, suggestions, ideas. He'll throw bouquets and brickbats in the direction TLN readers point him.

For instance, if the PX barber's handiwork reminds you of Custer's Last Stand, or if a uniformed or civilian clerk treats you in a disrespectful manner, let Gecko know.

Give him a call (just ask for PFC Gecko), and tell him about it. He'll go to the same place you've been, check the situation out, and will report back in the following issue of the TLN. You don't have to identify yourself when you call. In fact, you can write to Gecko in care of the TLN. All he asks is that you give him enough details so he can react intelligently.

He'll turn up anonymously in offices, shops, recreation facilities, dining halls—you name it. And he won't mince words when he reports back.



"I went visiting at Schofield's BOQs earlier this week and it was a good thing I went hungry," GECKO says in a recent column. "They have enough mosquitos there to feed an Army of Geckos. In fact, it's too bad we don't eat wasps, because there were several nests of them attached to the outside of at least one building (Bldg. 780)."

The column went on to list many more problems with the BOQs: lack of paint, uncut grass, broken doors, leaking washing machines, leaking ceilings and more.

"Every comment or criticism made was corrected on the day of publication," LeGare says.



The "Dial 6-BOSS" column, which appears in *Paraglide*, the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg newspaper, takes a different tone and approach than GECKO but is just as active.

"Dial 6-BOSS column activities are coordinated by the Corps' Deputy Chief of Staff. That office processes calls at the rate of 180 to 200 a month. Sometimes, such as during a major field training exercise, some 300 to 400 calls may be received," says Lt. Col. Ron David, post public affairs officer.

"All calls are quickly processed and appropriate follow-up action taken, including a response to the caller," he says.

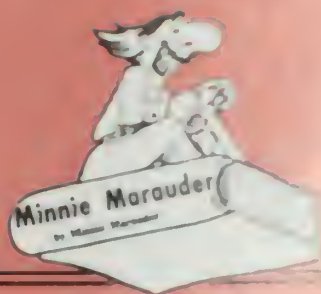
"The intent of Dial 6-BOSS has been to supplement efforts of the chain of command, not circumvent it. The system has been working admirably," David says. Here's an example:

**COMMENT:** Several weeks ago I placed a deposit on a two-bedroom apartment but circumstances then prevented me from taking the apartment. When I asked for my deposit back I was refused. I think this firm should be investigated.

**BOSS:** An investigation by the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board reveals that you signed a rental security contract, and made requests to have furniture moved from the apartment, as well as some modifications, all of which cost money. . . . From a legal standpoint, the realty company is within their rights.

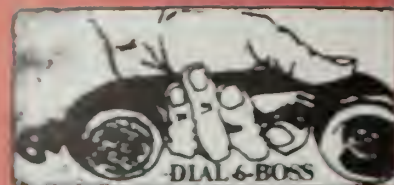
And then there's QUARC at Fort Eustis, Va. QUARC was started by the Public Affairs Office to answer questions received by the newspaper staff.





TIME

Working Board



## Dear Savvy:

According to Nanse Grady, editor of the *Fort Eustis Wheel*, "We would get calls in our office asking questions, so we decided to go ahead and start publishing some of these things. It would get the information out and cut down on some of the calls. Also, it was our feeling that if we could answer phone calls from news media, we could surely answer phone calls from our own people."

"QUARC differs from a lot of action lines in that we personally call people back and give them an immediate answer to their question."



The column has the full support of the post commander, Maj. Gen. Harold Small. "Gen. Small recently said that if we get any bureaucratic nonsense as answers to QUARC, he's going to personally step in and take care of it," Grady says. She added that most of the command feels the same way. "Even some of the people who get QUARC'd a lot take it with a sense of humor. A lot of good things get done."

Is QUARC popular? "It's the best-read thing in the paper," Grady says. "People pick up the *Wheel* and look at QUARC first. In fact, somebody once suggested that we rename the paper QUARC."

The trend toward direct lines of communication between commanders and their employees is getting noticed by sources outside the military.

Writing in the November 17, 1979, *Editor and Publisher*, Helen Hoffman says, "Commander" columns discuss problems facing the soldier, not a rose-colored lofty view, but gut issues about pay, regulations, dress code, recreation, chain of command and how they intend to enforce those views."

The *New York Times* ran an article on March 7, 1978, about "Command Comment," a column by Maj. Gen. Gerd S. Grombacher in the *Fort Huachuca Scout*. "The officer who heads the Army Communications Command here writes a newspaper column and invites disgruntled soldiers to write to him—anon-ymously, if they wish—to discuss their problems. 'Why don't you write me before you write a Congressman?' Grombacher asked in a column in the post newspaper. 'Maybe I can solve the problem, or at least explain it quicker in this column.'"

Grombacher has made good his promise repeatedly in his column. A typical answer went like this:

"My thanks to 'Name Withheld' at the 11th

Signal Group for his (or her) letter last week questioning procedures which inhibited distribution of pay vouchers to certain soldiers. I can report that this well intentioned, but ill-advised, practice has stopped!"

After an explanation of why the Leave and Earning Statements were withheld, he wrote, "My apologies to all in the battalion who experienced difficulties on this matter. And 'Name Withheld' has my added thanks for taking the time to point the situation out."

Well, the point's been made. Action lines exist because commanders are becoming increasingly aware of the need to take advantage of every possible line of communication to solve problems and make the Army better.

And action lines are enjoying increasing popularity in civilian papers as well. In a *Washington Post* article (October 17, 1979), Tony Kornheiser wrote, "In a few papers, Action Line columns generate more mail than any feature other than Ann Landers or Dear Abby. Tom Sheridan of the *Chicago Sun-Times* says his column draws 1,500 letters a week."

There is even a national organization called the Action Line Reporters Association.

So commanders are trying to find out what their people are thinking, and a lot of people are very willing to let commanders know exactly what they do think. But what about the members of the more traditional chain of command? How do they feel about problems coming down to them from the top instead of up to them from their own people?



"At first the workforce and chain of command seemed a bit skeptical," says Mary Ann Terrell, command information officer at the Finance and Accounting Center, at Fort Benjamin Harrison. "Those fears dissolved, though, as things got rolling due in part to Gen. Lynn's method of handling comments and questions received. He called managers for regulatory information when necessary and he demanded timely responses, but his answers remained personal and off-the-cuff."

"Response by the chain of command is excellent," according to Maj. Michael Lanning, public affairs officer, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. "BOSS-line's overall worth can be easily measured



# Sound Off!

# FLANSHU FLATLINE

## Up front

YOUR  
DIRECT  
LINE

TO



by the fact that it has survived relatively unchanged through three division commanders.

"It's an excellent example of 'the buck stops here.' Although difficult to document, I feel the line assists in keeping the number of Congressionals down."

At Fort Gordon, Ga., action line is called HOW COME? It's monitored by Robert Stevens of the post's public affairs office. He says the staff's reaction to the column is "No sweat! In many responses the staff says, 'We're going to do this' or 'We hadn't thought of that. It's a good idea.' There hasn't ever been any animosity between the staff and us or anybody else."

Maybe that attitude accounts for the post's response to the column. "We took a survey not too long ago and found HOW COME? is the most widely read and recognized column in our newspaper," Stevens says. "When anyone picks up the paper, they go to the HOW COME? column first. They feel that if they have something they need to get off their chests that could be corrected, according to regulations, they've got a place to go."

Some commanders remain a little skeptical, however. They point out action lines merely duplicate what the chain of command is designed to do . . . solve problems. And they point out that the chain of command is a better system because it solves problems at the lowest possible level. They're right . . . it should, when the chain is working.

Unfortunately, the chain of command often has some weak links and action lines have a way of finding them.

"A lot of what we get is a lack of communications between the unit commander and individuals," says Norman Williamson at Fort Benning.

"For example, we got a call recently from a PFC in one of the MP companies. He wanted to know why the MPs had to stand at the main entrance to Fort Benning when Benning is an open post. Certainly somebody should have told him why he was there."

Another complaint is the time required to answer complaints. Most action lines impose suspenses ranging from 24 to 72 hours for staff agencies and commanders to answer complaints.

"Some people think it takes too much time to run one of them down but generally speaking, we get a real timely response and the people are contacted. They don't get what they want all the time, obviously,

but at least somebody explains to them why it can't be done," Williamson says.

According to Gail Staab, BOSS-Line clerk at

Fort Sill, Okla., public affairs office, "Some of them (staff members) don't mind at all. And some of them don't like to get a call. It takes time away from what they're doing and they resent it."

Fort Eustis's Grady points out action lines are also a problem for the people who run them. "Invariably, people will call when we're on a deadline trying to get our paper out. It's a tremendous hassle because you have to stop and sometimes make five or six telephone calls to get the right answer to a question. But I think the service is worth the trouble."

Grady could make things easier on herself by using a tape recording system, but she doesn't.



"People have a tendency to be afraid of recorders. But if they talk to a person, then at least, even if you can't give them an answer they want to hear, they know that they have talked to someone who cares about them."

And that's what it's all about . . . caring. The people who run the action lines are dedicated to answering all questions in a straightforward, no-nonsense manner. The philosophy is summed up by John Rasmuson, public information officer at Fort Devens, Mass.

"The strength of the action lines comes from honesty and candor. The system has to own up to its shortcomings occasionally," he says. "And they need the whole-hearted support of the commander."

There are no losers with action lines. Commanders get direct feedback on the morale and problems facing those for whom they're responsible. The chain of command is strengthened because more problems surface and get solved. And people who have problems have a place to go to get them solved.

**MORAL OF THE STORY:** Got something to say? Say it . . . Someone will listen. ☐

*(Editor's note. Thanks to the many PAOs who sent SOLDIERS information. This article wouldn't have been possible without your help.)*





• Above, members of  
 the 1st Scout  
 Battalion, Alaska  
 Army National  
 Guard, train with  
 the only weapon they  
 carry—the M-16. •  
 Right, a UH-1 Huey  
 arrives with supplies  
 at the Scout  
 battalion's annual  
 training site at  
 Moses Point, a  
 remote, uninhabited  
 area on Norton  
 Sound





# ARCTIC SOLDIERS

Bill Mack

**Fishermen, hunters and trappers are among the citizen-soldiers of the Alaska Army National Guard. As members of three scout battalions these Alaskans prepare for, and perform, their unique mission every day.**

A UNITED STATES satellite loaded with sophisticated gear crashes in a barren region on the westernmost edge of Alaska—not more than three miles from Soviet territory. If there ever was a chance for the Soviets to learn about U.S. intelligence-gathering technology, this is it. The satellite practically falls into their lap.

The scenario described above didn't really happen, but it could.

All the Russians would have to do is cross the Bering Sea, snatch up what parts of the satellite they could find, and return home. Beginning to end, the entire operation might take a few hours. After all, who would stop them in this region—one that seems to be at the end of the earth, or at least at the end of North America?

The 1st Scout Battalion of the Alaska Army National Guard would intercept the Russians in any such action, that's who. At least, they would initially secure the crash site and give early warning until a larger force arrived. Today and everyday, the 1st Scout Battalion is watch dog for 130,000 square miles on the Seward Peninsula, Norton Sound and the Bering Sea.

Alaska has three scout battalions. All have the mission of providing reconnaissance and gathering intelligence in the arctic and sub-arctic regions of the state. Many of the battalion scouts are Eskimos and Indians who are fishermen, trappers and hunters in the region. Their mission is performed as they go about these daily activities. The scouts are at their wartime station everyday. In that respect, the scout battalions are different from other Army National Guard units in the United States because they would mobilize and perform their mission near home in the event of war.

The basic elements of the battalions are the scout

BILL MACK is a staff writer with Alaska Department of Military Affairs, Anchorage, Alaska.





# PIPELINE ASSAULT

**It's a chilling scenario—airborne commandoes attack a pumping station of the Trans Alaska oil pipeline—but this time it's only a training exercise**

ALASKA is a state endowed with many opportunities for realistic training. And as in most cases of good training, all that's required is some imagination, initiative and coordination. This was the case with a training exercise conducted last summer by the Alaska Army National Guard's 207th Arctic Reconnaissance Group's airborne detachment.

The airborne troopers, with the full knowledge and cooperation of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, conducted an assault on Pump Station #9 on the Trans Alaska Pipeline. Capt. Gary Simmons, an engineer employed by Alyeska, planned the details of the assault with Alyeska officials.

In the interest of safety, no ammunition, flares or explosives were used. Also, while everyone working at the pump station knew of the assault, there was no attempt, real or simulated, to repel the intruders.

According to the scenario, an enemy force had taken over the 40-acre plant which helps move

Prudhoe Bay oil along the pipeline to Valdez, 300 miles to the south. The mission was to "neutralize" the plant.

The mission started with initial briefings about emergency procedures, coordination signals, aircraft procedures and a final review of the plan of attack. After the serious business, there was some chatter, joking, and some nervous laughter. Then the airborne detachment loaded on an Alaska National Guard C-130 Hercules from the 176th Tactical Airlift Group. During the flight to the drop point, some of the men slept, others read and others just sat silent in thought. The quiet could almost be heard over the roar of the engines. But it was broken suddenly when the jumpmaster barked a command. Immediately the paratroopers popped to. They put on their main and reserve parachutes, adjusted the straps, checked themselves and each other were checked again by the jumpmaster, and then took to their canvas seats for a few more moments of relaxation mingled with excited

anticipation. Meanwhile, the loadmaster checked his retainer harness so that he wouldn't fall out of the aircraft. Then he checked the static lines and glided line retrievers.

At the six-minute mark, the jumpers stood up, raised their seats and hooked up to the static lines. It seemed like an eternity until the green light came on. When it did, each man shuffled to the door. Hearts pounded, heads and eyes looked straight forward. Then the jump. Eyes watered as they hit the 125-knot propeller blast. Each jumper looked up to check the risers and canopy for the descent.

In less than a minute, the men loaded with more than 60 pounds of gear hit the ground at Fox Bear drop zone, approximately five miles from Fort Greely. In a few minutes, the detachment was moving toward the target 10 miles away. The first nine miles seemed easy, but the 70 degree weather made it tougher going after that. That's hot for Alaska.

About one mile from the pump station, Maj. John Rego, commander of the airborne detachment, established a command post and designated it a "rally point." A rally point is a known point where all members of the assault force return on a prearranged signal, if they get separated from the others in the assault, or if something goes wrong. At this time, the command element stayed there while the security and assault elements conducted reconnaissance.

Satisfied with what they saw and their plan, the assault began. At 0300 hours, 30 minutes before dawn in Alaska, the camouflaged figures approached the barbed wire perimeter fence. At two locations, the Army Guardsmen silently tied down the three strands of barbed wire. Using their M-16s as steps, they scaled the 10-foot fence. In less than three and a half minutes, the airborne assaulters placed dummy explosive charges at strategic places within the plant and then departed to a safe distance.

Both the Army National Guard and the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company were pleased with the exercise.

"The assault provided realistic training for men of the airborne detachment and gave us all an opportunity to use our ranger training against an actual target," says Rego.

teams made up of four persons and a team leader. They travel light and are highly mobile. M-16s are their only weapons. Other equipment is kept to a minimum. Occasionally items such as a radio for long-range communications, binoculars, compasses and other items for special missions are used.

Noncommissioned officers in various villages are responsible for training their village units, but the battalion headquarters helps by performing most of the administration. The scattered units are also assisted by active Army advisors and training teams from the 172d Infantry Brigade, Fort Richardson, Alaska and by special forces personnel from Fort Bragg, N.C.

Training in the scout unit is similar to Guard units everywhere. They conduct 48 unit training assemblies and a two-week annual training period each year. The drills usually run from October to June or when the ice breaks up because many of the scouts move to hunting and fishing grounds or have other employment away from their villages. Besides, if the scouts can fight in the worst weather Alaska has to offer, they can fight anytime.

Last spring, the 1st Scout Battalion spent their two weeks of annual training participating in Operation Moses, evaluating the battalion's ability to perform its mission. The 207th Arctic Reconnaissance Group coordinated the operation.

Operation Moses took place on a 100,000-acre Eskimo reservation at Moses Point, a remote uninhabited area on Norton Sound.

Because of the remoteness of the training site, the size of the operation and the number of people involved, the exercise was supported by the Alaska Air National Guard's 176th Tactical Airlift Support

Group and the Army Guard's 1898th Aviation Company. Other participants were the 4th Battalion, 23d Infantry of the 172d Brigade and an airborne detachment of the Alaska Army National Guard.

Before the Air Guard could land their C-130E Hercules aircraft, Army Guard engineers had the formidable task of clearing 1.8 million cubic feet of snow to provide an airstrip 130 feet wide and 4,600 feet long. With the help of an 11-ton bulldozer airlifted in by a CH-54 Skycrane, the job took five days with high winds blowing in from the Bering Sea.

As if weather conditions weren't already harsh enough, temperature changes brought melting snow and ice accompanied by fog and a low ceiling which threatened the operation. But with a few breaks, everything came off.

The first week of the operation was dedicated to weapons firing, individual training and testing, forced marches and some administrative tasks. The second week was completely tactical. The 1st Scout Battalion exercised plans to secure a simulated downed satellite. They were prepared to repel an enemy assault or harass enemy troops who may have arrived first at the crash site.

Despite problems with weather, communications, equipment and supplies, all of which may be the same in a "real" hostile enemy environment, Operation Moses was successful.

Perhaps one of the dividends of an exercise like Operation Moses is the cooperation and coordination among many participating organizations. This one involved the Alaska Army and Air Guard, the active Army and elements from Army and Navy reserve units. When it was all over, more than 900 persons had



• Above left, new Twin Otters are ideally suited for Alaska weather.  
• Left, Scouts load a supply sled. • Above, airstrip at remote Moses Point training site.





A squad from the 1st Scout Battalion, Alaska National Guard on patrol during Operation Moses.

participated.

Except for major exercises like this one, personal contact between the 1st Scout Battalion Headquarters and the scattered detachments is not always easy because of the great distances involved. Radio is the primary means of communication; it ties the scout teams, detachments and battalions together.

Each of the scout battalions also has a Huey helicopter which does yeoman duty in supporting the Guard and Alaskans in distress.

In 1977, the Army National Guard was assigned the first Twin Otters in the Army's inventory. This aircraft is ideally suited for the regions of western Alaska. It can carry 15 fully-equipped soldiers and is easily converted to transport cargo. Both the Hueys and the Twin Otters have greatly eased logistical problems of the scout battalions.

The Army Guard's aviation assets are tied into the Air Force's Rescue Coordination Center. Over the course of a year, the Hueys and Twin Otters participate in numerous rescues such as airlifting a seriously ill baby to a hospital and rescuing snowmobilers whose machines have broken down in the barren wastes.

Almost half of the men and women in the Alaska Army National Guard are assigned to the three scout battalions on the western edges of the state. Administrators, supply specialists, communicators and medics are also vital members of the scout battalions.

Scouts have been important to Alaska for almost 40 years. During World War II, Japan attacked two islands in the Aleutians, Attu and Kiska. The Japanese charted the Alaskan shoreline and came to know quite a lot about the native settlements and their populations.

Ernest Gruening, governor of the Alaska terri-

tory at the time, recognized the need for a military force long before the military headquarters could be alerted of any enemy operations on Alaskan soil. The governor appointed M. R. "Muktuk" Marston to organize Alaska's own Territorial Guard. On dog sled, he visited villages on the Seward Peninsula to recruit and equip the natives there. By the end of World War II, about 2,700 Alaskans had been enlisted.

The Alaska Territorial Guard was dismantled in 1947, but many of the village units continued to train. Two years later, when the Alaska Army National Guard was formed, the still active Alaska Territorial Guard units became the nucleus of the headquarters and the companies of the 1st Scout Battalion.

For nearly 30 years, the Guard had only two scout battalions to watch over the lands of western Alaska. In 1976, the enormous territory of the 1st Scout Battalion was divided and a 3d Scout Battalion was established with headquarters in Kotzebue.

At the same time the 3d Scout Battalion was formed, the 207th Arctic Reconnaissance Group was established as the command and control headquarters for the Scout Battalions and other combat units in the Army Guard.

The National Guard is a great bargain for Alaskans, according to Maj. Gen. C.F. Necrason, Alaska's Adjutant General. Last year \$23.2 million of Federal funds from the national defense budget, along with the State's budget of \$2.1 million, went to support the Guard. Many of these dollars, in the form of drill pay, supply purchases and contracts, have filtered down into some 70 villages and towns.

"The citizen-soldiers get paid for wearing the uniform, and that goes even further when they're trying to buy a new boat or snowmachine," Necrason says.

The Alaska Army National Guard soldiers are a good example of the dual role of the citizen-soldier. As citizens, they benefit from the income, training and equipment the Guard brings to their communities. As soldiers, they perform a vital mission, sometimes under the harshest conditions, that only they could do best. The dual role is mutually beneficial to the Guard and the communities. □

Even after days of rigorous training during Operation Moses, there was still some energy left for a tug-of-war.





Pedestrians in Guangzhou (Canton), above, are protected from the heat of the summer sun by covered sidewalks. Cyclists, however, must stay on the road where the only protection is their hats.

# CHINA VISIT

Story and photos by Barbara J. Mountrey

"WHAT are the Chinese people like? Did you get to meet and talk to them?" That's what most people wanted to know on my return from two and a half weeks in Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China.

The answer is, of course, that they are like you and me and other people everywhere—and yet there are real differences.

My first impressions tended to confirm the ideas I'd come with, of masses of people dressed identically, working hard and soberly for the good of the state, suppressing, or perhaps not really feeling, individual emotions and drives. But I soon learned to see in a

BARBARA J. MOUNTREY, of the staff of public affairs office, Combat Developments Experimentation Command, Fort Ord, Calif., visited China as a tourist in July, 1979.



little greater depth.

In Guangzhou (Canton), our first stop in China, everyone seemed to be wearing dark blue pants and short-sleeved white shirts, men and women alike. No Mao jackets—it was well over 100° and very humid.

Our air-conditioned bus passed sweating laborers widening the road by hand, farm workers piling a spinach-like vegetable onto small pickup trucks and young men on bicycles pulling huge loads of straw mats, boxes and large wicker baskets. Many women carried black umbrellas to protect them from the beating sun. Men and women wore straw hats for the same purpose. Our guide, Chang, wore one, and fanned himself with it.

Chang gave me the first clue that not all I had read was true. In the airport I said, "I know we're not supposed to take pictures at airports, but I'd really like to photograph that large poem by Mao on the wall."



"Sure," Chang said casually. "you can take pictures anywhere. We don't have those restrictions anymore. That was only under the Gang of Four."

That theme is repeated throughout the trip. "The foreign guests are our friends now. We want to treat them well. The Gang of Four did us much harm by cutting the nation off from the foreigners who have the technology we need."

The Gang of Four—Mao's widow Chiang Ch'ing and three political cohorts "purged" a month after Mao's death in 1976—are held responsible for many of China's

current problems. They are considered extremists who held back China's development during the years of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969) and after. In practice, they get blamed for everything but the weather.

We asked the people who spoke to us what became of the Gang of Four. No one knew. Guides, students and workers were universally surprised that we even asked them. "How would someone like me know a thing like that?" said one young man in Hangzhou. High-level decisions clearly are none of their business.



One member of our group, a missionary from Hong Kong, visited an acquaintance who is a Communist Party member. (Only three percent of the population can claim that distinction.) The official said that Chiang is being "reeducated" somewhere, probably working the fields with some right-thinking peasants who will helpfully criticize her until she has learned the error of her ways.

After our return, the newspapers announced that the Gang of Four would soon be publicly tried.

It was easier to talk to people than we had imagined; in fact, they sought us out. Near every hotel and store where foreigners are known to come, there were eager young Chinese looking for someone with whom they could speak English. Many have been teaching themselves, they told us, from whatever textbooks they can find plus the Voice of America broadcasts.

Some of them came right up and asked, "May I practice my English on you?" Others were less direct. On the path along the West Lake, in Hangzhou, a young man six feet away coughed discreetly and said softly, "Excuse it, please," looking for an encouraging response before he approached.

Once contact has been made, each side eagerly bombards the other with questions. "Do you have a very big problem with unemployment?" asks a young worker.

"Is it true that Americans

Clockwise from far left: • Free medical care is provided in the communes which are the center of Chinese life. • The communes are self-sufficient as workers produce everything from clothes to farm machinery and furniture. • Kindergarten children sing about the virtues of not wasting a single grain of rice. • Young ballerinas in a Shanghai studio.





"decorate their houses." What does that mean?" asked Miss Hsu, one of our guides.

"Do you have as much security for old people in your country?" asked Mrs. Wong, a retired worker in Shanghai, through an interpreter. "How do you take care of them?"

And frequently we were all asked, "Are you a very rich person in your country?"

It wasn't easy to answer these questions (although some people answered quite casually, even flippantly). Most of us were very conscious that, to the person asking us, we represented the entire United States. That can be a burden as many a soldier stationed overseas knows. Faced with the question, "Are there many poor people in your country?" should I say "Not compared to yours," or "Yes, but they're free," or "Yes, our social welfare systems are not so extensive as yours," or what? We had to be honest but diplomatic, fair to the United States but courteous to people who were our hosts. And of course one American did not always have the same view of "truth" as another, especially on social and economic issues.

There was much more uniformity in what we heard from them. They are enormously proud of their way of life, of the achievements of the 30 years since the Communists took over.

Where we saw the quaintness of plowing with water buffalo, they see formerly barren fields now under cultivation, thanks to modern irrigation. Where we saw a restrictive uniformity in their dress, they see enough clothing for everyone. Clothing is one of the "Five Guarantees" promised to every member of Chinese society, along with enough food, fuel, education for the children and an honorable funeral.

The uniformity of opinion was at first impressive, until I began to see some of the educational system. Opinion formation begins at a very early age, even before some of the children are out of diapers.

In Shanghai, we were taken

on one workers' tour. Some 100,000 persons with 1,000 families live there in 10 apartment buildings. There are 12 nurseries, kindergartens, eight primary schools and four middle schools, two hospitals and 11 cooperative medical centers, a department store, food store and clothing store, a swimming pool and a park.

After a brief introduction and a quick trip through the stores, we visited a kindergarten. Outside the first room, children's underpants were drying; inside, 2- and 3-year-olds chanted in Chinese as we passed through, "Uncle, Auntie, so long!" over and over until we had all filed from the room.

In another room, kids about



In China, bicycles are for work, not play. They can carry some amazingly heavy loads, like the one above.

5 and 6 put on a little show for us, dressed in clean, bright clothes and wearing paper garlands in their hair. Under the portraits of Mao and Hua Kuo-feng, they sang and danced. The first number was "Wipe Out the Four Pests." These are not, as I first guessed, the Gang of Four, but flies, lice, bedbugs and mosquitoes. The next song was "Pay Attention to Rice," a little sermon about not letting a single grain go to waste. The next was about how the mung bean grows, and the last was called "Good Little Kids," defining the same.

It occurred to me that I was seeing the roots of the whole social system. From the time they learn to talk, these children are taught to

think in terms of what is best for the society, not themselves. I have no quarrel with lessons of cleanliness and thrift, but these methods of teaching made me uneasy.

Our visit to the workers' quarters also included visits with individual workers. My group of five went to the apartment of Mrs. Wong, one of 3,700 retired workers there. She used to work in a chemical factory, where her husband still works.

In China, men retire at 60; women retire at 55 or 50, depending on whether they do mental or physical work. Their retirement pay is 75 percent of their last pay. Medical care is free, rent is 3 percent to 5 percent of their check and meals are 20 to 30 cents.

Mrs. Wong has lived there since 1960 and is very proud of her life and her family. She remembers very well what life was like "before liberation," when housing was poor and workers and peasants did not have enough to eat or wear. Now, she said, "life is guaranteed."

When she was in her twenties, it was not uncommon for workers to starve or freeze to death or die for lack of medical care. Now her only want is a bigger TV set.

Every morning she goes to the park and, like older people throughout China, does tai chi, a system of exercises. After her household chores, she joins other retired workers in "collective activities." They read the newspapers together and discuss current events, or study other materials. Sometimes they clean the neighborhood. Some older people—"but not me, not me," she said firmly—work in the nursery or kindergarten. Like many older people, she learned to read only "after liberation," in classes after working hours.

Mrs. Wong knows what the 30 years of liberation have meant in her own life, and she is proud and happy. She thinks the education system in China today is wonderful and that the Five Guarantees are all anyone could ask for.

"We have a lot to learn from each other," she said with a sweet smile. □

# mind benders

## STATS ON THE STATES

Test your knowledge of the 50 United States with this short quiz.

- The total area of the 50 states is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 3,615,122 sq. mi.    b) 3,900,409 sq. mi.    c) 4,135,797 sq. mi.
- The smallest state in the Union is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Delaware    b) Rhode Island    c) Vermont
- The largest state in the Union is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Alaska    b) Texas    c) California
- The northernmost city in the United States is in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Washington    b) Maine    c) Alaska
- The southernmost city in the United States is in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Hawaii    b) Florida    c) Texas
- The largest and oldest National Park is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Everglades, Florida    b) Yellowstone, Idaho    c) Grand Canyon, Arizona
- The tallest building in the United States is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) World Trade Center, N.Y.    b) Sears Tower, Chicago  
c) Empire State Building, N.Y.
- The largest building in the United States is used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) defense planning    b) aircraft building    c) grain storage
- The strongest surface winds in the United States were recorded in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Alaska    b) New Hampshire    c) Washington
- Match the state with its capital:  

a. _____ Alaska	1. Boise
b. _____ Idaho	2. Pierre
c. _____ Kentucky	3. Frankfort
d. _____ Montana	4. Juneau
e. _____ North Carolina	5. Helena
f. _____ South Dakota	6. Madison
g. _____ Wisconsin	7. Raleigh

Have you got a puzzle, quiz or riddle that you would like to share? Mindbenders is your chance to challenge others with your original idea or that tough quiz you discovered. Send your Mindbenders to SOLDIERS Magazine, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA., 22314.

## HIGH FLYER

This odd looking combination of aircraft will figure prominently in the news during the '80s. What is the name of the smaller aircraft and what is its function?



## GARBLED TRANSMISSION

These coded groups of letters conceal clever quotations. To break the code, substitute other alphabet letters for those given. Be consistent—that is, if you've determined that X stands for E, change all Xs to Es in that one quote. But remember, each quotation has a separate code so when you've completed one you must start over with a new code on the next.

1. MQSIHL EPUMP SL DUPJYLHUP HP  
S LWOMSF HL DSCCYN SIRULXQZY HP  
S PHJQIDCWO.

2. UMAQ DRZZPZ KMW XUMPO  
SUHAW LP ZU JHAA UJ YPBXZ KMW  
ZCRAA LP TUTHAKB.

3. P DNONQI USDHNR UJCFU IJPI  
BPDDZKNK BNQ JPHN ENFND PSIC  
POOZKNQIUXDCLPLWR LNOPSUN IJNR  
KCQ'I MNI IJN OPD PU CEINQ.

4. WQ WIHDWBQKWQJV UVFZUKY  
KJWK JV'Y YFVIBWMBNBQR BQ "YAVVK  
IJWUBZK YKZIOY." VGVUL KBCV JV  
EDLY KJVC, KJVL YABQR MZA.

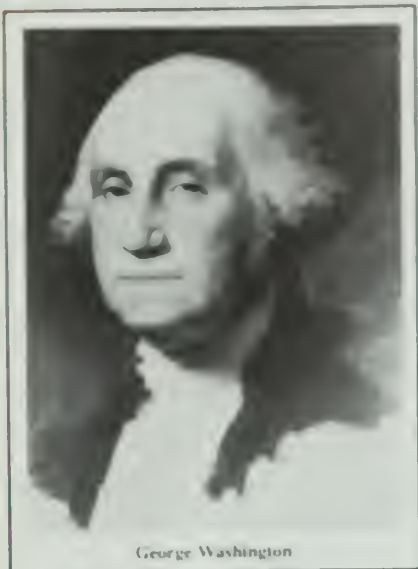
5. WY WOOXBUSXY SA WY SYAPB-  
DEHYP RQXAH EDASO OXEHA TBXE  
VZWFSYK GXPQ HYUA WKWSYAP PQH  
ESUZH.

From the Gauntlet, newspaper of the 38th ADA Brigade, Korea.



# PRESIDENTS

## WHO WERE SOLDIERS



George Washington



James Monroe



Andrew Jackson

Fifteen of our Nation's 39 Presidents wore the Army uniform. In the following staff-prepared article, **SOLDIERS** highlights their military and political careers:

### George Washington 1732-1799

Washington began his military career in 1752 at the rank of major. Depending on which historians you read, his military career was either glorious, culminating in his appointment as first President and Commander in Chief, or lackluster. As is the case with most extremes, the truth lies somewhere in between.

During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the young Washington had both successes and setbacks, mostly the latter. He surrendered to the French at Fort Mifflin and lost Fort Duquesne. But, he showed increasing military talent and he was highly trusted by soldiers and civilians. By the end of the war, he had advanced to colonel.

Washington's appointment as head of the colonial forces in 1775 was both a political decision to sway his home state of Virginia to the cause of revolution and a military one based on his past military successes and his potential.

The quality of his performance during the American Revolution is also disputed. But he proved himself at Boston, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Yorktown. And few dispute that he was instrumental in holding the Army together and mustering Congress and the American people to support and win the Revolution.

It was Washington's leadership and trusted military thought that won him the unanimous vote of electors to become the

### Nation's first president in 1789

On the day he was sworn in, the Regular Army numbered 595 men, all commanded by a lieutenant colonel. The War Department had four people in it and a budget of \$176 a year. Yet Indians, assisted by Europeans, were fighting in the Northwest Territory and would do so until defeated in 1795. Washington succeeded in planning and directing victory over rebels in the Whiskey Rebellion. And he put the new nation in a secure military position against possible foreign threats.

Washington's eight years as president were marked by the caution, precision and sober judgment that were typical of him. He emphasized his position as president of the whole country, not of any region or special interest.

### James Monroe 1758-1831

Monroe's military career was fast and furious. Commissioned a lieutenant in the 3d Virginia Regiment, he was ordered to New York in 1776, but he arrived too late for the fighting. He made up for it in the famous Christmas Eve attack on the Hessian troops at Trenton. His troops captured the arsenal on Christmas day but Monroe was seriously wounded. In gratitude, Washington promoted the 18-year-old to captain. Monroe recovered, was promoted to major and sent to rejoin the fight in Virginia.

At the war's end, he plunged into politics. Even though he opposed Washing-

ton's administration, Washington appointed him minister to France in 1794. But he was recalled by Washington in 1796 because the President did not feel Monroe was supporting the American position in France.

In 1816, he was elected the Nation's fifth President. His administration has been called the "era of good feeling." During his administration occurred the Seminole War (1817-18), the acquisition of the Floridas from Spain (1819-21), the Missouri Compromise (1820), by which the first conflict over slavery was peacefully adjusted under the Constitution, and the Monroe Doctrine (1823). The doctrine proclaimed that there would be no further European colonization in the New World, that the United States was not a political interest of Europe and that Europe should not intervene in the governments of the American hemisphere.

Monroe died on July 4, 1831.

### Andrew Jackson 1767-1845

Our seventh President began his military career with the modest rank of major general in 1802. He was elected to that rank with the Tennessee militia.

In March, 1812, when it appeared that war with Great Britain was near, Jackson rallied 50,000 Tennessee volunteers. When war was declared in June, Jackson and his men were sent to Alabama to fight the Creeks. They won a crushing victory at the Battle of Eohopeka. That victory opened a vast area to settlement.



William Henry Harrison



Zachary Taylor



Franklin Pierce



Abraham Lincoln

In the first week of November, 1814, he led his army into Florida and occupied it after the British left. He then marched to New Orleans and inflicted a decisive defeat upon the British. The victory made Jackson not only the hero of the West but also of a good part of the Nation.

After the War of 1812, as the commander of the southern district, he ordered an invasion of Florida. Although this caused major protest from Spain, Jackson's action hastened the acquisition of Florida by the United States.

"Old Hickory" was elected President in 1828. He thus became the first president from an area west of the Appalachians. He was the first to be elected president by direct appeal to the mass of voters rather than through the support of a recognized political organization. And he was the first president since Washington who had not served extensively in public life and who had no experience in foreign policy.

And perhaps even more rare, although he certainly had his critics, Jackson left the presidency even more popular than when he entered it. Throughout his presidency, he remained the epitome of the self-made man.

#### **William Henry Harrison 1773-1841**

Harrison served in the Army for about 23 years. He enlisted as an Army officer at the age of 18 and fought against the Northwest Indian Confederation in the successful campaign that ended in the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.

He was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and governor of the newly created Indiana Territory in 1800. He served as governor for 11 years.

When the Shawnee leader, Tecumseh, formed a midwest confederation of Indians to fight against the white man's expansion into their territory, Gen. Harrison was called upon to stop them. He defeated the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811. That victory established him as a public figure.

During the War of 1812, Harrison was

placed in command of the Northwest Territory. In 1813, he defeated the British at the Battle of the Thames in Ontario.

Harrison was elected the ninth President in 1840. Little can be said of his presidency because he died of pneumonia after only 31 days in office. He was the first President to die in office.

#### **Zachary Taylor 1784-1850**

Our 12th president spent more time in uniform than any other president.

"Old Rough and Ready" began his military career in 1808, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry. As captain and major, he fought in the Northwest Indian campaigns and in the War of 1812. He led expeditions in Illinois (1832) and in the second Seminole War (1835-42) in the Florida territory. He was promoted to brigadier general (brevet) for his service in the Battle of Lake Okeechobee.

By 1846, war had broken out with Mexico. Taylor established Fort Brown at the mouth of the Rio Grande. In 1847, he won a brilliant victory over the Mexican commander, Gen. Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, at Buena Vista.

He remained in the Army until he was elected President in 1848. He died in office after only one year and four months.

#### **Franklin Pierce 1804-1869**

Pierce ranks high among Presidents who are most often forgotten by the American public.

He served briefly in the Mexican War as a brigadier general but did little to distinguish himself.

He remained out of the public eye until the Democratic convention of 1852, at which time his name was entered as a compromise candidate. He unexpectedly won the nomination and the election.

As our 14th President, he served one term (1853-1857).

#### **Abraham Lincoln 1809-1865**

Perhaps even more than Andrew Jackson, Lincoln embodied the self-made man. Both

of his parents were virtually illiterate and he himself received little formal education. His entire schooling amounted to no more than one year's attendance.

As a young man, he served as a rail splitter, flatboatman, storekeeper, postmaster and surveyor.

With the coming of the Black Hawk War in 1832, he enlisted as a volunteer and was elected captain of his company. He saw little action in the war, however. He said, jokingly, that he had seen no "live, fighting Indians," but he had "a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes."

After the war, he taught himself history, mathematics and law. In 1836, after passing the bar examination, he began to practice law. Twenty years later he was one of the most successful lawyers in Illinois.

He was launched into national politics as a result of the famed Lincoln-Douglas debates in the late 1850s. He did not argue that slavery was either good or bad. His stance was that the Nation could not be half slave and half free. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

In November, 1860, Lincoln was elected the 16th President. A little more than five months later, on April 12, 1861, the Civil War began with the firing upon Fort Sumter.

Now, the "company captain" was Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces. And one of his most difficult tasks seemed to be to find a general who could successfully lead his troops to victory. It was not until March, 1864, that he appointed Ulysses S. Grant as commander of the Federal armies.

Many historians argue about Lincoln's stance on the issue of slavery. Was the Emancipation Proclamation the result of his opposition to slavery or was it merely a political expedient? In fact, the proclamation ended up freeing only about 200,000 of the approximately four million slaves in the United States at the time. His own words define his position. "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery."

But destroy it, he did. Fearing that





Ulysses S. Grant

Rutherford B. Hayes

James Garfield

Benjamin Harrison

the proclamation would not be held valid after the war. He fought for the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment which "terminates and forever prohibits" slavery.

In 1864, he defeated Gen. George B. McClellan and won his second term in office. Ironically, McClellan was one of the many generals Lincoln fired before he appointed Grant as the head of his armies.

At the end of the war, the reconstruction of the South was in Lincoln's hands. But Lincoln didn't have the chance to take part in it.

On the evening of April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln as he sat in Ford's Theater in Washington. He died early the next morning.

#### Ulysses S. Grant 1822-1885

Named Hiram Ulysses Grant, he did not become Ulysses S. Grant until he entered West Point in 1839. At that time he elected to reverse his first and middle names. But due to an enrollment error, the middle initial "S" appeared. He liked it so much that he decided to keep it that way. He graduated in 1843, 21st in a class of 39. During the Mexican War he earned brevet commissions as first lieutenant and captain. He resigned from the Army in 1854.

At the onset of the Civil War, Grant re-entered the Army and had a series of assignments leading to the rank of brigadier general and command of the District of Southeast Missouri. On February 16, 1862, he won the first major Union victory of the war when Fort Donelson surrendered with about 15,000 troops.

In March, 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant lieutenant general and gave him command over all the Union armies. On April 9, 1865, he accepted Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

In 1866, Grant was appointed to the newly established rank of General of the Armies of the U.S.

He was nominated for the Presidency in 1868 and became the 18th President in 1869. At age 46, he was the youngest man

yet elected to that office. He was re-elected in 1872.

Although his administration is best remembered for its scandals, it had its positive aspects. He supported amnesty for Confederate leaders and protection for Negro civil rights.

#### Rutherford B. Hayes 1822-1893

Hayes served in the military during the Civil War with the 23d Ohio Volunteers. He rose to the rank of brigadier general. He was wounded five times during the war.

After the war, he rose to national prominence as governor of Ohio and as an outspoken critic of the corruption of the Grant administration.

In 1877, he ran on the Republican ticket against Samuel J. Tilden. After he questioned the validity of some of the returns, a 15-man election commission finally ruled in Hayes' favor. He became the first president to reach office via a special commission.

During his presidency, post-Civil War reconstruction ended and Federal troops were called up during the railroad strikes of 1877.

Hayes did not run for a second term.

#### James A. Garfield 1831-1881

Garfield is another example of a poor person rising to the presidency. His father died when James was two years old, leaving the family in poverty. He managed to run the family farm and go to school. He eventually became a teacher and in 1859, he was elected to the Ohio legislature.

In 1861, he helped recruit the 42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry and became its colonel. He fought at Shiloh, served as chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, saw action at Chickamauga and emerged a major general of volunteers.

At the Republican presidential convention in 1880, the delegates were divided between James Blaine and Ulysses S. Grant. Eventually, Garfield's name was proposed. He received the nomination on the 36th round of balloting. In November, he was elected

the 20th president.

After four months in office, he was shot by a disappointed office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau. He died on September 19, 1881, 80 days after being shot.

#### Benjamin Harrison 1833-1901

Harrison served as a Union officer for three years during the Civil War. He later became a brevet brigadier general.

He was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans in 1888. Although he lost the popular vote, he won the election over Grover Cleveland by 233 electoral votes.

During his term as 23d president, the Pan-American Union was established. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890) and the McKinley Tariff Act (1890) were both passed. These were designed to improve the worsening U.S. economic situation at the time.

He lost a second bid for the presidency in 1893 to Grover Cleveland.

#### William McKinley 1843-1901

McKinley was a volunteer in the Civil War, rising from the rank of private to major. He was the last veteran of that war to serve as President.

He beat William Jennings Bryan for the Republican nomination in 1896 and began his term as the 25th President in 1897.

During his administration, the Spanish-American War began after the sinking of the U.S. battleship, *Maine*.

McKinley won a second term in 1900. On September 6, 1901, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. He died on September 14, 1901.

#### Theodore Roosevelt 1858-1919

Our 26th President is remembered for his boldness and bravado. He amply earned the reputation.

During his youth, he was a physical weakling but, by constant exercise, he developed a robust physique and became a lifelong advocate of strenuous activity.

He served as Assistant Secretary of



William McKinley



Theodore Roosevelt



Harry S. Truman



Dwight D. Eisenhower

the Navy under McKinley. In that office, he favored war with Spain. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he resigned and formed the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders." As a result of his famous charge up San Juan Hill, he became a national hero.

After the war, Roosevelt was elected governor of New York with the help of Republican boss Thomas Platt. Roosevelt promised not to attack the party machine in return for Platt's support. After he was elected, however, he removed several corrupt politicians from office. Largely to get Roosevelt out of New York, Platt maneuvered Roosevelt into the 1900 nomination for vice president under McKinley.

When McKinley was assassinated, Roosevelt became President in 1901.

He made the presidency a more powerful office by persuading Congress to regulate railroads and by challenging the power of large industries.

An avid conservationist, he closed 194 million acres of federal land to commercial development during his term in office.

He's also remembered for his "big stick" style of diplomacy. The term came from his statement that the proper way to conduct foreign affairs was to "speak softly and carry a big stick."

Roosevelt died on January 6, 1919.

#### Harry S. Truman 1884-1972

Truman, the 33d President, was the son of a Missouri mule trader and farmer. Truman worked at many jobs before he settled into politics. He was a farmer, a bank clerk, postmaster, and a partner in a lead mine, an oil prospecting business and a men's wear store.

He distinguished himself in World War I as captain of a Missouri National Guard artillery battery.

Truman succeeded to the presidency during one of the most difficult times in the country's history. He had become Franklin Delano Roosevelt's vice president in 1944 during the height of World War II. His vice

presidency lasted only 82 days, during which time he met with Roosevelt only twice, before FDR died on April 12, 1945. Few thought Truman was fit to succeed Roosevelt.

But fit he was. In May, he helped arrange the unconditional surrender of Germany and, in July, he attended the Potsdam summit meeting. He also made the decision to drop the A-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, bringing the war in the Pacific to an end.

After the war, he oversaw the reconstruction of Europe and the containment of Communism through the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine. He is credited with influencing the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

He established the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947 and initiated the Berlin Airlift in 1948. In June 1950, the Korean conflict began as North Korean Communist Forces crossed the 38th parallel into the Republic of Korea.

He died December 26, 1972, in Kansas City, Mo.

#### Dwight D. Eisenhower 1890-1969

Our 34th President began his military career in relative obscurity. He graduated from West Point in 1915, ranking 61st academically and 125th in discipline in a class of 164 graduates. That class is known as the "star class." It produced 59 generals.

During World War I, he commanded a tank training center as a captain but the war ended before he saw action.

In 1926, he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, graduating first in a class of 275.

He became an aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who was Army Chief of Staff, in 1933. He went with MacArthur to the Philippines two years later and was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

In March 1941, shortly after the German invasion of Poland, he became a full colonel and three months later was made chief of staff of the Third Army.

He became a brigadier general in

September 1941. In March 1942 he was promoted to major general and named head of the operations division of the War Department. In June, Gen. George C. Marshall selected him over 366 senior officers to be commander of United States troops in Europe.

He received his third star four months later and was named to head Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of French North Africa.

Seven months later (in February 1943) he was promoted to full general and on December 24, 1943, he was appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.

In December, 1944, he was promoted to the five-star rank of General of the Army.

He wanted to retire after the war but President Truman named him Chief of Staff of the Army. He served in that position until his retirement in May 1948.

However, in 1950, he was again called to duty when Truman asked him to become supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He held that post for about 15 months.

In 1952 Eisenhower retired from the Army, after 37 years of service, to begin his campaign for the Presidency. He won handily over Adlai E. Stevenson in that campaign and again in 1956.

Some historians refer to Eisenhower's two terms (1953-1961) as do-nothing terms. But during those years, and under his personal direction, he negotiated a truce in the Korean War (1953), the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was formed, the International Atomic Energy Agency was founded (1957) and the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was passed. It was the first such law passed since 1875. His main achievement is said to have been keeping the Nation out of war.

When he left office, the oldest president in the Nation's history, Congress restored his rank as General of the Army.

After a series of illnesses, he died on March 28, 1969.



# TOTAL ARMY IN ACTION

Clare Thomas

The people at the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Okla., have become enthusiastic supporters of the Total Army after playing host to 85 Oklahoma Army National Guardsmen and 33 Wisconsin U.S. Army Reservists for the first two-week annual training exercise ever conducted at the former Naval installation. Since the two units paved the way, the plant has served as a training site for numerous other Guard and Reserve units.

The Nation's citizen soldiers helped the plant catch up on its backlogged work and gained valuable training experience for themselves.

The 33 Reservists of the 1151st Transportation Company, Milwaukee, Wis., spent nearly 800 man-hours repairing two 120-ton diesel locomotives and related railroad equipment in the plant's railroad maintenance shop.

"We're a direct support maintenance company and the only diesel engine repair company in the Army—active or reserve," says 1st Lt. Steve Olsen, company commander. "We've got our own rail shop back home, leased from the Milwaukee Road, and the Army regularly sends us locomotives to repair from all over the Nation."

The National Guardsmen of the 1345th Transportation Company, Ardmore, Okla., spent a good deal of their time at the plant hauling more than 1,000 tons of ammunition and explosives out of several storage magazines for repair.

The 36-year-old plant, the second largest ammunition production and storage installation in the United States, stores ammunition ranging from small caliber to 2,000-pound Navy and Air Force bombs.

CLARE THOMAS is the public affairs officer, McAlester Army Ammunition Plant  
McAlester, Okla.



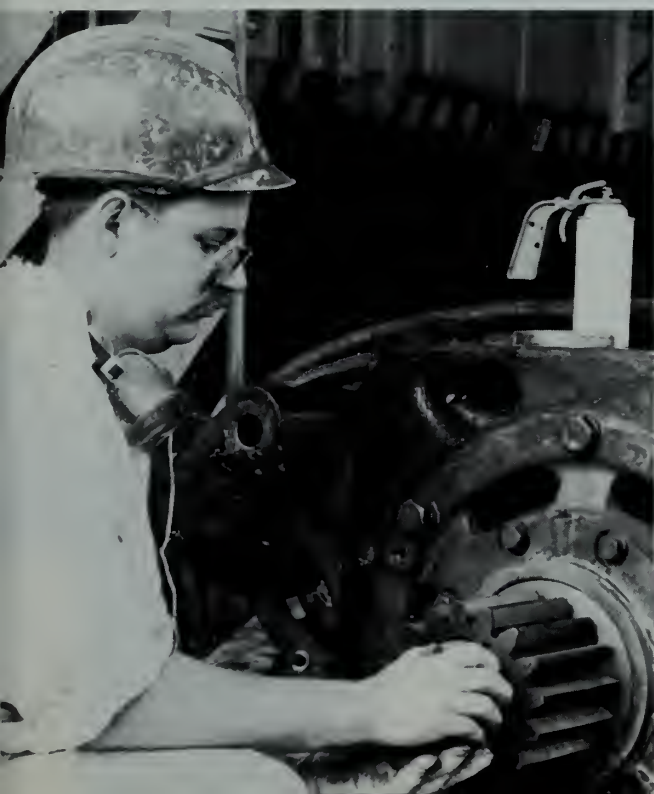
"We have some experience moving ammunition, but nothing as big as what this plant has," says MSgt. Jerry Goode, operations sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 245th Transportation Battalion. "We really needed the experience in hauling larger ammunition and explosives because we would be doing that if called to active duty."

The quality of the work performed by the Guardsmen and Reservists drew high praise from officials at McAlester.

"They really did a super job," says Ralph Nepveux, chief of the plant's Supply Division, Production and Storage Directorate. "Moving the ammunition has been something we needed to do for some time but haven't had the resources to do."

Fred Clifton, chief of transportation maintenance and operations in the plant's Facilities Engineering Directorate, says the men of the 1151st saved the plant close to \$10,000 in manpower costs alone while helping take care of a maintenance backlog.

Perhaps most importantly, the work provided valuable experience for the soldiers.



"It was a good exercise," says Olsen, "and we got tremendous support from the people at the plant, not only from the maintenance shop, but also from the carpentry and machine shops. We couldn't do some things, but only because of a lack of repair parts. Other than that, we just had to ask."

Both the units set up their headquarters, and had sleeping and eating accommodations, in the plant's newly renovated Mutual Support Center.

"They were the first units to use the center for annual training since the remodeling," says Col. Charles C. Browning, chief of the plant's Reserve Components Office. "The barracks haven't been used since the Marine guards were transferred following the plant's conversion to the single manager concept and the beginning of the Mutual Support Program." The plant, commanded by Col. Kay S. Kimura, is under the U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command. It's the single manager for conventional ammunition in the Department of Defense.

The two units shared the barracks for one week, then the 1345th moved out to live in tents and practice operating in the field. The unit also practiced several night hauls under black-out conditions.

Everyone agrees that this first-ever training at McAlester was a success. It reinforced the plant workers' positive feelings for the capabilities of the Total Army and made the annual training a rewarding experience for the citizen soldiers.

McAlester says welcome back anytime. □



• Top left, Oklahoma Army National Guardsman supervises unloading of ammunition he's brought to the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant. • Left and above, Army Reservists repair a locomotive during their annual training at McAlester.



# focus on people



Fernandez: High flyer

**Sp5 Maurice Fernandez** of the U.S. Army's Golden Knights Parachute Team recently brought his agile leaps and turns down to Earth for his first ballet performance.

The Fort Bragg soldier appeared as the prince in the Nutcracker Suite with the North Carolina State Ballet.

Maurice is a natural dancer, says the company's artistic director. He is in great physical shape and a fast learner.

It was through disco

that Fernandez first began practicing ballet movements. Soon he started lessons.

In his Army role, his agility won him first place last year in individual style at the All-Service Sport Parachute Championships.

Fort Lee, Va., was a very special place for **MSgt. Donald Jacobson** to have his final reenlistment ceremony.

The talented chef, who works at the Pentagon as an aide to the Army's

deputy chief of staff for logistics, received all his cook's training here. His officer son, stationed on post, administered the oath.

Capt John Jacobson of the U.S. Army Quartermaster School was proud to conduct the ceremony.

He's given me so much, he explains. He was there 15 years ago when I first joined.

Father and son share more than just the military. For the past two years they have been building an underground solar-heated home. They're also rebuilding a 26-foot cabin cruiser.

**SFC Dane Scarff's** favorite belt buckle is a polished piece of Brazilian agate.

Scarff is a satellite communications instructor at Fort Gordon, Ga., and he's an enthusiastic member of the Augusta Gem and Mineral Club. His private collection of rocks and minerals includes large chunks of glittering calcite, fluorite, iron pyrite, malachite, amethyst, and opalescent quartz.





**Scarff: Love of rock**

"We call ourselves amateur geologists," he says, "and we go on rock hunts once a month."

According to Scarff, it's not an expensive hobby. All you need is energy, a book on rocks, and a geologist's pick and shovel.

T. G. I. M.? Monday must seem pretty welcome to three hard-working Fort Hood, Texas, soldiers. The unlikely trio—a driver, a division safety NCO, and a mail clerk—have been

**Jacobsons: Father and son**



**Joint effort by trio**

spending up to 11 hours a day during weekends helping a friend build a house.

The three are doing all the carpentry and plumbing. Plans call for the house to have three bedrooms, a large living room and a den.

**Sp4 Steve Parrett, SSgt. John Perry and Sp4 Robert Holler** of the 2d Armored Division all agree, "It's amazing how much we get done and still have fun."

Drivers at Fort Jackson, S.C., better think twice before arguing with **Sgt. Darryl Tyler**. The 342d Transportation Company mechanic is a master of full-contact karate.

Pitting his skill against more than 25 fierce opponents, Tyler placed second at a recent world meet.

Tyler hopes karate will be recognized as an Olympicsport by 1984. "I've had a few offers to fight pro," he says, "but I'm waiting to see what happens."

After hours, **2d Lt. Jules Thompson** turns into all sorts of characters—from Groucho Marx and Humphrey Bogart to Underdog.

The 23-year-old chief of the 21st Support Command Headquarters Personnel Administration Center has appeared in many USO shows, local theaters and clubs since being assigned to Kaiserslautern, Germany.

"It's just something in me," Thompson says. "I began impersonating cartoon characters when I was three years old."

Thompson appeared on the nationally televised "Gong Show" in 1977 after finishing ROTC summer camp. His appearance won him the show's trophy and a prize of \$516.32.

While the Notre Dame graduate enjoys the entertainment field, he has no serious plans to go pro. "There can be a lot of phoniness in show life," he explains. "But when you're just up there entertaining, it's a totally different thing."



**Tyler: No. 2 in world**



**Thompson: Many voices**



# MAIL CALL!

Mail call during World War II (*below*) was a rare time when the violence of combat was overshadowed for a moment by the joy of receiving a letter from home. Mail is still important to soldiers but mail call is being replaced by individual mail boxes in the barracks. Other changes are taking place in the Army postal system that will benefit soldiers.

Sieve Abbott  
Photos by Ed Nelson



"MARTIN! . . . TALBOTT! . . . MOVE IT TROOP! WE HAVEN'T GOT ALL DAY . . . MORGAN! . . . ADAMS! . . . TALBOTT! WHAT'S GOING ON TALBOTT? YOU PAYING SOMEBODY TO WRITE TO YOU? WASHLEY! . . . KIRKPATRICK! . . . BATES! . . . WHEW! GET A WHIFF OF THIS ONE FOR BATES . . . SOME LADY'S WASTING ALL HER PERFUME ON THIS DUDE! . . . CLASSEN! . . .

Mail call. That special time of day when thousands of miles of earth are bridged by a single envelope or package from home. Mail call is both a happy time and a sad time.

Sometimes the joy of receiving mail rapidly dissolves as the contents are absorbed. Probably as long as there are soldiers there will "Dear John" letters. The names and faces will change but the impact will always be the same.

The bad times at mail call are outweighed by the whoops of joy as a girlfriend's letter reaffirms her love; a wife describes junior's first step or a relative provides all the hometown gossip.

Mail call is a reinforcement of the camaraderie of Army life. It's a time when everybody in the unit shares in the joy and sadness that the mail brings.

But mail call is fast becoming history in the Army. Mail call for most soldiers today is a trip to the barracks to open an individual mail box. As these become more available fewer and fewer soldiers will experience the things that make mail call special.

Mail service has undergone many changes in recent years in the Army. Today, where a soldier is stationed has an impact on how the mail is handled. Overseas it's different than in the United States.

According to Col. Lloyd Wyatt, director, U.S. Army Postal Directorate, The Adjutant General Office (TAGO), Washington, D.C., "The major Army commands in the continental United States, and other areas where the United States Postal Service provides service, have a

very limited postal role. However, each installation has a postal officer who coordinates the postal activities for the command or installation."

Overseas, the major Army commands operate complete post offices, known as APOs, that are similar to those of the USPS in the United States.

An APO (Army Post Office) is a post office-type facility located on a military installation overseas and operated entirely by the military. It's staffed by Army postal clerks (see box). It has the same type of equipment as a USPS post office in the states and offers a full range of services including money order sales, stamps and package mailing.

"The military postal system operates under a formal agreement between the Department of Defense and the U.S. Postal Service," says Wyatt, "and is an extension of the USPS. Under the agreement, the services must comply with the USPS policies and regulations as well as those of DOD."

To understand how the mail system works, and the relationship between the USPS and the Army, we'll follow a letter from its source to the addressee.

Sue, in California, drops a letter in the corner mail box destined for her boyfriend, John, stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C. It's collected by a USPS employee, taken to a post office then processed and routed to Fort Bragg.

The post office at Fort Bragg is operated by USPS, not the Army. Sue's letter, with thousands of others, arrives there at 4:30 a.m.

Local USPS employees sort the mail. If the addressee lives in post family housing, the letter will be delivered by a USPS letter carrier. If the addressee, like John, lives in the barracks, BOQ, BEQ or other military address, the Army will deliver it.

Everyday between nine and 10 o'clock, mail clerks from each unit on post arrive at the post office to pick up all the mail going to military addresses. The mail clerks usually serve a battalion size unit.

The mail clerks take the mail to their battalion mail rooms where they break it down by company. It's then taken by mail orderlies to the companies where it's sorted into individual mail boxes and distributed to offices. Where lock boxes aren't available, soldiers pick up their mail at the mail room.

"If the unit is in the field and within driving distance the clerk will still come to the post office to pick up the mail," says John Menken, installation postal officer, Fort Bragg. "If they're too far away to drive, then we arrange with a U.S. post office near where they're located to receive the unit's mail and make it available for pick up by the mail clerk."

"If it's a very large exercise with many units involved and the units are a long way away, an AG (Adjutant General) postal detachment is assigned to the exercise. They setup a complete field post office and handle mail service at the maneuver site."

Overseas, mail handling is more of an Army show.

If Sue's boyfriend were stationed overseas, her letter would be routed through the regular postal system to a USPS military mail gateway in either San Francisco or New York.

"These gateways," says Wyatt, "are located with USPS facilities in San Francisco, New York, Chicago, Washington, Seattle and Miami. All mail to and from Army units and soldiers overseas are gathered at the appropriate gateway facility."

It's the job of the Army postal personnel at the gateway to monitor the handling of the military mail to make sure USPS gets it forwarded to the proper country as fast and economically as possible. The terminal staff does not handle the mail.

"The first time the military touches the mail is when it arrives in the overseas area," says Wyatt. "Most of the mail to Germany goes to Rhine-Main airbase. There, an Air Force aerial mail terminal breaks the mail out to Army and Air Force elements all over Germany. Most



of the mail to the United States that goes through this airmail terminal."

After being broken down, the mail is transported by Army transportation units to the servicing APO for delivery directly to the soldier or to the unit mail clerk.

About 80 percent of this military mail in Europe is moved by the 68th Transportation Company, 37th Transportation Group. They move mail to and from mail distribution points in Germany and the BENELUX countries.

The 68th Transportation Company makes 16 different mail runs a day, six days a week. Often drivers are on the road 12 to 16 hours at a time.

The unit takes its job seriously. "No matter what happens, the mail must get through," says PFC Melody Manion, one of the drivers.

Getting the mail through to the installation or APO is one thing. Getting it to the soldier is another matter. The Army isn't known for sitting still, but when the Army moves the mail still has to be delivered to the soldier.

Getting mail to soldiers, whether overseas or on exercises in CONUS used to be handled by division-level post offices. Those

units were responsible for getting mail to the troops on exercises and for running a complete post office. They were also responsible for the 25th Army's mail unit.

The 305th Postal Detachment, commanded by 2d Lt. Richard Garrison, is part of the 1st Corps Support Command at Fort Bragg. The unit has 28 people assigned; 26 are enlisted. All are postal clerks capable of running a complete post office.

"Our mission is to provide mail service to the troops on different exercises," says SFC Wallace C. Hunter, detachment first sergeant. "... and to run a post office in combat until such time as

supporting postal units are activated and take the job.

When we go to the field, we're self-contained," says Hunter. "We set up in a GP-medium tent and run a complete post office. If a unit is too far to come to us, we'll send a postal team to deliver mail and provide other postal services. We can support about 5,000 soldiers if they can come to our location for service. If we have to go to them, then we can only service about 3,000."

When supporting exercises in the United States, the 305th arranges with the U.S. post office nearest the maneuver site for mail pick-up and delivery. Overseas, the unit works through the APO system.

On many exercises, the 305th teams up with one of the Reserve postal detachments.

The 300th AG Postal Detachment, 86th ARCOM, Chicago, Ill., is typical of these Reserve units. They have an authorized strength of 30 enlisted and 2 officers. At least twelve of the personnel are USPS employees when not in uniform.

During this year's Annual Training, the unit provided postal financial services and distributed mail to other Reserve component and active Army units at Fort McCoy, Wis., over the two-week training period.

The unit's daily routine included distributing mail, providing directory service, handling accountable mail, breaking down outgoing mail and selling stamps and money orders. They also studied common subjects such as communications and camouflage.

All of this postal activity is controlled by the Postal Directorate in FAGO. They do such a good job that the Army's involvement in the military postal system is likely to increase substantially in the near future as the result of a reorganization taking place at the Department of Defense level.

Currently each of the services has a postal element at the staff level. Routine postal matters are



Mail clerks are responsible for getting the mail from the USPS facility to the troops in the unit.

processed directly between these postal elements and the USPS. Postal policy matters, however, must go through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics.

A major part of the Postal Directorate's work is devoted to controlling the Army's postal bill which last year was \$80 million. That cost is made up of two parts—indicia (official) mail and transportation.

The USPS bills the Army quarterly for indicia mail. Everyday thousands of soldiers and DA civilians send mail in envelopes marked "Postage and fees paid, Department of the Army." That gives people the mistaken impression that this mail is free. It's not. Every piece of that mail contributes to the quarterly indicia billing.

Since 1973, this quarterly billing has been based on a USPS random sample of Army mail at 580 destination post offices. In effect, the bill is an estimate of how much official mail the Army sends every quarter. To avoid overcharges, the Army analyzes these bills carefully.

As a result of this analysis, the USPS has credited the Army account with more than \$3 million since the third quarter of 1976.

Even though the volume of indicia mail has stayed about the same, and mailing costs have increased, the Army's cost control program has resulted in the annual indicia bill decreasing steadily since 1973.

Much of this success is due to the Official Mail Control Officers (OMCO) that are appointed by all staff agencies and major commands. They're responsible for the operation of the official mail cost control program.

It's the OMCOs' job, at the post and unit level, to insure that official mail isn't used for personal business and that special mail services such as registered, certified and insured mail aren't used if they're not necessary.

The Army's official mail regulation, AR 340-3, puts restrictions on the use of such special services. For example, express mail can't be

## The Army's Mail Handlers

THE ARMY's mail handlers fall into three groups: postal clerks, unit mail clerks and mail orderlies. The postal clerks are the only Army mail handlers that can operate a complete post office. They are like civilian postal employees.

Postal clerks are trained at the Interservice Postal School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., after successfully completing the 71L, Administrative Specialist course.

Until a few years ago there was a separate MOS for postal clerks, 71F. When the division-level post offices were disbanded in CONUS and other changes took place in Army mail service, the MOS was dropped. Soldiers interested in postal operations then began training as 71L's first with the option of attending the Postal School to earn the Additional Skill Identifier, F5—postal clerk.

The postal course is self-paced and normally takes two to four weeks to complete. Soldiers, sailors and marines learn about stamp and money order sales, special services handling, international mail, accountable mail and directory service.

Once they've completed the course, however, they'll function as postal clerks only if they're overseas working in the APO system or if they're assigned to one of the two active duty postal detachments in the Army. When assigned to CONUS these soldiers work as administrative specialists.

Mail clerks and orderlies have more limited duties than postal clerks. Orderlies merely pick up mail at the battalion and take it to a company. They're not allowed to handle accountable mail (registered, insured, certified).

There are also mail supervisors that are usually officers although it can be anyone E7 or above. They don't handle the mail but they're required to check the unit's mail records daily to insure that the mail is handled according to regulations.

The mail clerks are the key people in the installation mail system. They get the mail from the USPS facility or APO, and deliver it to the barracks or other military address.

To be a mail clerk requires no special MOS or school. However, to qualify for appointment, mail clerks must be high school graduates and meet other stringent requirements such as mandatory testing by the installation postal officer.

There are still some complaints however, that people are often made mail clerks simply because they're the only ones available, not because they're best suited for the job.

Training for clerks, supervisors and orderlies is localized. At Fort Bragg, for example, training classes are held weekly. No one is allowed to handle the mail until they've attended the class and passed a test.

The training class isn't the end of their supervision. At Fort Bragg the installation postal officer conducts quarterly unit mail room inspections to see if the mail clerks are following Army regulations. If there are major deficiencies the mail room can be closed until the problem is corrected.

But the best indicators of how well the Army postal system works and how well clerks are doing their job are their customers. At Fort Bragg the consensus is, "No Problem!"

used without special permission from the DA Postal Directorate.

The OMCO also works with the USPS facility on post to reduce the Army's mail bill.

"When we have a problem we get with the OMCO and try to work it out," says James Dunnagan, office manager of the USPS facility at Fort Bragg. "When I first came here in 1976, people here had no conception of what types of mail there were and what each involved. They were sending mail certified, for example, that shouldn't have been sent that way. By sending it certified it cost the Army three times what it should have."

Dunnagan and his staff also watch for obvious violations of official mail privileges. If postal workers see official mail with a personal return address they take it to the OMCO to determine if the person is using the official mail system for personal use.

In addition to being Fort Bragg's installation postal officer, John Menken is also the post Official Mail Control Officer. He supervises the activities of OMCOs in each unit on post.

"We conduct annual inspections of the unit OMCOs to insure they're complying with regulations," says Menken. "We also





A battalion mail clerk loads up at the post office before returning to his unit where he'll distribute the mail.

conduct annual training seminars for the OMCOs to keep them current on handling official mail. The OMCOs must also certify to me that any request for special mail service from their unit is allowed by regulation."

Although effective, most of the cost control measures thus far have been voluntary. The future, however, will require tougher measures if mail costs are to be kept in check.

"We believe that further cost reductions along a voluntary basis are not possible," says Wyatt. "The next step is to go to positive accountability, then ultimately into decentralized budgeting."

Positive accountability would replace the USPS sampling technique now used to determine the Army's quarterly indicia bill. One way to achieve positive accountability is to use postage meters. The Army recently completed a test of postage meters and the decision has been made to begin using them.

"We're talking about a five-year program to get into meters and other forms of positive accountability," says Wyatt. "This will show the mailer that official mail isn't free. The goal is to force people to manage the mail just as they manage any other commodity."

"Ultimately, we could go to decentralized budgeting so you would pay for your mail like you

pay for your pencils and paper. Decentralized budgeting would provide motivation to manage the mail properly. The current sampling system doesn't provide motivation."

The other part of the Army's mail bill is transportation cost.

"People think that their 15¢ postage covers getting their letter to their son or daughter or whoever in Germany," says Wyatt. "That's not the case. That 15¢ provides for transportation within the United States to the gateway facility. The Army pays for the overseas transportation."

Even though the Army pays this transportation cost, it has very little control over it. The actual cost of moving mail overseas is set by the Civil Aeronautics Board and is subject to change every six months. Congress determines how the mail will be carried overseas.

For example, the Army can't send mail on Military Airlift Command (MAC) flights. "American flag carriers must get first crack at the mail," says Wyatt. "The law says that we can go MAC only if there's no other way to get the mail there or if it's beyond the capacity of the commercial carrier."

The cost of transporting mail to overseas areas is rising steadily because of the rising cost of aviation fuel. The possible deregulation of overseas mail carriers in 1980 could also cause an increase in these

transportation costs.

While trying to control mail costs, the Army is also trying to improve mail service, particularly for soldiers overseas. Many actions have been taken, or will be taken, to upgrade mail service overseas.

"The Army made the decision in 1971 to go to individual mail boxes," says Wyatt. "This is part of the Quality of Life Program in Europe. It's been very well received."

Installation of the individual mail boxes is continuing overseas. The boxes allow soldiers to collect their mail at their leisure rather than requiring them to be at mail call at a specific time of day.

"The use of multiple gateway cities has helped get mail to and from Europe faster. A facility was recently opened in Miami to improve mail service to APOs in Latin America."

"There's been a lot of direct containerization of mail going to Europe," continues Wyatt. "SAM parcels are made up in New York, the container is sealed, it goes by air to the overseas area where it's put on a chassis and trucked directly to the servicing APO."

"The Air Force aerial mail terminal in Frankfurt is automating the handling of mail and we have a program to upgrade postal facilities and equipment in Europe, particularly in APOs. Our goal is simply to improve mail service to the soldier," concludes Wyatt.

Even with people and facilities scattered to all corners of the earth, the Army seems to be meeting that goal. It's controlling the cost of official mail while insuring the prompt delivery of personal mail to its soldiers.

To the Martins, Talbotts and Bates of the '80s, mail call will increasingly be a part of the old Army. But whether the Army uses mail call or lock boxes, the aim will always be the same—get the mail to the soldiers as quickly and efficiently as possible whether the soldiers are in garrison, on an exercise or on the battlefield. □



## CARSON NETS ENERGY AWARD

**FORT CARSON, Colo.**—A joint effort by soldiers, civilians, and soldiers' families helped Fort Carson win the first Secretary of the Army Energy Conservation Award for an active Army installation.

Without affecting readiness, the post reduced energy consumption in FY 1978 by 14 percent, saving more than 78,000 barrels of oil.

Methods included monitoring thermostats, "fine-tuning" heating and cooling systems, eliminating non-essential lighting, converting from natural gas to fuel oil, applying insulation in buildings and making an infrared photogrammetric survey to locate energy waste.

Taking first place in the Army National Guard category, Idaho guard members reduced energy consumption 31 percent. Army Reserve winner Fort McCoy, Wisc., lowered energy use 17 percent.

The combined efforts of these three saved the U.S. Government, and taxpayers an estimated \$2.8 million.

The conservation awards will be presented annually to Army installations for outstanding achievements in energy conservation.

**FORT ORD, Calif.**—Infantry soldiers of the 2d Brigade successfully staged the first brigade-sized field training exercise at Fort Ord since reactivation of the 7th Infantry Division in 1974.

The four-day exercise, called Battle I, was designed to determine if certain post training areas could support such a large tactical operation.

In the past, troops deployed to Fort Hunter Liggett, approximately 90 miles away.

**FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.**—The U.S. Army Chemical School was established here December 14, 1979. The Chemical Directorate of the Ordnance and Chemical School had been at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Transfer of the approximately 300 personnel and the corresponding nuclear, biological and chemical course load is expected to be completed by the end of next summer.

The new school will provide expanded training for specialists in support of the Army's chemical warfare and Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) defense improvement effort.

The Chemical School will be one of the most advanced institutions of its kind in the free world.

## Program Draws Donors



**FORT BRAGG, N.C.**—Sgt. George Canady, a blood donor from the 108th Military Police Company, 16th MP Group, relaxes while the "gift of life" quietly flows from him. Approximately 60 to 70 Fort Bragg soldiers donate their blood every Tuesday morning. Although there is no charge for people who are eligible for health care at government expense, a unit of blood at Womack Army Hospital is worth \$18.65, not counting lab equipment and overhead. (See related story, page 48.)

## Gasohol Test Underway

**FORT BELVOIR, Va.**—The Army's Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command (MERADCOM) has begun testing Gasohol.

Gasohol (a trademark of Nebraska Agricultural Products Industrialization Committee) is a blend of 90 percent gasoline and 10 percent ethyl alcohol. Its use in military tactical vehicles and equipment is expected to reduce gasoline consumption by the Army.

While private industries as well as state and local governments are also evaluating Gasohol, the purpose of the Army's program is to identify and solve problems peculiar to the military. MERADCOM's test includes its 115 gasoline powered vehicles and other gasoline powered equipment.

Later, the program will expand to the rest of Fort Belvoir and three other Army posts: Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa.; Fort Lewis, Wash., and Red River Army Depot, Texas.

It is anticipated that 700,000 gallons of alcohol will be purchased during the two-year project. The program is significant in that it addresses the important Army goal of reducing fuel usage while maintaining the highest standards of readiness.

## Satellite Beams Lessons

**FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas**—A communications satellite program originating at Brooke Army Medical Center now enables physicians at three other Army posts to watch intricate surgery as well as health seminars.

Two-way communication also allows surgeons at Fort Hood, Texas, Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Polk, La., to ask questions.

The landmark television program is expected to enhance recruiting and retention of professional health personnel by providing required medical education at more locations. Before the initiation of the satellite program, such training had been limited to eight teaching hospitals.

Begun by Health Services Command, the system uses Western Union's "West Star II" satellite.



# RESUMÉS

## Writing Your Way Into A New Job

Sp5 Lana Off

CLOSE CALLS like car accidents and parachute malfunctions aren't the only times people's lives may flash before their eyes. The same thing happens to some people when job-hunting.

There seems to be something terrifying about job-hunting. For some, it's writing a resume.

A resume is a history of work experience. It's not as difficult to write as most people think. All you need to know to write one are the ingredients and how to put them together.

In order to write your own resume, you have to know what you have to offer. Analyze yourself. Look at yourself as a product, or, as cold as it may sound, a machine. What are your technical specifications and benefit features or extras? Know what you can do and what you want to do.

Your technical specifications are what the prospective employer is interested in—what you can do for him. The extras might give you an edge over someone with similar qualifications.

A resume is your introduction to a prospective employer and should be an advertisement of yourself. Its objective is to get you a job interview.

There are many different ways to organize a resume. The two approaches most often used are the functional and the chronological.

If you've had experience in more than one field, the functional approach is probably most suitable to use. The chronological approach works best if most or all of your experience has been in the same field.

Whichever approach you do use, your resume should be organized so it's easy to read and the most important information is at the beginning.

"Certain resumes stand out over others because things such as the job objective, experience and education are easily identifiable," says Anne Sheelen, an employment representative for an insurance company. "We get hundreds of resumes so the information you provide should be

easy to spot."

A long resume may be easier to write but it won't necessarily get you an interview.

Most personnel executives and professional resume writers agree that a resume should be one or two pages long. Anything over that is too much for the prospective employer to scan. And scan they do.

Pat Dalton, a resume consultant, makes a case for the two-page resume. "A recent *Wall Street Journal* survey showed the average management job was getting 300 applications per advertisement. If they are getting 300 one-page resumes, there's no way for the personnel people to differentiate qualifications because they have only the sketchiest outlines. In such cases the person with the more detailed resume is going to come out ahead.

"If a resume is organized correctly, employers can scan it to get the highlights when they're sorting out who they are and aren't interested in. Initially that's all they'll do. Then when they go back for a second time, all the information they need will be there," she says.

There are also some subtle factors about your resume that influence the employer's first impression of you.

The paper should be standard size (8½" x 11") and the type or print should be neat and clean.

"Studies have revealed there is a significant difference in reactions to the kind of paper and the quality of type that's used," says Mary Jo Wobker, a resume consultant. "Yellowish or ivory colored paper is tasteful but doesn't make a better impression than high quality white paper. Brightly colored paper doesn't make a very good impression," she says.

"Professionally printed and carbon ribbon typewriter type are better than nylon typewriter type," she says.

A resume can be used over and over again.

It should be updated periodically to include each new job. Don't tack the new information on to the bottom of the old resume, though. For a neater appearance, have it re-typed or reprinted before using it again.

A resume is only part of your job hunting kit. "A cover letter should always accompany a resume," Wobker says. "A cover letter is a sales letter. You're the product."

The cover letter is as important as the resume. Some offices won't even consider job applicants who send resumes without some kind of letter of introduction.

A cover letter is your chance to be personal. It's your opportunity to tell the prospective employer how your skills make you the best qualified for the job.

"If a person has a catchy cover letter, it tends to stand out and count as much as the resume itself," Sheelen says. "The cover letter has got to be a little bit snappy, not obnoxious but somewhat aggressive," she says.

"Ideally cover letters should be geared toward each individual company," Wobker says.

"I don't like it when people use the same cover letters for every advertisement. They must all be personalized. That's very important," Sheelen says.

To personalize the cover letter, mention the company's name. If possible, find out who does the hiring and address the cover letter to that person. "You can often get this information from business and corporate indexes in the library," Wobker says.

Of course, make sure you get the person's name right. "It really turns me off when I receive a cover letter and my name is misspelled," Sheelen says.

A cover letter is usually three to four paragraphs long.

"If you know something positive about the company or someone who works there, mention that in the first paragraph," Wobker says. "Then mention how you learned about the position, company or organization."

"In the second paragraph, highlight the qualifications in your resume that make you particularly suited to that job or would make you look good to them. Tell them why they need you. Don't tell them what you want. You can take care of that in the interview. The key thing is that they really don't care what you want. They want to know what you can give them," she says.

"The last paragraph should motivate a reply. Indicate when you will be free for an interview and where you can be reached by phone. Some people who travel a lot will say, 'I'll be in

your area on such and such a date, may I call you?' That makes you sound more assertive," Wobker says.

When you finish your resume, let someone else read it. Their opinion may help you improve your resume.

An alternative to writing your own resume and cover letter is to have them professionally prepared. These services include writing, organization, layout, appraisal, updating, printing or a combination of any of these.

Some resume services operate by mail and obtain the needed information by forms and phone interviews. Others include a personal interview in the preparation costs.

Prices for professionally prepared resumes range from \$25 to \$200, and cover letters from \$5 to \$35. Printed copies of the resume may be included in the price.

Shop around for a good price. Paying more for a resume isn't an insurance of high quality. It may only mean paying to have the same quality resume prepared by a higher priced service.

The benefits of a professionally prepared resume are many. You don't have to do it yourself and you can get a complete package to suit your needs all at one place. The resume consultants know the ins and outs of their craft and can easily put your work history into one or two pages.

Writing ability is another advantage, Dalton says. "Most people write such horrendous resumes for themselves that it's a chore to read one paragraph, much less one or two pages," she says.

Not everyone agrees. "I think it's to a person's disadvantage to have a resume professionally done," Sheelen says. "I think a person can express his or herself a heck of a lot better than any kind of resume service."

Professional resumes "always seem to be a poor substitute for a person telling about himself," says personnel recruiter John Coates in *Money Magazine's Guide to Jobs and Careers*.

"There's no doubt that a professional resume is worth every cent paid for it as long as it is a professional resume service," Dalton says. "What you have to watch out for are advertisements for resume services that are, in fact, nothing more than typing and printing services."

A resume should be prepared well in advance of changing careers. Six to 12 months before the change, have your resume completed and start sending it out.

A resume isn't just a piece of paper. It's the first part of you that a prospective employer gets to know.



## Your Resume In Brief

Information that should be included

### YOUR FULL NAME

Underlined and in capital letters

Your home address

Your home phone number

Leave two or three spaces between major headings to open up the page and make your resume easier to read

### Salary Requirements

Applicants can be asked to list a salary history or range. "You should use something about salary," Wobker says. "There have been studies on this. They've found that when you put figures, you've got more of a chance for an interview. If you leave it open, or (considering) there is a tendency for people to think they can't afford one."

A lot of military people don't know what they can command in the private sector. One way to get around that is to use a price range. If you are looking for a job that pays between \$10-20,000, you can put a \$4-5,000 range in salary. If you're talking \$20,000 and above, you can put an \$8-10,000 range. For instance, if the minimum salary you'll accept is \$15,000, put a salary range from \$15-19,000 or \$20,000. Geographical requirements. List the areas you would consider working in and if you are willing to relocate.

Listing chronological format dates and be listed in the right-hand margin. They should be italicized and underlined.

communications, teaching, etc. List the most important categories first on the resume.

### • Chronological Resume:

This kind of resume is organized in reverse chronological order. Write more about your most recent jobs as this implies greater responsibility and authority with each job.

### • Your Title:

This should be underlined with the first letter of each word capitalized and preceding each job description. Job titles should be civilianized and "there should be free use of the terms 'manager' and 'supervisor' instead of actual titles," Wobker says. For instance, if you were a signal officer, the civilian equivalent could be a communications manager, a food services specialist is a cook or chef, an administrative specialist is a clerk/typist, and the long title of power generator and wheel vehicle mechanic can be shortened to auto mechanic. Army Regulations 611-201 has job descriptions for each MOS as well as titles of related civilian jobs. The importance of civilianizing job titles and duties cannot be overemphasized.

### POSITION OR JOB OBJECTIVE:

State a particular job such as Computer Programmer or Dental Technician. "Mentioning the job objective is very important for us," says Pat Forehand, a personnel manager. "That's how I route it and know whether or not we have anything in our company that would fall into that category."

### SUMMARY:

This section could be a skill inventory or a synopsis of your most important qualifications.

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Work or Business Experience. History or Background may also be used as headings. Mention the name of the company or organization you worked for and the inclusive dates of employment. For instance, U.S. ARMY 1955-1975. Capitalize name of company or organizations but lowercase addresses or locations.

### MAJOR POSITIONS INCLUDED:

Each major heading should be underlined, capitalized and set off either in the right-hand margin or above each section.

### • Functional Resume:

Before attempting to write a functional resume, make a random list of all the jobs you've had and the actual work you did in each position. Then organize your work experience by dividing it into categories such as management,

### • Job Descriptions:

These should be as brief as possible. They should include the scope of your operation and responsibilities. Don't mention minor duties that were expected of you such as picking up distribution or maintaining files (unless you were a file clerk). Again, civilianize. "Never say 'supervised soldiers' or 'so many officers and so many enlisted.' Use 'personnel' or 'persons.' Rather than say it was an infantry battalion, it's best to say how many persons were involved. Instead of using military terms such as logistics, use the civilian term, supply," Wobker says.

"Use action verbs such as supervising, coordinating and disbursing. This can make or break a resume," she says. In addition to AR 611-201, a job description for your present job can often be obtained from your supervisor.

### ● Job History:

Every job you ever had doesn't have to be listed if using the functional approach. You can summarize additional experience and jobs under the heading of "Other Responsibilities" or "Related Experience" in or following the work history section. If using a chronological approach, don't leave out any portion of your life. All time must be accounted for.

### ● Summer, Part-Time And Volunteer Jobs:

These should be left out of the resume unless they were the major source of employment or were interesting or unusual.

### ● Accomplishments:

List honors and awards or recognition after each job description or under a separate heading.

## EDUCATION:

List the names and locations of colleges and universities you attended, the dates you attended and degrees earned. Mention your major and a few areas of study. Include any honors, awards or scholarships received. Don't include high school education unless you have no college education.

## AWARDS:

List only your highest awards. Don't include awards such as the Good Conduct Medal which have little to do with job performance.

## PERSONAL:

"The most common mistake people make when writing their own resume is putting all their personal junk at the top and getting carried away with personal data," Wobker says.

"One thing that turns me off is the spouse's name and job and the kids' names and ages in the personal data section," Sheelen says.

If you are in excellent health, say so. Also mention membership in organizations, published articles and books, and fluency in foreign languages.

Hobbies and club membership can add character. Some prospective employers look to this section for signs of leadership and community service. "If you're applying for a job in a highly competitive field, some employers look for sports orientation. If you are competitive at something, that may help.

"Also, sometimes an interviewer may take something from the hobby section to use as a peg to build rapport," Wobker says. Some things not to include are sex, race, religion and where you were born. Don't include a photograph unless the job is for modeling. Including marital status and age is optional.

## REFERENCES:

Check with the people you are planning to use as references to make sure they are willing to be references for you. Don't include references with your resume unless you know they will be impressive to that company.

Otherwise put "Available on request."

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Salary Requirements: \$20,000-\$30,000 per year  
Geographical Requirements: Detroit, Michigan

POSITION OBJECTIVE Position in public or industrial accounting

SUMMARY BS Business Administration (accounting major). More than 17 years experience in finance and accounting.

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

United States Army: March 1955-September 1975

Major positions included:

- o Finance Operations Chief. Primarily responsible for personnel supervision and administration in a finance office responsible for paying salaries of approximately 18,000 persons. Work involved coordinating with finance personnel to assure proper pay disbursing. Duties included interpreting and implementing government pay regulations; assigning, training, supervising and evaluating personnel; disbursing payment to pay-issuing personnel; requisitioning and controlling supplies; extensive writing responsibilities; job descriptions, correspondence, guidelines. Supervised approximately 100 persons.
- o Military Pay Division Chief. Responsible for supervising 50 persons in preparing, computing and issuing pay of 18,000 personnel. Duties included monitoring personnel records; collecting pertinent information for upgrading pay.
- o Disbursing Division Chief. Authorized cash and check-payment of all installation salaries, commercial accounts and travel expenditures. Position involved handling both United States and foreign currency. Responsible for supervising all check-writing activities. Supervised approximately 10 persons.
- o Other Responsibilities: Held various supervisory positions in pay computation, records maintenance, payroll preparation, travel allowance and quality assurance. Also, positions in processing commercial accounts. Have worked in manual, mechanical and computerized pay and accounting system.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2

### Accomplishments:

- o Instrumental in implementing a new payroll system. Work involved personnel training, and re-writing job descriptions.
- o Assisted in organizing and staffing a finance office serving approximately 18,000 persons. Later planned and supervised the movement of the office to Vietnam.
- o Revised weak procedures in other finance activities and served as a consultant to directors of those activities.

### EDUCATION

BS Business Administration  
Major: Accounting

Ohio State University  
3.4/4.0

8/75-S/79

Education included instruction in leadership and management, data processing, finance management, mathematics and statistics.

### AWARDS AND HONORS

Purple Heart  
Bronze Star (twice)  
Meritorious Service Medal

### PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Beta Alpha Psi professional accounting fraternity  
Society for the Advancement of Management

### PERSONAL

Age 41; Married, two children; Excellent health. Hobbies include reading, golf and other outdoor activities.

### REFERENCES

Available on request.



"MOMMY I don't feel good." A quick check shows the child has a fever and stuffy nose. In most cases a worried parent would take the child to a hospital, adding to already crowded facilities.

But at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., an innovative health delivery system known as the Mobile Medical Team (MOMET) travels through the on-post housing areas providing limited medical patient care. MOMET is helping to reduce the patient load in various clinics at the General Leonard Wood Army Community Hospital.

To receive treatment from a MOMET team all a parent or patient needs to do is place a specially prepared red cross flag on the mail box. When the team sees the flag it will stop and render any assistance required.

Programs similar to MOMET are located at several Army installations. Each program operates differently based on assets available and at the discretion of local commanders. Examples of other programs are "Health on Wheels," Fort Hood, Texas; "Roving Medic," Fort Riley, Kan.; and "Mobile Health Van" at Fort Knox, Ky.

Personnel assigned to the 93d Evacuation Hospital make up the MOMET teams. Currently about 17 people are assigned to MOMET to staff the two or three teams used, depending on the patient load.

Established in November 1974, the teams travel through all housing areas on post responding to a dependent population of about 7,200. The teams travel through each area once in the morning and once in the afternoon, Monday through Friday, except holidays. Each team consists of a clinical specialist, a medical specialist, and a driver, who normally is a medical specialist. In an average week, the teams travel about 500 miles making their rounds.

Teams are made up of volunteers. They're qualified to

# MOMET MEDICS ON THE MOVE

SFC Joseph Hitt

## Mobile Medical Teams are delivering health services to people living in onpost housing areas at some posts.

give an initial impression (not diagnosis) of the illness or injury and (on a limited basis) treat the problem. The teams, working closely with the hospital, complete a Medical Treatment Form on each patient seen. These forms are turned in to the doctors in charge of the Ambulatory Care Department, where they are reviewed and placed in the patients' health records.

The Pediatrics Clinic, Ambulatory Care Department, or Emergency Room is contacted, when deemed necessary by the clinical specialist, to coordinate a patient's treatment. This may involve further consultation, or arranging for a clinical appointment that day.

The MOMET team stocks some over-the-counter type drugs for dispensing to patients as needed, but they cannot write prescriptions. When a prescription type drug is thought necessary, a team member calls the physician at the hospital and describes the situation. If the physician prescribes a medication, the drug will then be ready for pickup at the pharmacy or appropriate clinic.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS JOSEPH HITT is a public affairs specialist at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

since 1974 MOMET has visited about 13,000 patients. Team members evaluate everything from the flu to cuts and bruises, throat infections and measles. The nature and number of visits varies with the season. During the winter, the team has seen as many as 410 patients in one month. During the summer the patient load decreases.

MOMET is well received on post for a variety of reasons. First, patients are no longer faced with a long wait. Second, many people are afraid of hospitals. Being treated in their own home relaxes them. Third, one car families do not have to rearrange schedules, incur babysitting cost or take time from work to take dependents to the hospital.

The program is also good from the medical staff's point of view. It reduces heavy workloads in the clinics and allows the field medics assigned to the 93d Evacuation Hospital an opportunity to practice their clinical skills. That helps increase job satisfaction and provides a valuable service to the community.

One soldier who feels MOMET is great, not only for the community but for his own career development, is Sp6 Stephen Hessler. "MOMET has been a great learning experience for me. When I arrived at the 93d I never expected to do my job as a field medic working in the community. Now I can practice what I've been trained for and still be a field soldier."

Close cooperation between the physicians of the various clinics in General Leonard Wood Army Community Hospital and members of the 93d's MOMET teams has been a major factor in the continued operation of the in-house medical program. The reduced waiting times plus the knowledge that the teams will make regular rounds to provide health visits in the home environment make MOMET a vital asset for families living on Fort Leonard Wood. □



*In "Man, Machine, Mission" SOLDIERS (February '80) told the story of the Army's Human Engineering Laboratory (HEL), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and its activities in matching human capabilities and characteristics of the soldier with equipment and mission. Its goals include increased speed and precision of operations, maximum maintenance efficiency, reduced fatigue and simplified operations. This article looks at the lab's involvement in a total weapons system from concept to field testing and evaluation.*

**FACT:** Artillery Forward Observers are unable to locate targets with enough accuracy for first-round fire-for-effect.

**FACT:** The target location errors made by most observers range from 300 to 500 meters away from the target.

**FACT:** The further from the target the first rounds are, the more time and ammunition are wasted

to move rounds to the target.

**FACT:** Once warned, the target is much more difficult to destroy.

**PROBLEM:** Determine whether the errors are due to human factors, equipment or a combination of the two. Once a determination is made, develop new procedures or modify equipment to reduce or eliminate target location errors and increase the accuracy of artillery fire.

**SOLUTION:** HELBAT—Human Engineering Laboratory Battalion Artillery Test.

"HELBAT is an on-going series of tests to find and eliminate human errors in the artillery system," says Bill Dousa, an HEL human factors engineer. "So far, we've had seven tests. The first, HELBAT-1, was in 1969 and last year we completed HELBAT-7"

# Putting the HEL into HELBAT

Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant

Remotely piloted vehicles were used in HELBAT-7 to evaluate the ability of aerial target acquisition system to perform real-time artillery adjust fire mission.







• Above, an ammunition resupply concept vehicle, • top left, digital message device, and • top right, ground laser locator designator are just a few examples of assorted equipment evaluated during the HELBAT series.

HELBAT-1 was in the field for about five weeks, piggybacked on an Army training test at Fort Hood, Texas. It was designed to provide an overall evaluation of the field artillery system.

"What we found out from that first test," Dousa says, "was that the biggest source of error was the forward observer (FO). He generated about 50 percent of the total system errors by his inability to locate himself and targets accurately. It was a combination of human error and questionable equipment."

"We confirmed the fact that the human is not very good at accurately estimating range at long distances. We also found that the M2 compass is a very difficult compass to read from the human factors

standpoint. A lot of guys read it backwards and the compass itself can be up to 50 mils off in a small area because of interference caused by things like metal objects in the ground."

HELBAT-2 was built on the findings of HELBAT-1 and again it was conducted with a battalion-size artillery unit at Fort Hood. It zeroed in on the problems of the FO and the equipment needed to improve job performance. Working with the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia, which was developing a laser range finder, HEL included the range finder in HELBAT-2.

"In addition to its main function of measuring distances, the range finder also had an azimuth scale," according to Dousa. "Using the scale, we developed a resection technique that would allow the FO to locate himself by lasing on two known points on the ground. From there, he could locate targets."

In HELBAT-2, average target location errors were reduced from 490 meters, when the FO used the old methods, to 21 meters when the FO used the laser range finder and the new techniques. In addition, the new system allowed the FO to accurately locate the impact points of the adjusting rounds and to reduce both time and ammunition necessary for adjustment and fire-for-effect.

HELBAT-3 looked at the ability of the Field Artillery to engage moving targets. The lab mounted the range finders and electronic sensors on tracking mounts. This allowed the FO to measure the distance, direction and the vertical angle to the moving target as well as record the time of the measurement.

"The information and the time of the sensing were displayed on a console and relayed to the fire direction center. The center made a decision where the targets were going and when to call for a fire mission."

"We found that we weren't very good," Dousa says. "From the time the targets were spotted to the time the rounds were on the ground took about 15

minutes. That was entirely too long. We had to find a way to cut that time."

To solve the problem, HEL pulled out all the stops. They tapped just about every interested party from the gunner in the field to planners at Department of the Army. Other Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) agencies provided information and prototypes of new system components. Frankford Arsenal supplied an integrated fire direction system. Picatinny Arsenal developed the special ammunition needed for the tests. The Field Artillery School and III Corps Artillery furnished the operational concept and troop support. The list goes on.

"We found at the time that a Ground Laser Locator Designator was being developed which not only locates and ranges targets but also illuminates them for weapons like the Copperhead (cannon-launched guided projectile.) The information from the system is put into a digital message device and transmitted automatically to a Fire Direction Center (FDC). Unfortunately," Dousa says, "we didn't have a FDC that could handle the data."

HEL went back to the Frankford Arsenal and explained their problem. Using input from previous HELBATs, Frankford Arsenal engineers designed and built a new fire direction unit. The new unit received the information and automatically sent the gun orders directly to the gun over wire to a display. There was no voice transmission anywhere in the system.

"We went to the field with that equipment," Dousa says, "and we spent nearly the entire test figuring out how we wanted it to work."

"We felt that the more often you ranged on a target, the better description you had. That was true, but the problem was that the computer made predictions based on every two lasings and it only took a small change in direction to change the gun orders. We never fired a round. We kept changing the gun orders before the crew could fire. By the last week of the test, we solved this problem by delaying rangings by about 15 seconds. The system worked beautifully."

At this time HELBAT became a major DARCOM/TRADOC (Training and Doctrine Command) test program. DARCOM agencies wanted to get other equipment into the tests because it was a large field demonstration of future capability. TRADOC was interested in testing the new concepts and equipment and their effects on training, operations and future needs.

HELBAT provides a joint approach and looks at artillery from a total system standpoint. "By taking that approach," Dousa says, "the Army was able to save a lot of time and money in researching and developing some systems."

HELBAT-5, was essentially a refinement of HELBAT-4. HELBAT-6 included an evaluation of the AN/TPQ-36 mortar locating radar and Tactical Fire Direction System (TACFIRE) components as part of the system.

HELBAT-6 "was the first time this equipment

had been brought together for a common test. The system works. It's fast and it's very accurate against both moving and stationary targets but other improvements are still needed," Dousa says.

HELBAT-6 also looked at other parts of the system, including digital communication, a rapid deployment and setup system for guns and the development of an FO vehicle.

"What we had done," Dousa says, "is give the FO greatly increased accuracy, but greatly reduced mobility. We loaded him down with so much equipment he couldn't move so we started working on an FO vehicle. We modified an advanced TOW vehicle (M113 armored personnel carrier), including all the components tested in previous tests. We were ready for HELBAT-7."

During HELBAT-7 the system was used to guide a Copperhead missile to a target. The missile was inert and the target was a specially-adapted M103 tank with a live crew. "We never used a live crew before," Dousa says, "but we thought it was important for the sake of realism. Naturally we took every possible precaution. The inert round scored a direct hit."

"We also had the chance to evaluate a new ammunition resupply concept vehicle. The vehicle was designed and built by us to provide greater ease of handling ammunition and greater protection for the crews."

"Our main objective with HELBAT-7 was to find out if digital fire control technology would work well with current Army radio communications systems. We found we had problems. As soon as we tried to put digital communications on radio networks we had difficulty handling multiple missions. We're working on those problems now and that's where we're heading with HELBAT-8," Dousa says.

The advance to HELBAT-8 is also the story of the Human Engineering Laboratory's role in developing a new weapon system. HEL involvement began in 1969 as a simple test of individual performance in an artillery battalion. Since then it has developed into a major "test bed" for the evaluation of artillery doctrine, procedures and materiel. More than 30 Army commands and civilian contractors were involved in HELBAT-7.

"We look at everything from the human point of view," Dousa says. "We want to know if the soldier is making mistakes and if so, why? Is it equipment? Is it technique? Or, are the tasks simply humanly impossible to do?"

"At the lab we look at current weapons and procedures and try to improve them from the human point of view as part of a total system. We also look at new equipment as it's being planned and developed with the goal of meshing man, machine and mission into a working system. We think we're doing that with HELBAT."

"We started out to build a better compass and have progressed to the point where we're now examining the automated battlefield of the future." □



# For The Love Of FLYING

Maj. Robert B. Robeson  
Photos by Capt. David Howerly



Members of the 24th Medical Company, Nebraska Army National Guard practice mass casualty evacuation, left, and nap-of-the-earth flying, right. Good training and a love of flying keeps these Guardsmen ready for the real thing.

**F**lying, to the pilots and crewmembers of the 24th Medical (Air Ambulance) Company, Nebraska Army National Guard, Lincoln, Nebr., is satisfaction to the max.

The mission of the 24th Medical Company is to sustain and save lives. It's not something they forget easily. A year seldom goes by when they're not activated for some lifesaving mission. One of their good deeds in 1978 was the evacuation of more than 300 people from flood-devastated Valley, Nebr.

Most of the unit members have been flying, particularly in helicopters, for a long time.

MAJOR ROBERT ROBESON is assigned to the 24th Medical (Air Ambulance) Company, Nebraska Army National Guard. CAPTAIN DAVID HOWERY is assigned to the 111th Public Affairs Detachment, Nebraska Army National Guard.

They've jockeyed their smelly beasts from the battlefields of Vietnam to the plains of Nebraska; and they've learned to love them.

These people love flying, and the National Guard, so much that they're reluctant to give up either. The company is consistently above the 100 percent mark in strength.

The 24th Medical Company roster of 50 officers and 146 enlisted people reflects the diversity of military experience, education and civilian occupations common to Army National Guard units everywhere.

Educationally, their credentials range from PhD's on down. The roster includes a doctor, a registered nurse, a few dentists, a lawyer, the Nebraska

Director of Aeronautics, aerial agricultural applicators, a civilian air traffic controller and a Nebraska state highway patrolman. (He's the company commander, Maj. Rocky Molino.)

Among the 40 unit pilots who were in Vietnam, there are 58 combat awards for heroism ranging from the Silver Star to Distinguished Flying Crosses and Air Medals with "V."

Some of the company's members go to great lengths to remain active members of the National Guard. Capt. Al Meier, for example, takes a 20,000 mile round-trip from his overseas civilian flying job to come to summer camp. "I just like to fly," says Meier. "The National Guard gives me something





worthwhile to do when I'm in the States."

Success for an aviation unit is based on teamwork. The 24th team includes crew chiefs and other maintenance people who, along with the pilots, have compiled an enviable accident-free flying record.

When summer camp rolls around the teamwork is put to the test as the unit is called on to demonstrate its readiness. Time flies—so to speak—as they're put through their paces in ARTEP, NOE (nap-of-the-earth), hoist, instrument and mass-casualty training. In 1977 the company was rated C2 by active Army evaluators. Last year, they achieved a C1, the highest rating possible for either an active or reserve component unit.

Between stints at summer camp, life in a Guard unit has its ups and downs. There's always a lot of tedium mixed with the excitement of staying fit to fight. In an aviation unit there's the well-concealed terror of being navigator on a long NOE flight and the boredom of cross-country flights when food and sleep become strangers to you.

The desire to fly, the joy of doing things well, and pride in one's work—whether at summer camp or on weekend drills—help keep the 24th Medical Company sharp for the real thing. Part of their success is based on the fact that flying is more than a weekend exercise for most of these Guardsmen.

Many have civilian jobs that involve flying or are related to

flying; others fly as a hobby. Maj. Craig Urbauer, the flight surgeon, is an instrument-rated pilot who usually arrives at drills in a private, fixed-wing aircraft. He's often heard during weekend drills stating emphatically that "no ships are cleared for take-off unless Doc Craig is aboard!"

That's the kind of people who make the 24th Medical Company work. They want to be near the action. They know it isn't always easy and that they must cope with imperfect conditions, but they simply love to fly. Even burdening them with the paperwork required before a flight doesn't dampen their ardor.

The formula for success in the 24th Medical Company is simple—have top-notch people doing a job they love to do. □





# SPINOFFS SPINOFFS SPINOFFS

Helen Kay Ellsworth

PRIOR TO the Civil War, cobblers hammered out shoes made to be worn on either foot. The guiding principle was simply two shoes for two feet. Not until the Army tried to ease the discomfort of its foot soldiers was the revolutionary concept of left and right boot born. The nation's feet have never been the same.

This idea inspired research and development of more than just military footwear. A surprisingly large number of Army products and ideas have been applied outside the military. Known as "technology spin-offs," these advances have benefited the lives of all Americans in one form or another.

Spin-offs from military research into civilian life aren't often appreciated.

"When the man in the street thinks about Army research and development, he pictures tanks and rifles. And it's true that we in DARCOM devote much of our effort



toward improving the Army's combat power," says Gen. John R. Guthrie, commander, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM).

"But there is more to an Army than weapons. Much more. Our soldiers must be fed, clothed and housed. They must be able to move quickly and communicate effectively.

"To accomplish all these things, we have wide-ranging research and development," Guthrie says. "Spinoffs from these efforts are found throughout society."

One of the eight research and development commands under Guthrie's responsibility is the Natick Research and Development Command in Massachusetts.

How to improve what the soldier eats, wears, carries, sleeps in and uses for protection are the concerns of the Natick laboratories.

Natick has spearheaded many dramatic developments in the world's food industry.

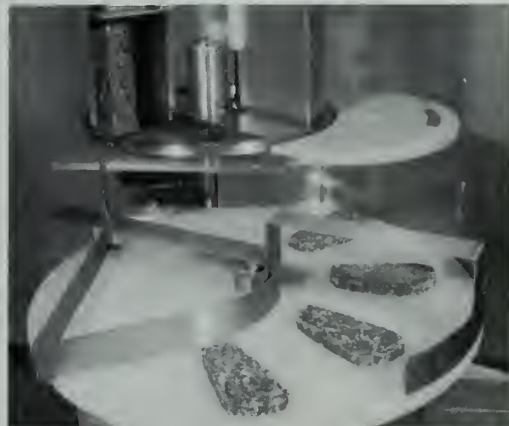
Military operations create a constant demand for large numbers of people. Food engineering scientists also recognize that refrigeration and cooking facilities may not always be available to feed these people.

In order to provide coffee and cocoa under World War II's rugged field conditions, the Army Quartermaster Laboratories, forerunner of today's Natick R & D Command, developed improved instant beverages.

After the war, the Army continued to research freeze-drying. From this work the coffee industry and the American public discovered how well the new process retained the flavor of high quality coffee beans.

Today's grocery shelves are filled with a vast array of instant coffees, teas, soups and vegetable mixes, as well as freeze-dried meat, poultry and fish—all resulting from the Army's pioneering research. The research has changed the eating habits of most Americans.

Army technology has progressed to the point today that even foods like lettuce and celery can be freeze-dried. When water is later added, they taste the same as untreated salad.



In a recent refinement of the freeze-drying process, food can now be compressed into a much smaller package. For example, the contents of 16 cans of freeze-dried string beans can now be packed in just one of the original cans. Just add water and the beans return to their normal size with no difference in texture or flavor.

The popularity of freeze-dried foods is rapidly growing as campers and backpackers discover their amazing convenience.

What may be the wave of the future is the restructured meat developed by Natick technologists. Under this process, flake cuts of less tender beef, veal or pork are pressed into steak-like slices. They will cost half as much as premium steaks yet taste as good and be as good for you.

According to the American Meat Institute, at least one major retail grocery chain plans to stock restructured meat.

● Left, the ENIAC, granddaddy of today's super computers, was developed by the Army to calculate artillery firing tables and aircraft bombing charts. The giant machine weighed more than 30 tons. ● Above, restructured meat sells for half the price of premium meat but has the same appearance and texture after cooking.





Thermally processed foods in disposable tray-packs save many fast food chains the bother of dirty pots and pans. Fishermen and campers are finding that freeze-dried compressed foods are convenient and light to carry.

Other research may eliminate the need for refrigeration completely. The Army is studying a process called irradiation, which involves exposing the food to certain light and energy rays. The rays pass directly through the foods and destroy bacteria which cause spoilage but they don't make the food or container radioactive. Research indicates that all foods can be preserved indefinitely by irradiation.

This process is particularly appealing today since the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Agriculture have expressed concern about the use of nitrates as food preservatives.

Food packaging is another research area which has civilian applications. In response to Vietnam-era needs, Natick researchers developed a flexible pouch as an alternative to the tin can. Not only did soldiers confirm the Flex-Pack was easier and lighter to carry, they found it easier to get rid of after using.

While the flexible pouch was developed by the Army for combat, the food industry reacted quickly.

Commercial manufacturing of the pouch began almost immediately. In 1973, the Packaging Institute of America presented a special award to Natick, citing the Army's foresight, creativity, leadership and outstanding achievement.

Army scientists are now trying to develop a refrigerated vending machine capable of providing balanced, hot meals in two minutes. Equipped with microwave ovens and a mini-computer, the machine will choose items from the refrigerator in sequence so that everything is cooked the proper amount of time and delivered at the same time.

Developed to satisfy an Air Force requirement for personnel in isolated locations, this machine has great potential for widespread use.

Natick food scientists have worked on many other projects that have been adopted outside the military. For example, many school lunch menus are made from information gathered in Army studies on food preferences. And since John Glenn's first orbit in 1962, American astronauts have eaten food developed by Natick researchers.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center doctors answer many inquiries about a special diet being tested for patients with broken jaws. In another experiment, Natick scientists are trying to harvest vegetables grown in a liquid mineral solution.

Spinoffs go far beyond the food industry. What may be a significant contribution by the Army in meeting America's energy needs is a pilot plant at Natick which may be extended to produce "ethanol," a gasoline additive or substitute.

Using a mutated strain of fungi, trash, such as newspapers, cardboard and leaves, is changed into glucose and then processed into "ethanol." (A mixture containing ethanol in gasoline is now called "gasohol.") Project scientists hope this effort will help reduce United States dependence on increasingly scarce and expensive fossil fuel.

With the world producing an estimated 100 billion tons of trash each year, the possibilities are staggering.

The Army prepares soldiers to fight in every possible climate—arctic, jungle and desert. DARCOM's scientists provide the best possible clothing and systems to protect the soldier against the environment as well as the enemy.

They must consider every possible hazard—fire, chemicals, bullets, shell fragments, heat, cold, rain and fatigue. Secondary applications of their research have application in the civilian sector.

Army-developed firefighter helmet provides added protection, yet weighs only 40 ounces.



During World War II, much of the Army's wool or wool-containing clothing shrank when washed. To solve this problem, scientists developed a number of different cleaning processes. The U.S. textile industry continues to use one or more of the dry cleaning processes today for similar fabrics.

The recently adopted Kevlar combat helmet and vest are the result of more than 20 years of development in body armor. A significant transfer of this research is the development of lightweight, inconspicuous body armor for law enforcement agencies.

Scores of police lives have been saved by adoption of a sleeveless vest which protects the wearer against approximately 90 percent of handguns now on the streets.

Using the same material, construction workers, racing car drivers and little league baseball players all benefit from better-fitting, safer helmets.

Natick scientists discovered "Quar-pel" in 1959. This is an effective water repellent, which also makes clothes easier to clean. Variations of it have been applied on nearly all quality rainwear since its introduction into the clothing industry.

Synthetic fibers, evaluated by the Army, are now replacing animal fur on parkas, jackets and hoods. Partly due to the dwindling supply and high cost of fur and partly due to the fiber's quality and flame resistance, its use has been growing in the colder climates.

The pillow you sleep on may well be treated with an Army-discovered process called Tan-O-Quill. This chemical makes chicken feathers as fluffy as water fowl feathers and down and improves the "filling power" of these materials.

Today's campers also benefit from Army research when they use improved versions of camping equipment, such as cooking stoves, now available on the market. Air-inflated shelters over tennis courts and swimming pools are another spinoff of Army technology.

Routine quality control of nitroglycerin, commonly prescribed to heart patients, stems from research on propellants by the Army's Missile Command, another DARCOM subcommand.

Missile Command scientists also developed the concept of heat treatment for cancer as a by-product of studies on gelled missile fuels.

Another important contribution to the medical field sprang from chemical warfare research following the two world wars. After



**Synthetic fur used in cold weather apparel shields against frost and doesn't threaten endangered species.**

noting the effects of certain gases on the human body, Edgewood Arsenal scientists suggested treating some types of leukemia with derivatives of those gases. This marked the first use of chemotherapy for treating cancer.

Army communications and electronics research affects Americans in countless ways. The Army was responsible for developing the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) in 1943. The forerunner of today's super computers, this machine was hundred of times faster than any other computer at that time.

The high quality of today's television and stereo sets can be traced to the Army-invented printed circuit. Together with the miniaturization of electronic components, it virtually revolutionized the manufacturing and repair of these units.

To assist a military surveillance project, Army chemists found an easier way to develop and print color photographs. The new process cut required developing time from nearly an hour to just 11 minutes.

While the purpose of military research is to produce an effective fighting force, Army scientists are also keenly aware of national needs concerning health, safety, transportation, and the environment. Research dollars provide immeasurable returns when Army know-how is applied to these varied problems.

The list of Army developments which are applied in our everyday lives seems endless. They range from relatively minor inventions to broad revolutionary concepts. No doubt these spinoffs will continue to bring the benefits of Army research and development into the homes and marketplaces of the future. □



**A** CHARITABLE contribution doesn't have to come out of your pocket. Donating blood costs only a little time but it could be the most meaningful contribution you can make. The great thing about giving blood is that you always have enough to share and can give over and over again.

Blood is used on occasions as simple as getting a tooth pulled and as important as saving the lives of trauma victims and those with blood disease.

Yet only three out of every 100 people donate blood.

"We did an extensive study at Fort Knox, Ky., several years ago to find out why people don't give blood," says Maj. Virgil R. Coley, Chief of the Immunohematology Section, Department of Pathology and Acell Lab Services at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"The biggest reason people gave for not donating was, 'I've never been asked to give.' What they meant by that was that no one had asked them personally to donate blood. The appeals in the daily bulletins, on bulletin boards and television weren't directed at them," he says.

"The second reason people gave for not donating was fear that it was going to hurt them or something was going to happen to them," he says.

Giving blood doesn't hurt except for the slight sting upon the initial poke of the needle. Within a few minutes the whole procedure is over.

"There are very few times an individual will have ill effects from donating blood," Coley says.

Before giving blood, your temperature, blood pressure and blood hemoglobin (the blood protein that contains iron) are checked.

This protects you by making sure you are fit to give blood. The nurses and technicians who draw blood are all trained in the procedure and there is a doctor present or nearby.

Almost anyone between the ages of 18 (17 in 22 states) to 66 can give blood. Those under 18 (17 in some states) can give blood if they have a parent's consent. Persons who weigh less than 110 pounds, are under a doctor's care or have suffered from diseases such as hepatitis and cancer (except skin cancer) may

not give blood.

The routine way to donate is by giving a pint of whole blood. This isn't very much considering the average person has 10 to 12 pints of blood. "The one pint loss is tolerated very well," Coley says. "The fluid volume is replaced by water and juices the person drinks in the next few hours. The red cells take a little longer but are back to normal in a few weeks."

After giving, blood donors get to relax and are usually given refreshments and snacks. Dracula wouldn't be so good to you!

Normally a person can give blood every two months. In an emergency or under special circumstances, individuals can give sooner than that.

Whole blood that is donated may be used in many ways by as many as four persons. "We are doing

# BLOOD

## The Gift Of Life

Story and photo by Sp5 Lane

a lot of components therapy rather than giving whole blood," Coley says. "We break the whole blood down into the components that the patients need. It's like using 'rifle therapy' instead of 'shotgun therapy.' With rifle therapy you shoot one pellet to get the job done and still have all the other pellets left over."

The main components of whole blood are red cells, white cells, platelets and plasma.

Red cells carry the oxygen in the blood. Red cells are used to treat patients who are anemic and need additional oxygen carrying capacity.

White cells are one of the body's defenses against disease. Platelets help control bleeding. White cells and platelets are often used to treat leukemia patients undergoing chemotherapy—a form of chemical treatment that kills the cancer cells but also attacks the healthy white cells and platelets.

Plasma may be used whole or processed into components such as anti-hemophilic factors which

are used to treat people whose blood doesn't clot. Component therapy has several advantages. It lessens the risks of patient reaction and increases the supply of blood products available.

Blood components are obtained in two ways. The usual way is by separating the various components from a pint of whole blood using centrifugal force. With these methods, the components must be removed and properly stored very soon after donation or they lose their effectiveness.

Pheresis is an unusual kind of blood donation in which only one or two components are extracted from the whole blood and the remainder is returned to the donor. Using this method, whole blood is drawn from one arm and is passed through a machine which separates the blood components. Red blood cells and



**Before you give blood, well-trained medical personnel check your blood pressure, temperature and hemoglobin count. This protects you by making sure you're fit to give.**

other unextracted components are then returned to the donor, usually through the other arm.

Some 80 percent of U.S. pheresis collections are made by pharmaceutical firms that pay donors about \$10 per donation of plasma or blood component.

The pheresis donation takes from 40 minutes to more than two hours and has many advantages for extracting plasma, platelets and white cells.

A pint of whole blood contains enough red cells for a single transfusion but contains only about two tablespoons of platelets and less than a teaspoon of white cells.

A platelets transfusion requires platelets from six to eight pints of whole blood. White cells are extremely difficult to separate from a unit of whole blood so pheresis is the procedure needed for providing this product for transfusion.

Using pheresis, a donor may donate twice in one week for plasma, platelets or white cells. The

donor's body replaces the donated components in about 24 to 48 hours.

There is a need for more people to donate blood because blood and its components are perishable items, Coley says.

Whole blood and red blood cells once collected and stored at 4 degrees Celsius, is good for only 21 days. "We have a new anti-coagulant coming out and, using that, whole blood will be good for 35 days," Coley says.

Platelets, keep their potency for a mere 72 hours after donation. Red cells can be stored three years when frozen at -85 degrees C.

Complicating the problem of keeping enough blood on hand is that not all blood is the same.

There are four main types, O, A, B, and AB, each of which can be positive or negative. O-positive is the most common and AB-negative is the rarest blood type.

Transfusions of whole blood must come from a donor with the same blood type. Component transfusions can be made from a donor to a patient with compatible blood types.

Several organizations collect blood. The Army collects most of the blood for its needs and also swaps components and different blood types with civilian blood banks and hospitals, Coley says.

The American Red Cross and the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) are two of the leading civilian blood collection and research organizations. Private companies also collect blood.

In the past many private companies paid for whole blood donations. Now most private companies collect and pay for only blood components.

The difference between the three is one of philosophy, says Morey Flagg, American Red Cross Director of Communication for Blood Services. Neither the Red Cross nor the AABB pays donors for their blood. However, the AABB gives blood credits for each unit of blood donated. This means if the blood donor or a member of donor's immediate family ever needs blood, they won't have to pay a non-replacement fee for the blood. They will only be charged a service fee for the collecting and processing of the blood. A patient without such credit must pay both the processing and non-replacement fee.

The Red Cross also charges a service fee but doesn't charge a non-replacement fee regardless of whether or not a person has donated blood. According to an American Blood Commission report, the average processing and collection fee is more than \$70. Non-replacement fees range from \$10 to \$70.

If you want to donate blood you won't have to look very far to find an organization to accept your donation. Blood collection services are available on post and in most towns.

Even though you can't deduct blood donations from your income taxes like other charitable contributions, it's one of the best ways to give of yourself to others. Without blood donations, life for many would be impossible. □



# OFF-DUTY EDUCATION PAYS OFF

SSgt. Jim Boersema

The Army believes that education enhances readiness while helping recruit and keep good soldiers. So it supports a variety of programs to assist soldiers who want to further their education while in uniform.



WHAT do you think is the greatest benefit the Army offers its members? Free medical care . . . commissary and exchange systems . . . travel opportunities . . . up to 30 days annual leave . . . or good tough training?

Well, all of those certainly are benefits. And there's another. For many people, the best deal offered by the Army is an opportunity for more education.

The Army provides its members many educational opportunities. Each year thousands of soldiers enlist in the Army to take advantage of the Army's liberal education programs.

Last year, more than 60,000 soldiers took evening classes at 326 education centers world-wide. They pursued high school diplomas and college or graduate degrees. The Army and Veterans Administration (VA) spent millions of dollars to finance education for soldiers and the VA spent millions more on veterans who were taking courses in civilian institutions.

Why do so many soldiers think that education is such a good deal? They see additional education as a way to a better life. Studies have shown that people with more education usually achieve a higher income and a better standard of living.

Also, unlike some other Army benefits, education benefits

can be used and applied throughout a person's life. Most Army benefits stop once a soldier returns to civilian life. But not education.

However, education is also profitable for soldiers who make the Army a career. For example, although there are few requirements beyond a high school education for enlisted soldiers, additional schooling often improves a soldier's chances for promotion, especially to the senior NCO levels.

"Promotion boards tend to look at the whole person concept when they are screening records. Education can be the factor that will tip the scales for one soldier over another if everything else is equal," says Sgt. Maj. Stonie D. Vaughan, Enlisted Promotions Branch, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. And for officers, graduate education is particularly important in many Officer Personnel Management System specialties.

Army Regulation 621-5 specifies the levels of schooling desired for each soldier. The regulation says enlisted soldiers are urged to earn a high school degree or state-issued equivalency certificates by the end of their enlistment. Warrant officers should have an associate degree by their 15th year of service. All officers should have at least a bachelor's degree. The regulation adds that officers are also encouraged to obtain a master's degree.

The Army operates on the principle that education enhances readiness and the Army's ability to attract and keep highly motivated soldiers.

Even before World War II, the Army offered on-post high school completion programs. During the 1950s, evening college classes were added to on-post education programs.

Today, because of a Congressional mandate which states that on-duty education programs must be job-related, high school completion classes are only taught in the evening or during non-duty hours. A new Army Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP) is authorized on-duty to help soldiers lacking basic educational skills required to perform on the job, to qualify and maintain military skill qualifications and to progress upward in military career pattern. Although BSEP does not award Carnegie units leading to a high school diploma, it does provide soldiers a solid foundation in job-related reading, writing and math skills. After completing BSEP, many soldiers have taken the GED test and met the state test requirements for a High School Equivalency Certificate. (SOLDIERS will have an in-depth article about BSEP in the April issue.)

But why should the Army offer civilian education when it is

not a civilian organization? For one thing, many of the subjects taught in civilian schools are applicable to military life. Certainly many technical skills, such as engineering and computer sciences, are the same both in and out of the Army. Other subject areas, such as management or finance, also apply to the Army.

"We have educational goals," says Col. Gene Brown, the Army's Director of Education in the Adjutant General's Office, "because we feel education improves soldiers' abilities to do their job. We especially encourage enlisted soldiers and officers to take college courses if they tie in with their career fields. Such classes can only increase the value of those soldiers to the Army."

The Army considers civilian education so important that it has made classes very inexpensive for soldiers. Under the Tuition Assistance Plan, the government pays up to 75 percent of tuition and fees for a soldier to attend classes given by accredited civilian schools. In other words, if a three credit college course costs \$120, the government pays \$90 and the soldier pays only \$30. Few civilian organizations go so far to further the education of their workers.

The government even has programs whereby soldiers can continue their education after they leave the service.

Almost everyone has heard of the G.I. Bill, which provides funds for ex-servicemen and women who want to go to school. It was used extensively after World War

II and the Korean War and is still in effect for many soldiers today.

Anyone who entered the Army before January 1, 1977, and has served on active duty for at least 180 consecutive days is entitled to G.I. Bill education benefits. These benefits are good until 1989 and may be used by eligible persons who are either on active duty or separated from the service. The amount of money a person is entitled to varies according to length of service, family size and number of credits taken.

For those soldiers who joined the Army after December 31, 1976, and are not eligible for the G.I. Bill education benefits, there is a new program called the Veteran's Education Assistance Program (VEAP). VEAP is similar to the G.I. Bill in that the government pays a substantial amount for educational expenses. But the VEAP program requires a financial commitment on the part of soldiers before they begin school.

Under VEAP, soldiers contribute between \$50 and \$75 a month from their pay which is put into a special fund. For each dollar that the soldier contributes, the Veterans Administration will add two more. Once that soldier gets out of the Army and begins school, he is entitled to all of the money accumulated in the fund for education.

After three years of paying the maximum amount, it's possible to have a total of more than \$8,000 in education benefits. The money is paid to the student in monthly installments, just like G.I. Bill payments, and can be used for technical

or trade schools, as well as academic college programs.

As good as these "after" active duty education programs are, however, there is no reason why soldiers can't begin their education while on active duty. They can start by taking classes at the post education center and then finish up with VEAP or G.I. Bill funds later on. The Tuition Assistance Plan pays most of the expenses for active duty soldiers. Classes are available on most Army posts.

The reason so many colleges offer classes on Army posts is quite simple. Soldiers often cannot travel back and forth to school on a nightly basis so the Army decided to bring the schools to the soldiers. Thus, the concept of an off-campus program was devised whereby soldiers could receive a college degree without taking classes on a university campus.

Today, dozens of colleges and universities offer classes in hundreds of subjects at Army Education Centers. Some of them, like the University of Maryland, have extension programs in many locations, stateside and overseas, while some schools are centered at one location. But, in all cases, they are fully accredited schools which offer a diversity of courses for soldiers.

Many of these colleges are tied together in a network referred to as Servicemen's Opportunity Colleges (SOC) which offer unique advantages to soldiers pursuing a college degree.

SOC colleges generally have liberal entrance requirements. Usually any soldier with a valid high school diploma or its equivalent can enroll in a SOC school.

In addition, SOC schools offer college credit to soldiers for their military training and experiences. Most Army MOSs and service school courses have been evaluated by the American Council of Education and credits have been recommended for many. SOC schools will award these credits provided the soldier studies for a degree in a field related to his or her MOS. A radar repairman studying electronics would almost



Registering for courses is the first step on the road to a better education.



## The Army's SOCAD Program

Program	Related MOSs
Administration	75C 72D 75T
Automotive Maintenance Technology	80C 80A 80B 80C 80D 44B 54B
Aviation Maintenance Technology	40A 40B 40C 40D
Civil Engineering Technology	51H 50C 51D 51B 50E 50C
Communications (Media)	71R 75B 75C 71D 74T 74T 74T
Computer Maintenance Technology	40 34 MOSs
Construction Technology	51A 51C 51R 51K 51H 51B
Data Processing	71D 74T 74T
Diesel Maintenance Technology	75B 80C 80D 80T 80Z 80Z
Office Management	71D 71D 71B 71D 71L 71M 71C 75B 75C 74D 74D 74Z 40 40 50 40 40 40
Law Enforcement	94B 94C 94D
Security Services	97C 97B 97B 97D 97B
Correctional Services	94C
Transportation Technology	71N 71R 71P 57H 91H 93J
Electrical Power Technology	51R 50C 52D 52E
Communications Electronics Technology	25J 24K 24K 36 MOSs
Digital Electronics Technology	35K 45G 41 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 31 32 33 MOSs
Food Service Management	94B 94F
Instrumentation Technology	41 21 23 26 31 32 33 35 MOSs
Management Science	41 00 71 76 MOSs plus 40 50 skill levels
Medical Records Technology	71G 91B

any college or university participating in SOC near most Army installations.

To take full advantage of the liberal SOC policies, the Army began a Servicemen's Opportunity College Associate Degree (SOCAD) program in 1978. Under SOCAD soldiers can receive an associate degree in a very short time.

For example, an 11B50 infantryman, who has already received 36 hours for his military experiences, can also receive another nine credit hours from CLEP tests to give him a total of 45 credits. Under SOCAD, the University of Maryland will award him an associate degree in management after he takes another 15 credit hours of classroom work. In most cases, that amounts to only five classroom courses which can be taken in less than a year.

Of course, soldiers will receive varying amounts of non-classroom credit depending upon their military experiences and how well they do on the CLEP exams. And all soldiers must take at least some classroom work before they can be awarded an associate degree. But in most cases, the amount of classroom study is still less than that taken by civilians pursuing the same degree.

This year, 21 new SOCAD courses of study will be available in a variety of fields. (See box.) More information about the new SOCAD programs is available at your education center.

When you consider that the CLEP tests are free and that the Army pays at least 75 percent of tuition for all classroom studies, it's hard for someone serious about pursuing education to ignore the SOCAD program. An associate degree is now within the grasp of any soldier who takes the time and effort. For many soldiers, an associate degree is an intermediate goal.

Whatever your education goals may be, the Army has a program to help you achieve it. Your investment of time and money in education will pay dividends throughout your career and afterwards too. □

certainly receive credit for his military training, as would a finance clerk studying accounting.

The number of credits awarded to soldiers depends upon the amount of military schooling and training they have received. For example, an infantryman who has attained a skill level of 11B30 can be awarded 13 hours of college credits from SOC schools. The same infantryman, after reaching the skill level of 11B50 and attending the Sergeants Major Academy, can be awarded an additional 23 hours of college credit for a total of 36 hours. This amounts to more than a full year of college credit without spending a single day in a college classroom.

In addition to awarding credit for military experience, SOC schools also award credits which soldiers can earn by passing College Level Entrance Program (CLEP) examinations. CLEP tests are given in five general subject areas and in many specialized subject areas. They are administered by all Army education centers. Each SOC college determines the amount of credit it will award a soldier who passes the CLEP test.

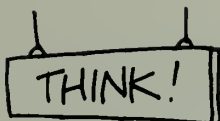
Added to the credits that a soldier can get for military experiences, the CLEP credits go a long way toward obtaining a college degree.

A final advantage of SOC schools is that they have a liberal transfer policy between colleges. All SOC schools will accept credits from other SOC schools on a one-for-one basis. These credits can be applied toward a degree as long as the soldier continues his studies in the same general field. Before the establishment of SOC, many soldiers lost time and money because, upon reassignment, they were unable to transfer more than six to nine credits to schools at the new location.

Now, according to Brown, "a soldier can enroll in a SOC school in Germany and then transfer to Fort Hood, Fort Lewis or any other stateside post and still continue classwork without losing a single credit."

It should be pointed out that SOC credits may not be accepted by colleges which are not in the SOC network. But there are many colleges which will accept some SOC credits. Fortunately, there is at least

# The lighter side



①



②



James Estes

## Remember When

Are you an "Old Soldier"? You are if you can remember . . .

- MPCs and "paper nickels."
- Khaki garrison caps and flat top fatigue hats.
- Saturday inspections and parades every week.
- Going to the Orderly Room for your weekend pass.
- Earning \$72 a day, once a month.
- Your RA serial number.
- Suffering from M-1 Thumb.
- Lining up by name and rank for pay call.
- R&R to Sydney, Bangkok or Hong Kong.
- Reeling off your 10 General Orders for guard duty.
- Being issued brown boots—and a bottle of black dye.

Submitted by MSgt Matt Glasgow



"Your orders say your promotion becomes effective when you are."



## Having A Baby? Avoid Heavy Drinking

From the November 1979 issue of **MERCURY**, U.S. Army Health Services Command

- Drinking and driving don't mix and neither do drinking and having a baby.

Alcohol is a drug which depresses the nervous system and affects nearly every organ in our bodies. During pregnancy, this drug can affect the delicate system of the unborn baby.

In recent years, studies on babies born to women who drank heavily during pregnancy have shown disturbing results. A significant number of the infants studied were born with a definite pattern of physical, mental and behavioral abnormalities.

Called the "fetal alcohol syndrome," babies with this syndrome were shorter and lighter in weight than normal and did not "catch up" even after special care was given. These babies also had joint and limb abnormalities, heart defects and poor coordination.

Many were mentally retarded and showed a number of behavioral problems including hyperactivity, extreme nervousness and poor attention spans. Some of the infants were born with all these characteristics while others showed only some features of the syndrome.

When a pregnant woman takes a drink, the alcohol travels through the bloodstream of the fetus in the same amount as that of the mother. If a pregnant woman gets drunk her unborn baby becomes drunk as well. And the tiny developing system of the baby can't easily handle alcohol.

Presently, no one knows exactly how much alcohol or over what period of time alcohol must be consumed before harm is done to the baby. Based on studies done on animals, it is believed that a pregnant woman clearly risks harm to her baby if she drinks three or more ounces of absolute alcohol (equal to six average-sized drinks).

Would a pregnant woman who drinks every third Friday night and doesn't drink the rest of the time, still risk harming her unborn baby? Some studies show that "binge" drinking also affects the baby.

Since the fetus gets a potent, long-lasting

dose of alcohol each time the mother takes a drink, future research may confirm the danger of periodic heavy drinking.

Present knowledge indicates that the fetal alcohol syndrome develops only when the mother drinks heavily during pregnancy. No evidence exists that heavy drinking before the mother becomes pregnant endangers the health of the baby.

Since not all research results are in yet, a few hard and fast rules should be followed:

It's best for pregnant women not to drink any alcohol, but it's essential not to drink more than one ounce of absolute alcohol per day. That equals two mixed drinks with one ounce of liquor, or two five-ounce glasses of wine, or two twelve ounce cans of beer. Don't save up your two drinks a day allowance for three days and then have six at a Saturday night party.

If you're used to having a few drinks to relieve tension or whatever, don't fill the void by using tranquilizers or antidepressants. Some of these drugs may also harm your baby. It's a good idea to take only those drugs absolutely necessary as prescribed by your physician during your pregnancy.

### Pregnancy Test Kit

- Women are generally eager to have a suspected pregnancy confirmed as soon as possible. And one of the methods for early detection is the do-it-yourself pregnancy test kit.

These test kits are like ones physicians have used for two decades. When a woman is pregnant, she produces a special hormone in her urine, known as HCG. When urine containing this hormone is mixed with another solution, a chemical reaction indicates pregnancy.

To assist you when using these kits, the Food and Drug Administration offers a free reprint from its magazine, the FDA Consumer. For your free copy of Pregnancy Test Kits, write to the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 687G, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.



- U.S. postage stamp honoring actor and comedian W. C. Fields was issued in Beverly Hills, Calif., on January 29, the 100th anniversary of his birth. The Fields stamp is the fourth issue in the Performing Arts and Artists Series which began in 1978. Earlier issues honored Jimmie Rodgers, George M. Cohan and Will Rogers.

- Through the first three quarters of Fiscal Year 1979, the Army reduced energy use by 9.49 percent from the FY '75 baseline. The goal for FY '79 was eight percent.

## Advance Housing Allowance

- Soldiers stationed overseas, including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, may now draw up to one year's advance Station Housing Allowance (SHA). According to DA officials, unit commanders may authorize advance payments for soldiers moving into local economy housing requiring advance rent, security deposits and to cover moving-in expenses. Except in extreme cases, the advance is limited to one year's SHA. Regular SHA payments will be withheld from the soldier's monthly pay for the following 12 months.

- The Veterans Administration will pay a record \$566 million in dividends during 1980 to more than four million veterans holding GI life insurance policies. VA will make payments throughout the year on anniversary dates of individual policies kept in force from World War I (about \$298 to each policyholder), World War II (\$149) and the Korean War (\$62). All dividend payments are made automatically.

- Most active duty soldiers interested in attending West Point must first attend the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS). Applications for USMAPS class of 1980-1981 must be received by May 1, 1980. Eligibility requirements are listed in AR 351-12. Complete details are available from: Admission Officer, USMAPS ATTN: MAPS-AD-A, Fort Monmouth, N.J. 07703.

## Answers to Mindbenders Page 19

**GARBLD TRANSMISSION:** 1. What is known as congestion in a subway is called atmosphere in a nightclub. 2. Only kisses and money could be so full of germs and still be popular. 3. A recent survey shows that married men have fewer auto accidents—probably because they don't get the car as often. 4. An acquaintance reports that he's specializing in "Sweet Chariot stocks." Every time he buys them they swing low. 5. An accordion is an instrument whose music comes from playing both ends against the middle.

**HIGH FLYER:** The smaller aircraft is the Space Shuttle orbiter named the Columbia. It's sitting on, and is carried aloft by, the Boeing 747. The space shuttle program is a major part of America's space program of the '80s.

**STATS ON THE STATES:** 1. 3,615,122 sq. mi. 2. Rhode Island 3. Alaska 4. Alaska 5. Hawaii 6. Yellowstone, Idaho 7. Sears Tower, Chicago 8. aircraft building (the Boeing 747 manufacturing plant, Everett, Wash., has 205,600,000 cu. ft. and covers 47 acres.) 9. strongest surface winds in U.S. history were recorded on Mount Washington, New Hampshire at 231 mph in 1934. 10. a-4, b-1, c-3, d-5, e-7, f-2, g-6.



# What's new

(More What's New on Pages 2-54)

- The Humanitarian Service Medal has been approved for participants in two more relief operations. The operations, their dates and locations are: Evacuation of U.S. personnel from Iran, December 8, 1978 through February 20, 1979; Illinois Snow Removal Operation, Northern Illinois, January 19 through January 25, 1979. To be eligible, soldiers must have been present in these operations areas. Local military personnel offices have complete details.

- Soldiers planning to use Veterans Administration benefits within 60 days of separation need a copy of page 4, DD Form 214 (Record of Separation from Active Duty) when applying. According to VA officials, page 1 of the new DD Form 214 does not have complete information. Details on the character of service or type of separation needed to establish eligibility are only listed on page 4. Army routinely provides VA with this information but it can take up to 60 days to reach the local VA office.

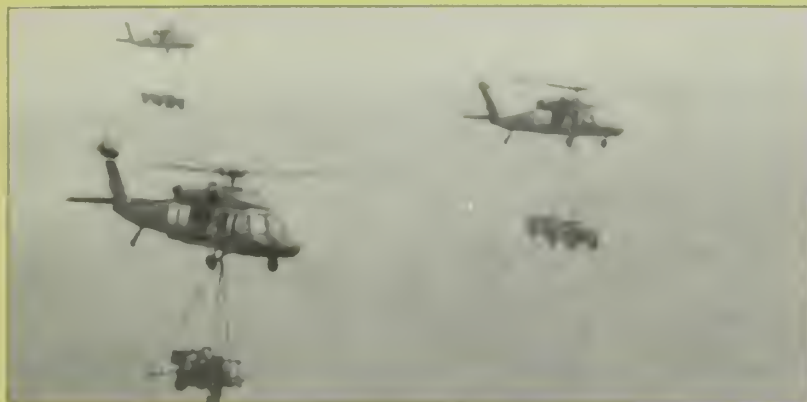
## Military Instructors Needed

- Second Career opportunities are open to Army officers and noncommissioned officers (E6-06) in the Army Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (AJROTC). Soldiers who are within one year of retirement or who have been retired within the last five years may qualify as instructors in AJROTC. The program is offered at 670 high schools nationwide. Instruction includes leadership development, map reading, marksmanship, methods of instruction and military history. Classroom instruction is augmented by military drill, orientation trips, field trips, mini-summer camps and orienteering. Additional information concerning pay, working hours and benefits may be obtained from these ROTC Region Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS	AUTOVON	COMMERCIAL
First ROTC Region, Fort Bragg, N.C.	236-6220	(919)396-6118
Second ROTC Region, Fort Knox, Ky.	464-7149	(502)694-7348
Third ROTC Region, Fort Riley, Kan.	856-6828	(913)239-6727
Fourth ROTC Region, Fort Lewis, Wash.	257-5737	(206)967-4886

## Social Security Agreement

- U.S. citizens working in the Federal Republic of Germany will no longer be taxed by both countries for Social Security benefits. Under a new agreement, workers will be covered by either the U.S. or German Social Security System but not both. Individuals who have worked under both systems will now be able to combine work credit from both countries to qualify for benefits. Each country will pay its respective share of benefits. The agreement will affect soldiers only if they moonlight, and dependents if they work on the German economy. Finance Offices have details.



- Twenty-five U.S. Army UH-60A Black Hawk helicopters are now operational with the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) at Fort Campbell, Ky. During a field exercise last year, the Black Hawk crews moved three entire battalions and their equipment to remote sites. They flew 1,740 sorties, carrying 12,500 troops and 608 tons of equipment on board. Another 1,050 tons of equipment were carried in sling loads. To date, 27 of the 255 Black Hawks on order have been delivered to the Army.

Since he first appeared to recruit for the War of 1812, Uncle Sam has wanted you . . . and people like you . . . in the National Army



**SOLDIERS**

Debra Edge

Photo by  
Sp5 David Polewski





# SOLDIER PRESIDENTS

PAGE 20

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# SOLDIERS

APRIL 1980

U OF FLIPFARIES  
TO STAY OR  
NOT TO STAY...

PAGE 28

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# ARMY SPORTS



SPORTS STOP is here. SPORTS STOP is a new feature in your magazine. It'll take swings at the sports scene worldwide. It'll aim to hit Army athletes, unit sports and the familiar and not so familiar games that strike your interests.

And, we have another goal. We'll give you tips on sports gear and help you stay healthy while you're playing. But, you'll have to help us carry the ball if we're going to score with you. Tell us about outstanding athletes, unit sports teams and other noteworthy sports happenings. Send us names, addresses, phone numbers and photos too, when you've got them. SPORTS STOP recognizes your growing interest in things athletic. So let's play ball. See page 33.



# SOLDIERS

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THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
APRIL 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 4

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. James H. Breen  
Chief, Command Information

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**Credits: Front cover and page 28 photo by Sp5 David Polewski; back cover illustration by Anne Genders.**

Editor-in-chief Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz, Executive Editor Maj. Clifford H. Bernath, Managing Editor Samuel J. Ziskind, Art Director Tony Zidek, Associate Editor Capt. Gardner M. Nason, Asst. Managing Editor Stephen R. Abbott, Asst. Art Director Anne Genders, Asst. Editor Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant, Photojournalists: MSgt. Matt Glasgow, Helen Kay Ellsworth, SSgt. James M. Boersema, Sp5 Lana Ott, Sp5 David Polewski, Executive Secretary Sharon Hargis, Editorial Asst. Bob Ray.

SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Public Affairs to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated (and except for cartoons, "by permission" and copyright items) material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ All photographs by U.S. Army except as otherwise credited. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual Subscriptions: \$17.00 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, December 23, 1975. Library of Congress call number: UA 23.A1S6 ■ SOLDIERS (USPS 434-290) is mailed monthly at controlled circulation rate from Vineland, N.J.



# What's new



## Student Training

- Student rangers from Fort Benning, Ga., teamed up with student pilots from Fort Rucker, Ala., recently to practice their roles in a mutual combat mission. The two schools joined forces at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., for the exercise. More than 100 student rangers made at least one rappel from helicopters flown by the student pilots. (See photo.)

## Money Saver

- It's almost like a skill game at an amusement center, but in fact, a new type of equipment being used by basic training soldiers at Fort Jackson, S.C., is expected to be a real money saver.

The Diagnostic Rifle Marksmanship Simulator, commonly known as the "Weaponeer," helps soldiers zero their weapons. There is a pinhole in each target which has an infrared, light-emitting diode set on the ideal aiming point. This optical scanner tells how far off the soldier is from the ideal aiming point with a dot of light on the screen of the computer console. When the soldier squeezes the trigger of the rifle used with the system, the location of the round's impact is recorded in the computer's memory and when scanned is printed out on the screen. This device is expected to save Fort Jackson at least \$45,000 a year in ammunition along with helping instructors identify the firer's problem and help correct it by judging impact and aiming point used.

- Enlisted National Guardsmen and Reservists will no longer be ordered to active duty for repeatedly missing drills. Enlisted Reserve component soldiers who have nine or more unexcused absences from drills in a 12 month period will be considered by administrative separation boards for transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or for discharge under "other than honorable" conditions. Before this early March policy change, these members could be ordered to active duty or active duty training to complete their six-year obligation. This policy will not affect Reserve soldiers currently on orders for active duty or active duty for training or those with orders issued before March 1.

- The Army National Guard and Army Reserve have shown their first Selected Reserve manpower increase since 1974. Both have posted an overall hike of more than 4,000 soldiers. Although Defense Department officials credit this increase to better retention rates in fiscal year '79, shortages in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) are still acute.

- Anniston Army Depot, Ala., employees recently gathered for a ceremony that confirmed the depot's reputation as "tank rebuild center of the free world." The ceremony marked the end of a four-year tank conversion program which saved the government some \$16 million. When the M48A5 tank, number 2,064, roared off the production line, General John R. Guthrie, commander of the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, said, "What makes this accomplishment so noteworthy is the auditable fact that every single tank was produced on or ahead of schedule, at prescribed quality levels, and below, repeat, below, cost." Guthrie added that, "This is a record that should make every American proud."



## AER Campaign Under Way

- The 1980 Army Emergency Relief (AER) Annual Fund Campaign is under way and will continue through July 1. Each year a separate fund drive is held for the AER because it is an organization dedicated solely to helping the Army take care of its own.

General E. C. Meyer, chief of staff of the Army, explained in a message to all Army activities that AER "stands ready always to provide funds to allow us to help our soldiers and their families in time of emergency need. This need for AER assistance has steadily increased the past few years with more than \$8,170,000 being provided in 1979. This substantial amount of assistance contributed immeasurably to the morale and welfare of Army people and their families.

"Since AER is a family matter of deep interest to all of us, I wholeheartedly recommend your individual and collective support of this campaign for this deserving organization," Meyer said.

## Armed Forces Day Slated

- Saturday, May 17, is Armed Forces Day. This year's theme is "The U.S. Armed Forces—Strong and Ready." The Armed Forces are encouraged to offer civilian communities an opportunity to become better acquainted with the Department of Defense by highly visible observances in the civilian communities. Observances can include open houses and similar activities on military installations and ships. The national kick-off for 1980 activities will feature the Third Annual Joint-Service Armed Forces Day Open House at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., on May 10.

- The U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., has opened a worldwide "hotline" telephone for questions on the Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP). The new service is open 24 hours a day. The phone number is Autovon 835-4759 or commercial (404) 545-4759. Recording equipment limits messages to 30 seconds and callers are asked to leave an Autovon number where they can be reached.

- Soldiers who think they might need pay from a local finance office while away from their permanent duty station should have in their possession DA Form 2467 (Record of Local Payment). This is especially true for soldiers whose duty station is outside CONUS. Payments can be denied or greatly delayed while finance officers verify a soldier's eligibility for local payment. Duty station finance officers will provide soldiers with DA Form 2467 upon request.



# feedback

## OPEN DOOR POLICY

Your article, "Barracks Life and the Single Soldier" (January SOLDIERS), was indicative of the trend of today's Army. The concepts of unity, teamwork and togetherness, are being replaced with individuality, "do your own thing" and separateness.

The major complaint of the single soldier living in the barracks is the lack of privacy. Your article stated that "the thing that contributes most to the lack of privacy in the barracks is the virtually unlimited access to a soldier's room by first sergeants, platoon sergeants and company commanders without prior notice." Privacy in a soldier's room was never intended nor should ever be intended to be from the chain of command. Privacy from other soldiers yes, but not from the people responsible for the health and welfare of all the soldiers living in the barracks. Room inspections promote discipline, and an Army without discipline is as helpless as a sailboat without a sail.

As for room visitations, allowing members of the opposite sex to visit each other's room, you are opening the door to permissiveness, promiscuity, and pregnancies. The comparison of barracks life to a college dormitory is ludicrous. Comparison of the differences that exist are senseless and irrelevant.

A soldier is a soldier and that is why West Point is not like U.C.L.A. Most college campuses exist in an atmosphere of permissiveness and moral and social depravity. These qualities are detrimental to the attitude, responsiveness and discipline of soldiers whose lives depend on the way they live now and the way they are trained to survive in combat.

1st Lt. Michael E. Frisino  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

## NOT TOO BAD

Your article on barracks life said nothing about living in the barracks in Europe. I've been over here since 1977 and, to date, haven't seen any really bad barracks over here. Except for the amount of space I have, I have no complaints. For the single man or woman in Germany the barracks is the best and cheapest way to live.

I would like to see SOLDIERS do more articles on duty and living conditions in Europe.

Sp4 Lee Duncan  
APO New York

## NOT TOO GOOD

I am out of the active service as of now, but I am in the U.S. Army Reserve, and therefore receive SOLDIERS. The article by Steve Abbott "Barracks Life And The Single Soldier" was very interesting, but only told of the barracks in the States. In Germany particularly, the barracks where I was stationed were in a shambles. Not by misuse, but because of age. I was proud to serve in the Army, but I was ashamed to bring any friends (German or military) to the barracks.

Daniel L. Higgins  
Inkster, Michigan

## NOT TOO HAPPY

I read with great interest your article on barracks life. After living in barracks for three years, I couldn't help but notice that you overlooked a few of the disadvantages.

The first concerns duty. When someone who lives off post misses duty for some reason, they always come looking for the people in the barracks to replace them.

The second deals with room furnishings. We're told what we can and

cannot have and what we can and cannot hang on the walls. Since we have to live in the rooms, shouldn't we have the final say on what is appropriate and what is not? After all, we don't go into off-post housing and tell those people what's proper and in good taste.

Sp4 Craig J. Wolliser  
APO New York

## AND THE WINNER IS

I found your article on barracks life interesting, but possibly lacking in one respect. Although I've never been to Fort Bragg, N.C., your description of the barracks life there and the remark that it is the "bottom rung of the ladder," leads me to believe that the barracks in my unit are not even on your ladder.

Our company lives in Quonset huts with about 10 people in each. They have open bays with metal wall lockers and beds. The latrine is located a short walk from the barracks and frequently there is no hot water, quite an inconvenience, especially in winter. There are no locks on the doors; consequently, it is impossible to have any personal items in the barracks that cannot fit into the wall lockers.

Perhaps now you can give our barracks their proper place on your ladder.

Sp4 Ralph Rink  
APO San Francisco

## NOW THIS IS A LETTER!

As a member of the U.S. Army Reserve I was pleasantly surprised to receive a copy of the January SOLDIERS in the mail. It's an excellent magazine with attractive, informative and well-written articles. The departments are complete with interesting and enlightening news.

Previously the Army Reserve Magazine was the only publication we received to keep us up to date. SOLDIERS adds a new dimension and is a welcome addition. Please add my name to the mailing list.

MSgt. Jack J. Lindsay, USAR  
Richland, Mich.

Thanks for the kind words. Because members of the Army Reserve are important to the Total Army, SOLDIERS is being sent to Individual Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve members quarterly. Mailing labels for these copies are prepared by the Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center in St. Louis, Mo. So, IRR and SR members keep your address current by writing to RCPAC. If you want to write about SOLDIERS, drop us a line here at Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314. Welcome aboard!

For those who want personal copies of SOLDIERS every month, you can subscribe by sending a check for \$17.00 to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

### SPORTS FAN

I read and enjoy SOLDIERS magazine but I would like to see more sports articles. Is there any way you can increase sports news in future editions?

Ray Ridge  
Portland, Maine

Funny you should mention it. A lot of our readers ask the same question. Starting this month SOLDIERS begins a new department called "Sports Stop" which will be published at least once a quarter. In addition, major sports articles are planned for the months in between.

### WHO'S JODY?

In response to the article "Who's Jody?" (December SOLDIERS), the first Jody cadences were written by Sgt. "Big Train" Jackson. He was from the 92d Infantry Division (Black Buffaloes) during World War II.

Sgt. Jackson was speaking about the men back home who couldn't pass the physical to come into the Army.

SFC Willie Warren (USA Ret.)  
San Antonio, Texas

### BIRTH OF A LEGEND

"Who's Jody" brought back fond memories. I remember the calls when I was of Camp Gordon, Ga., and Fort Monmouth, N.J., in 1953. In those days I think we only had two or three verses. I believe the name Jody is a combination of the words GI (Joe) in ODs, hence GIOD, and refers to the guy who returned home just as you were leaving.

Herb Baron  
Fort Monmouth, N.J.

### MARCHING IS FUN?

"Who's Jody?" brought back good memories of Officers' Basic Training. A march or run without Jody calls is a monotonous chore to be put behind you, but the inclusion of Jody calls swiftly transforms the activity into something which could legitimately be described as pleasurable. Jody calls have earned their place and should be supported by the Department of the Army. Distribution of a military publication containing popular Jody calls to all new soldiers would be a positive step forward in raising the level of spirit, pride and effectiveness of our soldiers.

1st Lt. Bud B. McKinney  
Fort Hood, Texas

### PROBLEM OVERLOOKED

I found the story "AWOL" (December SOLDIERS) very interesting. But it overlooked the problem that there are NCOs and officers who don't care about lower ranking enlisted soldiers.

It seems to me that those in leadership positions ignore the fact that these soldiers need a pat on the back at times for a job well done. I know it's their job but the leader should acknowledge when it's well done.

No one in the Army, NCO or officer, has ever told me that they cared about me as a person. I think they forget enlisted men and women have feelings too.

I have only been in the Army a short time but I think I know why junior enlisted men and women put it down. I also know why they don't reenlist. I know, do you?

PFC Matthew P. Dorsey  
Fort Belvoir, Va.

### MYOPIC VIEW

In your article "Puerto Rico Holiday" (January SOLDIERS) apparently you did your homework concerning the big cities in Puerto Rico, but when it came to the outer island you blew it. It's true that life is slower in the smaller cities; but to characterize it with a picture of a horse and cart as "reliable transportation" is ridiculous and irresponsible. It shows your myopic view of Puerto Rico today.

Cormen L. Robles  
Fort Lee, Va.

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# ELIGIBLE RECEIVER II

"The important lesson from this is what it's like from our standpoint. We've gone through readiness exercises before, but until you get into an exercise of this nature, and go through it, you just don't know how strong, or weak, your battalion is and how the people will react."

WHERE will you be four days from now?

If you put that question to members of the 1st Battalion, 66th Armor, 2d Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas, on October 11, 1979, you'd have gotten a lot of different answers.

Few would have guessed they'd be at Ramstein Air Force Base in West Germany. But that's exactly where the 550-man tank battalion ended up.

"The battalion had just come back from gunnery and a major field exercise when my brigade commander called and said, 'You're going to Germany.' I asked 'When?' and he said, 'Now.' " according to Lt. Col. Albert G. Folcher, battalion commander of the 1st/66th Armor.

The reason for the sudden departure was a no-notice exercise called "Eligible Receiver II," announced by the Department of Defense on October 11.

The exercise tested deployment procedures of Army and Air Force units. It also tested the Army's ability to quickly draw prepositioned equipment and be ready for combat.

The battalion was required to be airlifted to West Germany within 96 hours of their notification.

They arrived in two groups on October 13 and 14 with only their personal equipment. This included individual weapons and standard combat clothing and gear.

The rest of the equipment was taken from storage sites in West Germany.

A major part of the exercise was drawing the equipment, called POMCUS (Prepositioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets). That task fell to Maj. Michael A. Andrews, battalion executive officer, and his advance party.

"Our primary concern was drawing and issuing the equipment," he said. "It's quite a detailed process which requires considerable thought and organization in order to draw it in the best possible way to get the equipment where it's supposed to go."

POMCUS equipment is issued in a battalion set and broken down into company sets after it's received. That required a detailed knowledge of the equipment each company is authorized.

"It's a phenomenal amount of equipment," Andrews said. "Take the tank, for example. Now that seems simple enough, but when you look at all the basic issue items which go with each tank, it becomes a lengthy process involving thousands of items. Every item must be inventoried and divided up among the users."

But drawing, inventorying and dividing up the equipment is only part of the job. The equipment must be checked to make sure it works.

"We made total inspections of every vehicle for any malfunctions," said PFC Ronald F. Johnson, HHC, 1/66. "It was a

Based on information provided by Specialist 4 Lee DeWitt, Public Affairs Office, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas



Once the equipment was removed from storage and checked out, the tactical vehicles were loaded on rail cars, (left and above,) and taken to the exercise site at Grafenwoehr. At the same time, the wheeled vehicles began a convoy to that training area.

pretty laborious and lengthy process, but we all had our minds together. Everyone knew what they had to do and they were just rushing to get it done.

"We got a briefing when we arrived. They told us what we had to do when we got to the POMCUS site.

"When they opened the doors to the storage buildings and we looked in it was hard to believe the amount of equipment. You couldn't even walk in sideways. There were deuce-and-a-halves, five-tons, jeeps and gamma goats," Johnson said.

"We had a few problems, but everything seemed to go pretty well," said Sp4

Joseph Lewis, an armored personnel carrier driver in the combat support company.

From the POMCUS area, the tactical vehicles were rail-loaded for shipment to Grafenwoehr. At the same time, the wheeled vehicles began a convoy to that training area.

Almost immediately upon arriving at Grafenwoehr, the battalion assembled tactically and was tested by a VII Corps evaluation team. It was the first U.S. unit to undergo a Corps Operation Readiness Testing Program.

"What was really significant about the test was that the men had not had a break since they came in-country and they





• Top and above, soldiers of the 1/66th Armor clean their vehicles before returning them to storage. • Right, even with the limited facilities in the field, this soldier finds a way to look sharp.



took the test without any pre-tactical training," Folcher said. "They just went in and took it, and they did very well."

The battalion also underwent tank gunnery evaluation. The main purpose of the gunnery exercise was to test the reliability of the POMCUS equipment and to introduce the tankers to the gunnery ranges and training methods used in Europe.

"Personally, I feel the training was worthwhile," said SFC Ralph J. Ludwig, 1st Plt. Sgt., Co. C. "It goes to show you that you can come from the States, draw the equipment, and go out and shoot some gunnery exercises in a matter of days, without all the preparation you normally take for tank gunnery."

The gunnery standards in the States and Europe are the same but, according to Capt. William Bewley, battalion S3, "In Germany there are more multiple engagements. The crews must determine which target is the primary threat and what guns to use. They make the determination: I will use this ammo to kill these targets in this order, which is a real-life situation exactly the way it will be."

The return trip to the POMCUS storage site was again by rail and wheel convoy. Before the equipment was turned in, each of the thousands of individual pieces of equipment, from wrenches to trucks and tanks, had to be thoroughly cleaned and inspected.

"The equipment we drew was in excellent condition," Folcher said. "It had to be turned in in that condition too."

"The most important lesson from this, and something I think people should understand, is what it is like from our standpoint," said 1st Lt. John R. Pena, HHC commander.

"We've gone through readiness exercises before, but until you actually get into an exercise of this nature, and go through it to the very end, you just don't know how strong, or weak, your battalion is and how the people will react. This tank battalion is unbelievable in what it has accomplished."

In a speech to the Association of U.S. Army, Army Chief of Staff Gen. E. C. Meyer summed it up.

"I can tell you as far as the 1/66th Armor is concerned, they've performed their mission superbly, showing that guy on the other side of the Iron Curtain that our soldiers can pick up and go anywhere. I think the whole country should be grateful for that, because that's one element of deterrence."



**W**hen members of the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) left Fort Polk, La., to participate in REFORGER 1978 in Germany, 95 members of the Louisiana Army National Guard were with them.

A year later another contingent of Guardsmen from the Louisiana Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) accompanied elements of the 5th Division to Hawaii to participate in the training exercise GOPHER BROKE VIII.

In neither instance were the Louisiana Guardsmen "just along for the ride." They went as members of the 5th Infantry Division. In fact, the 256th Infantry Brigade (Mech) is considered the 3d Brigade of the 5th Division at Fort Polk.

How can the 256th belong to the Louisiana Army National Guard and be part of an active Army division at the same time? The answer is explained in the "roundout concept."

When the Army decided to expand to 16 combat divisions in the late '60s and early '70s, a way to "man the force" had to be figured out. There was no way manpower levels in the active Army could fill 16 divisions. The solution lay in a better plan for integrating reserve components into the active force. "Roundout" became the solution.

As one example of the system at work, Roundout means that in time of war or national emergency, the 256th Infantry Brigade of the Louisiana National Guard becomes the 3d Brigade of the 5th Division. Currently, the 5th Division at Fort Polk has two active Army brigades, which leaves the division short by one brigade. That's where the 256th comes in—to "roundout" the division.

Until mobilization is declared by the President, however, the 256th remains under the con-

trol of the governor and the Adjutant General of Louisiana. The traditional role of the National Guard is in no way decreased by their roundout mission. In fact, both the National Guard and the active Army division benefit by the 256th Infantry Brigade's dual role.

One important benefit is that roundout units receive the same equipment and priority for training as their active duty counterparts. For the 256th Brigade, that meant being reorganized from a straight infantry brigade to a mechanized infantry brigade. Today, the brigade's inventory at Fort Polk includes armored personnel carriers, tanks, howitzers and a variety of other equipment for mechanized warfare.

When Guard members of the 256th come to Fort Polk for training, they use their own equipment. More than 300 pieces of new equipment are kept ready to go at an equipment pool. According to Maj. Billy McGlothlin, equipment pool superintendent, his full-time staff of 38 technicians can issue equipment for a battalion in about 90 minutes.







• Above right, Infantry training at Fort Polk emphasizes soldier's reaction capability under combat stress. • Above left, men of the 61st Infantry move out during a recent readiness exercise. The 5th Division's "Red Devils" have a distinguished combat record dating back to 1917. • Left, a guardsman stands watch during last year's walkout by New Orleans police.

Additionally, the 256th has ready access to anything the 5th Division has at Fort Polk. Before the Roundout concept came into being, the 256th had to rely on their Readiness Region headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, more than 500 miles away.

Now, for example, if the 256th Engineer Company has a question or needs technical assistance, it can turn to the 7th Engineer Battalion at Fort Polk for professional help. A simple request brings a mobile training team to the unit armory.

"My men are willing to go TDY to the 256th Brigade's home stations all year round," says Maj. Gen. Joseph Palastra, Jr., commander of the 5th Infantry Division. Last year, 12 to 15 active Army soldiers went on training or liaison visits per month to unit armories throughout Louisiana.

Lt. Col. Ronald Wurtele is the liaison officer between the Army National Guard and the Active Army at Fort Polk.

He describes the assistance offered by the 5th as being primarily in the "train the trainer" area. "Once the soldiers in the 256th develop their own expertise, they take pride in teaching subjects themselves," he explains.

Brig. Gen. Ansel M. Stroud, Jr., assistant Adjutant General of the Louisiana National Guard and former commander of the 256th Brigade, points with pride to the fact that the total number of man-days spent by the 5th Division to support the 256th dropped from 41,265 in 1977 to 8,580 in 1978.

In fact, 98 percent of the 256th training in 1978 was conducted by Guard noncommissioned officers. "It's had a terrific impact on morale," Stroud says.

"An inexperienced squad leader, for example, can go to Fort Polk and see how an active duty squad leader performs his job."

Whenever the 5th Division has a command post exercise, the 256th is written into the "tactical play" as detached or in reserve until the weekend. Then Guardsmen pick up the play.

The reserve component member and his active Army counterpart participate in combined training operations. Working as a team, the two develop common standing operating procedures.

"If you're a division commander going to war," Palastra says, "you'd probably like to have all three of your brigades with you full-time."

"But from a little bigger point of view," he says, "with the manpower constraints we have, how do you get the optimum level of combat power from all 16 divisions? Roundout is the best solution."

"The 256th works for the governor of Louisiana," Palastra explains. "But, in time of war, they would become the division's 3d brigade."

"Fortunately for me, they also think of themselves as the division's 3d brigade. So right there, one potential difficulty has been removed," he says.

According to Palastra, the high degree of interest displayed by his people to get the Guardsmen as ready as possible is not selfless. "Actually," he says, "there's a very selfish motive. If there's fighting, our lives will depend on how well they can perform in combat.

"Unlike times past, these men will not be absorbed into a variety of active Army units. They will be their own unit and that unit will provide 30 percent of my total strength."

"The awareness of our unit that we do have such a relationship with an active duty unit does have a very positive influence," Stroud says. "I can't tell you that our soldiers can train two days a month and two weeks each summer and achieve the same state of readiness," he says. "But the men and women in the Guard are proud and have a keen desire to do well. So some of that gap may not be that great.

"We wear the same Red Devil patch," he says. "We've sold ourselves on the idea that when the 5th Division goes to war, the 256th is going with them."

But Stroud maintains that there is a clear understanding with Fort Polk that the 256th is a National Guard unit under state control. The governor of Louisiana retains his authority to call out the guard to meet emergencies, such as floods, tornadoes, or major civil disturbances which are beyond state and local law enforcement agencies' ability to control.

"But our whole training is geared toward reducing the number of days needed to be ready for mobilization," Stroud says. "We submit our training programs to the 5th for their comments."

"Two weekends each year we train for our state mission of providing disaster relief and maintaining public peace and order."

Stroud admits some members of the Guard initially had reservations about roundout. "Some worried that we would have an active duty commander trying to run a National Guard unit," he says. "But that just didn't happen."

Palastra emphasizes that the soldiers of the 256th face the same basic problems as his two full-time brigades. "We're both training to be ready to fight. And we're both trying to generate enough interest in the Army as a career to fill our ranks."

To reinforce this, the Louisiana Guard has begun a massive recruiting effort. Thirty-three full-time Guard technicians are working as recruiters using state and federal special benefits as incentives.

Louisiana has a Tuition Exemption Program which allows Guard members in good standing to attend Louisiana state colleges and universities without tuition charge. More than 1,200 men and women took advantage of this in 1978.

A federal test program has begun offering recruiting and retention bonuses up to \$1,800.

"I think roundout has helped our recruiting," Stroud says. "We receive the latest in military hardware and weapons. We don't show our people pictures of equipment. They actually train on the equipment."

Endorsed in 1968, the original roundout concept

has mushroomed since the adoption of the Total Force Policy in 1973. It received renewed emphasis in 1975 in a study directed by then Secretary of Defense Arthur Schlesinger.

The study strongly urged more active Army responsibility for reserve component training, more integration between the active Army, the Army National Guard, and the Reserve, and more and better equipment for reserve units.

The report also recommended the use of reserve component brigades in the three new divisions which were being created as the Army expanded to a total of 16 divisions.

Roundout is one of three kinds of affiliation between the active Army and the reserve components. The other two are Augmentation and Deployment Capability Improvement.

Augmentation increases the combat power of an active division by adding a fourth reserve component brigade or additional reserve component battalions which are scheduled to deploy with, or subsequently join, their active component sponsor.

These affiliated units receive priority based on their deployment date sequence. The faster they are scheduled to mobilize, the higher the priority.

Deployment Capability Improvement is by far the most common type of affiliation. Here reserve component units neither roundout nor enlarge active units but are affiliated to help improve their own readiness.

The importance of affiliations by Roundout, Augmentation or Deployment Capability Improvement is increasing. But the number of possible relationships is limited by the locations and numbers of compatible active Army units.

Effective affiliations can only exist between units that are located reasonably near each other. While reserve component units are found in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the active Army remains concentrated in the country's southern region. Therefore, most affiliations between reserve components and the active Army are found in the southern United States.

Roundout is the best known of the three kinds of affiliation. Besides Fort Polk, roundout brigades are also found in divisions at Fort Ord, Calif., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii and Fort Stewart, Ga. in addition to these four brigades, there are 11 separate roundout battalions in the Army today. Roundout affiliations will be modified in the '80s to meet Army needs.

"You hear a lot about differences between the Guard and the active Army, but I've found most of them to be figments of somebody's imagination," Stroud says. "They're just not there."

Members of the active Army and the roundout units are determined to help one another make the "roundout solution" to restricted manpower resources successful. As it's working out in practice, roundout is the logical link between the active and reserve components. □



**T**HE crimson sun sinks slowly behind the hills flanking the Bosphorus Straits. A gentle evening breeze rustles the Turkish flag on its pole outside the perimeter wire as U.S. Army soldiers of the Turkish U.S. Logistics Group (TUSLOG), Detachments 67 and 168, close shop for the day.

In the compound, some sol-

diers are practicing plays for an upcoming flag football game, others wait in line at the dining facility for the evening meal. A few are already enjoying a card game at the NCO/EM Club. Some have drifted back to the barracks.

This is Turkey, NATO's southeastern "post" and a vital link in the defense of Europe. The

American soldiers stationed here reflect its strategic importance and the diversity of the Army mission. The majority of soldiers have artillery, ordnance and signal MOSs.

Because of current political realities, activities of soldiers are restricted and units cannot be identified by their official Army names, so they're simply called TUSLOG



detachments.

A tour in Turkey represents one of the few hardship tours left in the Army. For twelve months, soldiers serve at isolated sites, in a strange country, minus everyday items most soldiers take for granted everywhere else, such as ready access to hot water. Normally, hot water is provided only during certain

hours of the day. The hours are subject to change without notice.

Life in Turkey is complicated by insufficient living space in the barracks, frequent power outages, erratic heating and severe weather conditions. There are also frequent problems getting mail from home.

"We get a lot of low faces when there isn't any mail," says Sp4

Frank Foggan, a detachment mail clerk. "The mail is supposed to take four or five days from the States, but sometimes it takes two weeks, even a month. It makes communication extremely difficult."

The lack of mail from home and the language barrier between the Turks and Americans only worsens the biggest problem for young,

# TURKEY WINDOW ON THE EAST

Story and photos by  
Sp5 Gary Kieffer

Istanbul is an intriguing, bustling port city that's the center of Turkish art, sports, culture, industry and commerce.





single soldiers. There are few women soldiers assigned to Turkey, which makes dating difficult.

Because of the Army's war-time mission, many of the detachments, such as Detachments 67 and 168, have no women assigned. Where there are women, they're outnumbered six to one.

Meeting Turkish women is

virtually impossible. "You just can't walk up to a Turkish woman and talk to her like you can in the States," says Sp4 Dennis Reynolds.

"With the Moslem religion and customs, she could take your advances as an insult. Then you're in trouble with the law."

To combat the isolation and the strangeness of the surroundings,

the detachments do all they can to provide activities to occupy the soldiers' leisure time.

"We tend to concentrate on sports such as basketball and volleyball," says 1st Sgt. Roger Morris, Detachment 67. "We're also building a weight room, sound room and a photo dark room."

At most places there are



The people of Istanbul are hardworking and energetic. Their daily life and work habits reflect centuries-old traditions that linger in the 20th century.



dayroom facilities, free nightly movies, base clubs and craft shops. There's also ample opportunity to expand your education.

There are no local colleges available but the education centers offer many programs. The University of Maryland and Central Texas College offer courses. Correspondence courses, civilian and

military, are available. Soldiers can also take exams ranging from the GED to the Graduate Record Exam.

At the Education Center, University of Maryland instructors teach the same class twice, so shift workers won't have to miss classes. In addition, Central Texas College offers self-paced video tape courses. A test proctor administers

the GED, CLEP and other examinations. The center also notifies soldiers when their SQTs are approaching and provides study material, which the soldiers can check out for up to 60 days.

"The off-duty time is great for study," says Sp4 Larry Morgan. "There's plenty of time to devote to improving your education and



Since the founding of the Turkish Republic in 1919, the country has struggled to modernize. But remnants of the old world are still very evident, especially in Istanbul.





preparing for your SQT."

Even with the activities, life in Turkey isn't easy. It's difficult to adjust to a culture that's a crossroads between East and West. For many soldiers, Turkey is just another assignment and one they hope they'll not have to repeat soon. But not everyone shares that particular opinion.

"This is *really* home, true," Morgan says. "I've always wanted to come to Turkey and I finally got the chance. Sure, it's not all I expected, but it has made me appreciate the comfort of the States."

While there's disagreement about the advantages and disadvantages of a tour in Turkey, most people will agree that Turkey is like

all other Army assignments around the world in one respect—as one soldier put it, "it's what you make of it."

For all soldiers of TUSLOG, Turkey is an unforgettable assignment combining rugged, harsh living conditions with the esprit of the important mission they do every day. □



Daily life for soldiers in Turkey centers around life in the barracks, whether in a bay or a private room, and the many recreational opportunities that provide a welcome break from the hard work.



# SQT UPDATE

Right now, many of you are preparing to take your skill qualification tests. And what comes through loud and clear is the question "WHY?" "How come I have to go through this hassle? I'm doing my job all right."

The Army is approximately 765,000 men and women strong. Its soldiers perform virtually every type of job that exists in the civilian community and many that don't. The regulation listing and describing military occupational specialties (MOS) is hundreds of pages long.

**E**very soldier regardless of the job they perform, must be trained and evaluated to insure they're qualified to do their job.

Soldiers have to be given a fair opportunity to compete for promotions and be eligible for awards. And soldiers are entitled to know how they stack up against others with the same rank who do the same type job.

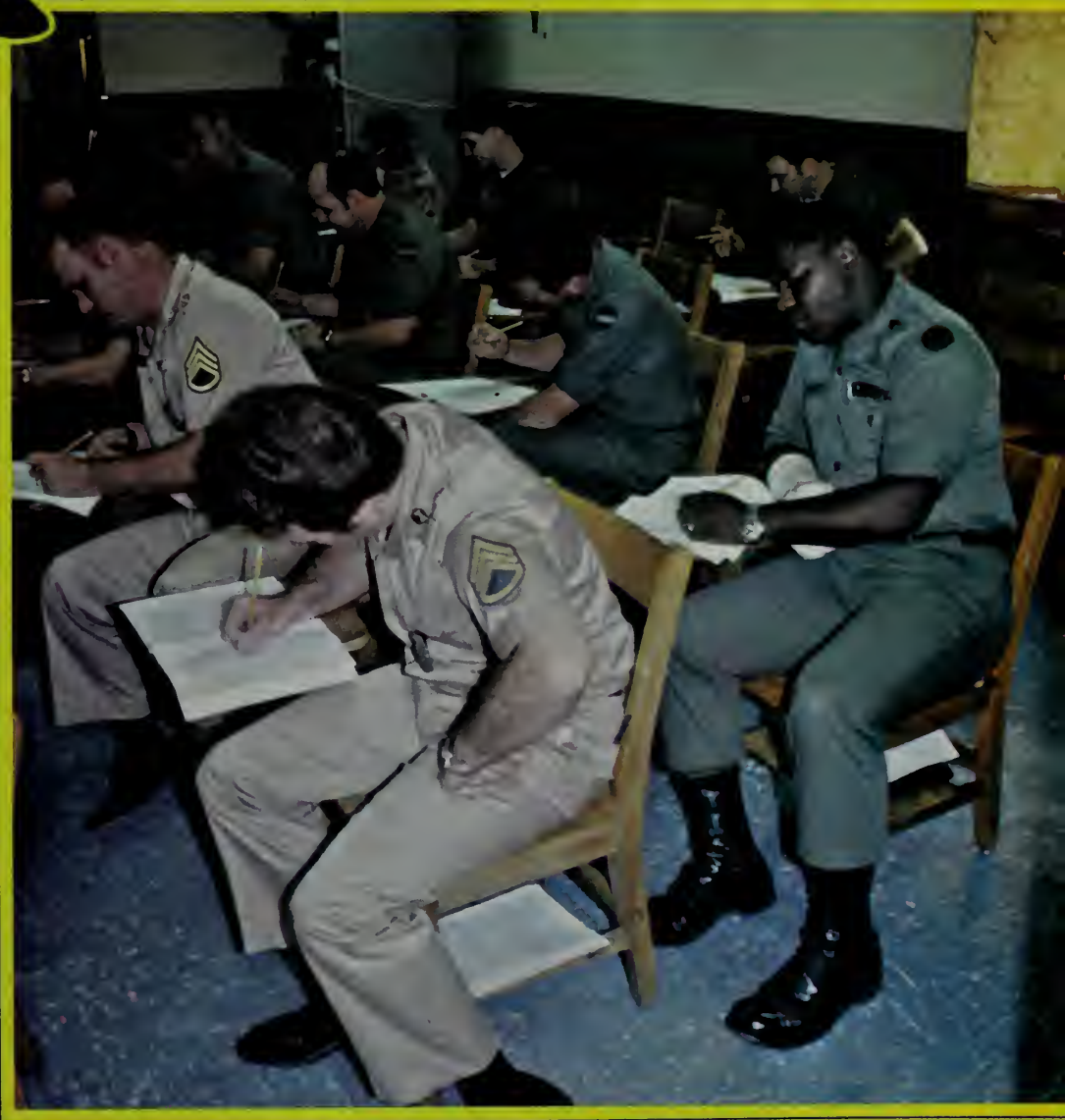
Then there are the needs of commanders and supervisors to be considered. They need to know how well they're training their soldiers and what tasks need additional training. They need to know how well, and if, they're accomplishing their mission.

All this comes under the heading of management. The many individual problems boil down to two basic questions: How can the Army manage its people and training efficiently and fairly? And, can any one system of training management be developed which would apply to the multitude of people and variety of jobs

which exist in the Army?

Until April, 1977, a key management tool was the old MOS test.

With the MOS test, each soldier was given a written test which was usually administered by a Test Control Officer or his staff at division or installation level. There was a different test for each MOS. The questions came mainly from Army field manuals. The test answer sheets were sent to the Enlisted Records Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where they were scored. The results were then returned





# SQT UPDATE

to the test control officer, who forwarded them to the individual's unit, which, in turn, furnished them to the individual.

The scores helped determine MOS qualification, promotions and reenlistment eligibility.

In April, 1977, the Skill Qualification Test (SQT) entered the scene. It was designed to cure the ills of the old MOS test system.

The most noticeable change was that, instead of a long written test, the SQT had a shorter written portion (the Written Component) and a hands-on portion (called the Hands-On Component). There was also a Performance Certification Component verified by supervisors or commanders.

But there were a great many other important differences. The questions were developed by the Army schools at posts such as Fort Sill, Lee and Knox, based on critical performance skills of the MOS, instead of basing them on general mental knowledge material. In short, the SQT matched the skills to be tested with those the individual must perform on the job.

The document which now serves as the bible for the soldier's MOS, and which contains a complete list of the critical tasks a soldier must know, is the Soldier's Manual. The Soldier's Manual is what your squad leader, section leader and supervisor must refer to in training and evaluating you in your MOS. The tasks for the SQT are taken directly from the manual, which lists the task, the conditions under which the task is to be performed and standards of performance. It also provides references to other manuals if needed. There is a different manual for every MOS and skill level currently under the system. This book, which puts everything in one place, was not available for the old MOS test. A soldier had to consult a number of manuals.

Understanding the Soldier's Manual is key to understanding the

Sgt. Clarence Frazier, First Training NCO. The SQT is a leap forward. Before they're trying to write tests at levels the soldier can understand and if a soldier tries, he can do well provided the commander lets him train and the unit does collective training.



Sgt. Timothy P. Besse, unit training NCO. The SQT is a vast improvement over the old MOS test. It's more related to what the individual actually does. What is on the test should never come as a surprise.

Sgt. Eduardo Callers, engineer. "I read the Soldier's Manual cover to cover two times and the Written Component wasn't hard. The test is geared to the MOS school though, and if soldiers don't go to the school they will have a hard time with the test."



Sgt. Leslie W. Downing, engineer. The SQT is a lot better than the old MOS test. We had good prior unit training and it helped with the Hands-on Component. The Hands-on should be a bigger part of the test though.

Sp4 David D. Lee, medic. "I didn't see much use in the Written Component. I think it's pretty much the same as the old MOS test. I like the Hands-on Component. I feel it's the only valid part of the test."



thrust of the whole SQT system. The thrust is not to test individuals. The thrust is to provide a better system of training throughout the Army. Testing is only one part of that system.

Many people believe that the SM is only a study guide for soldiers about to take the test. Not true, says Maj. Gerald C. Werner of the Individual Training Division at the Pentagon.

"The Soldier's Manual is to individual training what the ARTEP (Army Training and Evaluation Program) is to unit training. It provides the individual and his supervisor a road map for the soldier's individual skills and training requirements."

And, by giving the same manual to soldiers prior to testing them, the training they receive in their unit is reinforced.

"Then, after the test, the commander can see which questions his soldiers missed the most and emphasize those areas in future training," Werner says.

Since there are numerous tasks in each SM, it's considered fair to tell the soldier in advance exactly what tasks will be on the test. This does not mean that the soldier does not have to be skilled in the other tasks. It merely allows the individual to focus his attention during a 60-day period just before the test period. That's right! Each soldier receives an SQT notice 60 days before he or she is eligible for testing. The notice tells the soldier what items will be tested and even provides sample test questions. The idea is to give everyone an opportunity to do their best.

Under the SQT system, each individual competes against a performance standard. A soldier's performance on each task is rated as either a "Go" or "No Go." On the overall test the soldier must get at least 60 percent correct in order to be considered and overall "Go."

Under this system all soldiers can pass or all could fail. What counts is performance. (Naturally, the better an individual does, the more points he can rack up for promotion.)

"SQT is the only Army-wide diagnostic tool of individual training," according to officials at the Training Directorate of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans in the Pentagon. SQT can tell the unit commander what the strengths and weaknesses of his soldiers are and where to place his training priorities in the future. It also tells those who design training materials, such as simulators or TEC, where more help is needed.

The Soldier's Manual and SQT were designed as tools to tell leaders and soldiers what had to be done and how well it is done so training can be planned.

This month the SQT program is three years old. The Army has just completed a close look at the program to see how it's working and what improvements can be made.

Like most big changes, SQT has its fans and its critics, both among the people implementing it and those tested by it. But most agree it's a step in the right direction.

"For the first time, commanders are being provided with a system that tells them what training is needed and then evaluates how well that training was accomplished," Werner says. "It's one of the most important programs the Army has undertaken in recent years."

But there have been problems with SQT. One of these is the slow pace in which MOSs have come under the system. Three years ago, officials hoped to have all MOSs under SQT by 1980. But many MOSs are not yet under it.

Part of the delay was planned from the beginning. A slower transition into the new program, involving first the high density MOSs and slowly bringing the others into the system, would enable planners to get any bugs out of the system with fewer bad effects upon fewer soldiers.

Another reason for the delay is the difficulty in making the tests. All parts of the SQT system, including test questions, Soldiers Manuals and SQT Notification Booklets are prepared by the MOS-producing schools. The schools are trying to make the tests as close to actual job requirements as possible. But that's been very difficult and time-consuming for many of the technical MOSs, because of the many different kinds of equipment soldiers must be able to use. Deciding which tasks are important and writing the questions and manuals has taken years in some cases. Still, progress has been made and officials now hope to have all MOSs under the system by the end of 1981.

One of the areas examined in the recent overhaul of SQT is the Written Component. "The written portion is no better than the old MOS test," says Sp4 Tyrone K. Terry, a medic with the 438th Medical Detachment at Fort Belvoir, Va. "Much of it doesn't apply to people in field medical units."

The Army has recognized that there are some

problems with the Written Component and has begun efforts to change it. Written portions will be shortened and will use more graphic aids, such as charts, pictures and even video tapes to depict actual situations. Combat arms tests for grades E1-E4 will last only one hour. All other tests will last no more than two hours. When the changes have been made in the SQT, the name of the Written Component will be changed to the Skill Component.

The reduced time and number of tasks for the written part of the test means it will count for less in the overall SQT score than it has in the past. It also means soldiers and commanders will get faster feedback on larger portions of the SQT since the other two portions of the test are graded on the spot. Efforts are also being taken to help in scoring the skill component on station.

That leads to the next part of the test, the Hands-on Component. "The entire SQT is being designed to be more performance oriented," Werner says.

The few complaints about the hands-on portion have dealt with the time and resources it takes to administer the test.

DCSOPS planners are aware of the burden the HOC places on a unit. As a result, the new hands-on portion will be designed so that a typical unit can test all its people within an eight hour time frame. It will also be permissible to give the HOC in 'bite-size' chunks, four tasks today, four tomorrow, etc. In addition, for those units or individuals which lack the necessary equipment for training and testing, the SQTs will come with alternate written questions to give in place of the HOC.

Currently, the third part of the SQT is the Performance Certification Component.

The PCC will become the Job Site Component which will be a hands-on test administered by the soldiers' immediate supervisor. To insure uniformity, a Job Site Component booklet will be prepared and provided to supervise 90 days before the test period.

To give even more flexibility to the Job Site Component, supervisors can permit substitution of correspondence courses or training extension courses (TEC) for tasks which otherwise could not be rated.


There is also a change in the SQT as it relates to the Enlisted Personnel Management System (EPMS). In the past, the SQT was used to measure performance at an individual's current and next higher skill level.

Under current changes, a score of 60 is considered passing. Performance at the next higher skill level will no longer be a part of the SQT.

DA sums up its "new directions" like this: shorter tests, smaller written portion, more job oriented, more performance oriented, tests current skill level, provides faster feedback, and tests common tasks.

But the real strength of the system appears to be its ability to change to meet the demands of soldiers on-the-job in hundreds of jobs worldwide. □





# RETURN TO DUTY

Story and photos by  
MSgt. Matt Glasgow



Sp4 Paul C. can't recall much about the night he got in trouble. "I remember going into a Darmstadt (Germany) pizza joint with a friend. After that, I'm not sure what happened. I was drunk," he shrugs.

"What happened" was later called assault. It cost the 23-year-old soldier more than \$800 in fines, a bust to private and three months in the stockade.

PFC Steve S., 19, has no difficulty remembering his trouble at Fort Devens, Mass. "They caught me with a little grass I was holding for a friend," he says.

With five Article 15s on his record, Steve was demoted to private and shipped to the stockade for a month by the court-martial board.

Cpl. Darryl H., an infantryman stationed in Hawaii, had problems at home. When he couldn't get a leave right away, he left without permission. The 29-day AWOL cost Darryl his stripes and a month in jail.

THERE WAS a time when Paul, Steve and Darryl would have been put out of the Army with the kinds of discharges no one displays on a wall. And there was a time when all three were considered good soldiers. All three are well qualified in their Army jobs. Two of them never even had an Article 15. But that was before they messed up; before they landed at the U.S. Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kan.

If given a chance, could they return to duty without getting into trouble again? Would they eventually earn Honorable Discharges? Perhaps, but not unless they learn to understand themselves and to get along in the military.

After finishing their sentences, all three men were given a chance to work their way back into the Army's mainstream.

As a rule, Army prisoners sentenced to six or fewer months go to the Retraining Brigade. Those who already have approved discharges waiting for them do not get that second chance at the brigade.

"There are two goals here," says Lt. Col. William Ladd, commander of the brigade's 2d Battalion. "One is to return productive soldiers to duty. The other is to eliminate soldiers who cannot, or will not, meet the Army's standards."

The Retraining Brigade uses tough physical conditioning, coupled with intensive counseling, to prepare military ex-prisoners for return to duty.

The Army Retraining Brigade was set up in 1968. Since then, it has helped more than 32,000 soldiers return to duty.

Retraining former prisoners costs the Army about \$4,000 per graduate. That's pretty cheap. If offenders were discharged when they left the stockade, it would cost the Army an average of \$12,412 to recruit and train each replacement.

The Brigade's success rate is a matter of record.

Two-thirds of the trainees graduate and are reassigned to regular Army units. According to special Enlisted Efficiency Reports (EER) requested by the Retraining Brigade, Army commanders say 72 percent of the graduates should be recommended for promotion "immediately" or "ahead of peers." In addition, approximately 80 percent of the graduates earn discharges under honorable conditions at the end of their enlistments.

Those who can't or won't meet Army standards are discharged immediately. Most of those who don't graduate are given "less than honorable" administrative discharges.

About 40 newly-arrived trainees line up in front of one of the Retraining Brigade's yellow, wooden barracks. Their drill sergeant, SFC Raimundo Ruiz, doesn't expect super soldiers, of course. But what he finds is a military nightmare.

Sloppy uniforms. Boots that Beetle Bailey would have thrown away.

Every man in the group wears a dark spot on his sleeve where his unit patch used to be. From the shapes of the spots, they've come from just about every major unit in the Army.

A third of them were jailed for AWOL. One-fourth were in the stockade for assaulting, disobeying or being disrespectful to an NCO or officer.

As a member of the Retraining Brigade's cadre, it's Ruiz's job to try to make them into the kinds of soldiers the Army needs. For them, the seven week training program begins with an orientation. Ruiz delivers it in a voice you can't ignore.

"YOU HAVE TWO ROADS TO FOLLOW TO GET OUT OF HERE!

"WHATEVER KIND OF DISCHARGE YOU GET—HONORABLE OR NOT—YOU WILL EARN IT.



"THIS IS NOT A FREE RIDE. NO ONE WILL GIVE YOU ANYTHING. WE'LL SHOW YOU WHAT IS RIGHT AND WRONG. BUT IF YOU WANT AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE, YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TO WORK FOR IT!"

"IT'S TOTALLY UP TO YOU. OUR MOTTO IS 'DUTY BOUND.'"

Ruiz explains the dozens of rules they will have to obey. Here and there, a few trainees straighten their stances. Other check gig lines, automatically. One tries to shine the toe of his boot against the back of his pant leg.

Most of the trainees are between 18 and 21. Few finished high school. Many joined the Army because they couldn't handle the authority they found at home, in school and on the job. In the Army, their inability to handle authority brought them confinement time.

"A lot of people get here because of poor social skills which lead them into difficulties with their (military) supervisors," says Dr. Sylvia Kollasch, a Retraining Brigade psychologist.

"When somebody rubbed a trainee the wrong way, the response might have been to bring the guy down a notch or two. You can't do that with a first sergeant."

Another side of the problem is that trainees, as a group, have many personal problems. In many cases, commanders and supervisors don't take time, or have the special skills needed to deal with those problems. But the Retraining Brigade can and does.

"This is our mission," Ladd says. "We can focus all our attention on . . . the guy that's got the problem. It's a team concept: the social workers, the chaplain, the JAG. The whole thing is put together just to solve problems."

Trainees are assigned to platoon-sized teams headed by infantry and military police officers. Team drill sergeants have either infantry backgrounds or experience in working with Army prisoners.

During counseling sessions, each man is encouraged to talk about personal problems, as well as military ones.

"You have to listen when a trainee talks," says SSgt. John Metz, a drill sergeant. "Then help him solve his own problems. You talk to him about his options, but you don't want to tell him what to do. You have to let him solve it himself."

"When people come here, they're usually not too mature. But at the end of seven weeks, they at least have a better attitude. We try to turn them around with counseling and leadership."

"Sometimes you see smart-alecks and people who try to get over. I've seen some of them go for discharge when they could have made it. They didn't meet the standards here, but they could have. They just wanted to goof off and be immature," Metz says.

"Sometimes, no matter what you do, you can't get to the guy. It bothers me when I see a man who

is capable . . . but I can't get him motivated."

"We talk to them, try to explain things to them," says SSgt. Richard Pennington. "At first, they can't understand why the military is different. A lot of them are here for things that aren't a crime in civilian life."

"It's tough to get them to understand the reasoning behind it sometimes. But when they do understand, it makes a big difference."

"These people aren't all that bad," Pennington says.

The key to the Brigade's success lies in teaching these soldiers to understand themselves and the people around them.

Much of the first couple of weeks is spent in classes on handling stress, decision-making, and communicating with others. Success, problem-solving, and behavior modification are also covered in the classroom. Trainees take an active part in each session.

"They tend to pay a great deal of attention, knowing this is their last chance for success in the military," Kollasch says.

The classes are an interest-grabbing mixture of applied psychology, common sense, and stand-up comedy. Trainees find there is something for everyone.

"The classes are pretty helpful," Steve says. "I wrote down a lot of stuff . . . like how to get along with people. And how little things you do might bother other people—like saying 'man' or 'right' all the time."

"We also have group therapy. It's a way of telling you where you're messing up. We had one guy who used to yell at people a lot when he first got here. We put him on the hot seat and he's mellowed quite a bit," he says.

"When you're on the hot seat, everyone else takes turns telling you what they think of you. It's a way to let people know about their attitude problems."

The average trainee "has been a quitter most of his life," says Maj. Ben Sanford, Brigade executive officer. "He's never accomplished anything. He's a high school dropout and has held two or more jobs."

"We try to help them identify their problems. We help them cope with stress and try to break down facades . . . like projecting blame on others for their own shortcomings."

"In other words, we help them help themselves," Sanford says.

Another aspect of the retraining program centers on education. Like most of the 580 trainees at the brigade, Darryl was never very interested in school. Now it has become an important goal.

"I've got a chance to go back to school, here. I'm going to finish high school," he says smiling. "Some day I'd even like to go to college."

More than half of the trainees never earned a high school diploma. Retraining Brigade officials say their education program is as important to the trainee's military success as it is to his self-respect.

"These people come in hating to admit they don't have a high school diploma. They feel lower than a snake's vest button," says Dr. William Lockhart,

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who heads the Brigade's Education Center.

"We teach some of them basic skills: reading, English, math. People find out for the first time in their lives that they can do mathematics.

"With the self-paced program we have, they can never get behind. So they find that they can do it, as almost anyone can," Lockhart says.

Some will complete high school after they return to duty. Others finish it at the brigade.

"When they do get a diploma, some of these kids just strut around here like they are going to bust their buttons. It really helps the way they feel about themselves," Lockhart says.

Although the Retraining Brigade can be a mind-enriching experience, there are few frills. For trainees, life is spartan during the seven week cycle. There are no iron bars, but passes are limited and rules are strictly enforced.

"Wake up is at zero five-thirty," Darryl says. "You gotta get out of that bed, get squared away, and go out for PT, first thing. Try to grab another five minutes sleep and the drill sergeant will be on your case, hard."

A program of rugged physical conditioning starts almost immediately upon arrival. The day begins with push-ups, jumping jacks and sit-ups, in the dark. Then come the runs—one to four miles sandwiched between road guards carrying flashlights.

Trainees hate the running, but like its effects. "Those runs tear me up, man. They're hard! But the PT program is pretty good," Paul says. "In Germany, I almost turned into an alcoholic. Now, here I am, running every day and building my body up again."

A quick clean-up and breakfast follow. Every item in the barracks must be ready for inspection before the in-ranks inspection at 7:30 a.m.

"There is a lot of stress," Steve says. "They write you up for a lot of things: dust on your locker or floor, having cigarette butts in the butt cans during inspection, or scratching your head when you are supposed to be at attention. You and your uniform have to be straight all the time."

Written gigs go into each trainee's file to help chart his progress through the course. Each gig also draws sharp criticism from the drill sergeant.

"When they get on you for something you've messed up on, the next time you don't do it that way," Paul says.

After the first two weeks, duty days are often filled with adventure training. Mountaineering, survival training and rappelling provide challenges that build self-confidence as well as physical strength.

"Today, we went to the obstacle course," Steve says. "We got to the tower and, well, I'm afraid of heights. The drill sergeant told me to go over the top of that thing. Some of the guys were laughing at me. But I made it over the top."

Adventure training also leads to personal pride and teamwork. During an orienteering course, students are divided into teams and given maps with key check



A rolling log and a watchful drill sergeant pose a tough situation for this trainee. Physical and mental stress are parts of the system used at the Retraining Brigade.



points marked off. They have two hours to cover all the check points on foot. It's about a five-mile trip.

Today, two teams return to the starting point in just over an hour. Six other teams aren't even in sight yet.

"They didn't run all the way, like we did," one trainee grins.

A drill sergeant explains the change that often takes place in trainees. "When they come here, they're not very strong. They have the idea that they can't do anything, that they're already marked," Ruiz says.

"We tell them they can do it. At first they have trouble adapting and say they can't do it.

"By the third and fourth week, they can see the

Most days start with one to four-mile runs, as trainees sound off, "Here we go, All the Way, Every day..."



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results because of their PT tests. That is a big factor in getting them motivated. The stress, the rigorous training, and the classes help them build confidence in themselves."

Officials say adventure training is vital to the process of turning "losers" into "winners." Every success helps build the confidence and desire needed to achieve greater successes.

"The fact that some of the training is fairly scary brings the person into situations where he really wants to get out of it. But there is a lot of peer pressure. There is cadre pressure. And there is pride involved. So they feel a need to go on. Having successful experiences builds confidence," Kollasch says.

"At the same time, it makes the program more interesting. The stress it puts on an individual brings out a certain amount of behavior that allows the cadre to work with that person, one-on-one.

"The idea is to bring everyone to a point where they can survive in a variety of settings... and understand how to stay out of trouble," Kollasch says.

The files which drill sergeants keep on their trainees make it easy to spot those who are failing. Weekly ratings, counseling statements and daily gigs are reviewed each week. Trainees who do not measure up are summoned before a cadre review board.

The board, made up of three NCOs, has the power to recommend that a person be discharged, re-cycled to repeat some training, or be allowed to pass to the next week of training. Discharge recommendations go to the Brigade Commander. He has the power to approve discharges.

SOLDIERS witnessed one board in action. Twelve first-week trainees were called to appear. The first one enters the room and reports. The president directs him to a seat facing the board.

A senior drill sergeant says, "Private, you are here due to unsatisfactory ratings for your first week's performance. You are pending an Article 15 for failing to attend two formations. On the 17th you had dirt in your wall locker and improperly displayed footgear. You failed to know the unit chain of command during an in-ranks inspection. You informed the NCO that you could not do push-ups due to a P-3 profile. Later, we checked and found your temporary profile expired five months ago. Disobeying an order. Lying to cadre. Conduct unbecoming a soldier. On the 11th..."

Alibis and excuses by the private get no sympathy from the three sergeants. Finally, the soldier admits he'd been goofing up and has no excuse for it. Then comes the ultimatum:

"DO YOU WANT TO RETURN TO DUTY?"

"Yes."

"What are you going to do to affect that?"

"Do my training."


"What else are you going to do? Why should we pass you into the next week of training? Why shouldn't we recycle you?"

The trainee's face knots up. "I want to finish my training here and go back to duty."

"With this kind of record," the sergeant says, pointing to the file, "how do you expect to make it through training?"

The soldier studies the floor for a moment, then says, "I'll have to clean up my act. My attitude needs working on. And I've got to be more prepared."

A few minutes later, he's dismissed. The board agreed to let him start the next week of training. If he doesn't show a marked improvement in the coming week, he'll be back. Next time, they may recommend recycling him or putting him out of the Army.

Since the day they were interviewed by soldiers, these three ex-prisoners completed the course at the U.S. Army Retraining Brigade. Steve has been assigned to Fort Riley, Darryl went to Fort Lewis, Wash., and Paul is now at Fort Hood, Texas. They've earned a second chance—the hard way. The rest is up to them. 

# HALO is not for Angels

Sgt. 1st Cl. Ron Freeman



LEARNING to infiltrate enemy lines from the air begins on the tops of desks at the U.S. Army Institute of Military Assistance HALO School at Fort Bragg, N.C.

HALO is not for angels. It's high altitude, low opening parachuting, or free fall parachuting.

The training begins on desk tops where students from all services and allied countries master the stabilizing body position necessary for this type of jump. Good body position is important in any free fall parachuting, but, for HALO students, with their heavy rucksacks, weapons and 50-pound parachutes, it's absolutely necessary.

Students also learn maneuvering techniques and emergency use of their reserve parachutes.

Before students make their first jump, Air Force instructors tell them about hypoxia, hyperventilation, extreme heat and cold and decompression, which are all potential dangers during high altitude parachuting.

Even though all students are Airborne (basic static line) qualified, they have seldom jumped from an altitude higher than 1,250 feet—until they reach HALO.

On the first jump, students are "worried about the sensation of falling," says instructor SFC John Talley. "They believe they're going to fall much faster than you really do."

The students make 11 jumps from the basic altitude of 12,500 feet before advancing to 17,500 feet where oxygen masks are needed. By the end of the course each will graduate to 25,000 feet for three or four jumps. Two night jumps are also completed.

This unusual training takes students from desk tops to cloud tops. In this way the Army prepares members of special military units such as Army Rangers and Special Forces, Marine Force Recon, Navy Seals, Air Force Command and Control and students from special allied units to get behind enemy lines without being seen. □

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS RON FREEMAN is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Fort Bragg, N.C.





**RE-ENLISTMENT**

# TO STAY OR NOT TO STAY...

Story and photos by  
Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant

IF YOU had all the rifles and tanks you needed, the most modern and sophisticated rockets and computers, the most complete and detailed battle plans, they wouldn't be worth the powder to blow them up if you didn't have soldiers. Soldiers to squeeze the trigger, push the button, fight the battles.

Face it, an army needs soldiers. This Army needs soldiers. Soldiers to drive tanks, string wire, cook meals and charge hills. Planners at the Pentagon call it "manning the force" and the Chief of Staff has established it as the Army's top priority in the '80s.

How does an army go about "manning the force?" Where does it get enough men and women to accomplish the mission: to provide a sound national defense.

There are three recognized methods. The first and most obvious is conscription. You draft them. It's a simple matter. You figure out how many soldiers you need, subtract from that the number of soldiers on hand and send "Greetings" letters to enough eligible citizens to make up the difference. The catch is, this Army doesn't have a draft, so it must rely on the other two methods.

The first option open to the U.S. Army is to attract enough volunteers to "man the force." To do that, the Army spent almost \$238 million on recruiting last year. Forty-three million of that went to advertising. In addition to the familiar fun, travel and adventure, the ads and TV commercials played up cash bonuses, and the opportunity to gain job experience and to earn educational benefits.

By and large, the program was successful. More than 142,000 young men and women joined the Army last year and they joined for many of the reasons highlighted in the advertising campaign. But there is a problem with this method, too—the Army fell some 17,000 enlistments short of its goal of 159,200 last year.

Faced with that shortage (nearly one full combat division) the Army is increasing its efforts to attract more qualified men and women to enlist. The Army is also

## Re-enlist with RETAIN

RETAIN, the Army's automated re-enlistment system, was established in June 1977. It's a system of remote computer terminals located at 44 activities and posts throughout the United States and four locations in Germany. It's designed to provide information in the shortest possible time to soldiers considering re-enlistment. This includes information on assignment vacancies and available school quotas based on the soldier's qualifications and desires.

It begins with a visit by a soldier to his unit re-enlistment NCO. Options are discussed and, depending on the soldier's qualifications, one or more are selected. The re-enlistment NCO enters this information into the RETAIN terminal. RETAIN verifies the soldier's eligibility and attempts to match the soldier's choice to an assignment or service school quota. The entire process can normally be completed in a matter of minutes.

If a vacancy exists that meets one of the soldier's preferences, an approved re-enlistment control number and assignment line and control number are issued at once.

If the soldier's choice is not available, several options are open. The soldier can be placed on the WAIT list. The system screens the soldier's preference against all open requisitions on a weekly basis. When a match is made, RETAIN automatically notifies the local re-enlistment office and a control number is issued.

If no match is made, the soldier can go back to RETAIN and ask that an offer be made. RETAIN then automatically conducts a search of all existing requirements which call for the soldier's qualifications. If one is found, an offer is made and the soldier has up to ten days to accept or reject it.

If the soldier's choice is not available and he doesn't want to be on the WAIT list or have an offer made, RETAIN will tell him "no assignment available." This allows the applicant to select another option or change assignment preferences.

Since RETAIN has been in business, it has greatly reduced response time between the Army's Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) and the soldier in the field. The system responds instantly to all CONUS requests and has reduced overseas response time from 3-7 days to 1-3 days.

increasing its efforts to get more people to re-enlist, which brings us to the third method of "manning the force." That is, increasing the number of career soldiers in the Army by increasing re-enlistments.

A career soldier is defined by the Department of the Army as a soldier with more than three years of service. The goal of the Army's Enlisted Force Management Plan for the '80s is to get and keep more career soldiers in the Army. If the goals are met, fewer recruits will be needed and training costs will be reduced. In addition, the experience factor will increase overall readiness. In short, it makes more sense to keep well-trained soldiers in the Army than it does to recruit and train replacements.

"That's what the Army's re-enlistment program is all about," says Sgt. Maj. Vernon R. Whitmore of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) Recruiting and Reenlistment Division. "We're trying to get highly qualified soldiers to re-enlist on a long-term basis.

"Our number one concern is

having the right number of soldiers with the required skills, in the right place and at the right time, to accomplish the mission of the Army. We're a mission oriented organization. Following closely behind that is our concern for the individual soldier. If we do a good job on the second part, the first part becomes easier."

The re-enlistment program begins at the Department of the Army level. That's where requirements are established, goals set and programs set up to meet those goals. Involvement at every level of command is encouraged by DA and objectives are set to meet the Army's needs and to help evaluate the reenlistment program.

"There's a lot of concern in the field about the objective system," says SFC Lou Manino from Whitmore's office. "But it's there to help the commanders as much as it's to help us. It's a good indicator as to how that unit's reenlistment program is doing.

"We don't tell them how to run their reenlistment program, but



we do look at past performance and their performance along with Army needs help us to determine whether changes in current policy, added emphasis in particular areas, or additional incentives are needed. I don't think we can expect every unit to meet their objectives every month. But when a unit consistently misses their objectives, it's a good indication something's wrong."

"At the DA level, we set guidelines for operating the reenlistment program," Whitmore says, "but in the final analysis it is a command function. Commanders are responsible for the program and commanders benefit most from a successful program."

**REENLISTMENT CONTROLS.** On August 1, 1975, a year group management plan was implemented to upgrade the quality of the Army and assist in achieving a balanced enlisted force by grade, skill and year groups. This program centrally accounts for all reenlistments. Highlights of the reenlistment controls include evaluation of the soldier by using the "whole man concept" which ensures equity in reenlistment for those who are

qualified and controls based on the status of the soldier's MOS (overstrength, short, balanced) and the option desired.

"Along those same lines," Manino says, "qualified soldiers are not restricted from reenlisting just because they're in an overstrength MOS. We would like to retain these soldiers, but in an MOS that's not overstrength. For these soldiers specific reenlistment restrictions may be imposed, however, these restrictions not only help to balance MOS distribution but curtail the possibility of stagnate promotions."

**BONUS PROGRAM.** The Selective Re-enlistment Bonus (SRB) was implemented in 1974. The program is designed to attract and retain soldiers in an MOS that is experiencing shortages by offering a bonus. Under the program soldiers can receive up to \$12,000 for re-enlisting if they are in one of those shortage MOS.

"Right now about one third of all skills have an SRB at one level or another," Manino explains. "The list is reviewed every six months. Some MOSs are added, some are removed and others have their mul-

tipliers increased or decreased. The placement of an MOS on the list and the assignment of a multiplier is based on three factors: How severe is the shortage? How critical is the MOS to the Army's mission? How much time and money will it cost to train a replacement?"

Multipliers range from one to six. The more critical an MOS, the higher the multiplier and the larger the bonus. Multipliers can also vary within an MOS, depending in which zone a soldier is. The SRB program has two zones. Soldiers with from 21 months to six years of continuous active service are in Zone A. Zone B covers soldiers with from six to 10 years service.

The formula for figuring SRB is monthly base pay multiplied by additional years of obligated service incurred through re-enlistment times SRB multiplier. For example, a Specialist 4 with more than two years service (but one year short of ETS) re-enlists for the maximum of six years in an MOS authorized a Zone A multiplier of two.

SRB = Base pay x (Reup period - Unserv'd obligated service)

## Pros and Cons Of Staying On

SOLDIERS asked short-timers at several Army posts why they were or were not going to re-enlist. What follows is a representative sample of the responses:



Sgt. William R. Morrison, Infantryman: I first enlisted for

the \$2,500 bonus and to become eligible for VA benefits. I also felt I had an obligation to my country and to my family and I thought the Army was a way of meeting that obligation. I'm re-enlisting for a different field but I don't regret having been an 11B. In fact, if I hadn't been infantry, I would never have had the honor of guarding the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery.

The infantry has taught me a lot and it has helped me mature. But I think it's time for me to move on to something else. My wife agrees. She has been a great support to me. She understands the job and she copes very well with the money problems. We're not sure we want to make the Army a career, but we think that re-enlisting now is the right thing for us to do. Right now we're working on a school allocation option for me. If I get what I want I might go for 20. But who knows, a lot of things can happen in three years.



Sp5 Lonnie S. Meade, Chaplain's Assistant: I have the best job in the Army. I spend most of my working hours helping other people. It's very rewarding. My decision to get out is about 40 percent financial and about 60 percent based on the possibility of family separation. My wife isn't crazy about the Army and my first duty is to her and the kids.

I have to have a part-time job just to make ends meet and when I go TDY I have to give up the job. The last time I was

gone for three weeks and the loss of that money was a real hardship on the family. I don't want them to have to go through that and I don't want to be separated from them. So I'm getting out.



Sp4 Ronnie L. Duncan, Clerk Typist: I came in the Army to have time to figure out what I wanted to do with my life. I guess I've accomplished that. The funny thing is I want to do the same thing I wanted to do before I came in.

= x SRB multiplier  
 = \$571 x (6-1) x 2  
 = \$5,710 (before taxes)

That same soldier, now a staff sergeant with more than eight years of service, re-enlists at ETS for four years. Now in Zone B, his MOS has a multiplier of four.

SRB = Base pay x Reup period x multiplier  
 = \$815 x 4 x 4  
 = \$13,040, which is reduced to \$12,000 (before taxes) because that is the current bonus ceiling.

**MOS Changes.** The Bonus Extension Retraining (BEAR) program is an extension of SRB. With BEAR, soldiers who have an overstrength or balanced MOS (E6s must be in an overstrength MOS) can extend for formal school retraining in a shortage SRB MOS. Upon successful completion of the training, they receive the new primary MOS and become eligible for a bonus when they re-enlist.

"BEAR benefits the individual as much as it does the Army," Manino says. "It provides training, a substantial bonus and enhances career opportunities by taking the soldier from an overstrength or

balanced MOS and giving him a shortage MOS."

"SRB and BEAR are the two programs we have that can lead to a re-enlistment bonus," Whitmore says. "But there are other incentives for soldiers who want to re-enlist and are not eligible for the bonus. In fact, the majority of soldiers re-enlisting don't get a cash bonus.

"Some want an Army school to change their MOS. Others want career advancement schooling in the present MOS. Some want to come back to the States and some want to go overseas. Still others are looking for a CONUS to CONUS transfer. All of these options are available and all of them have certain restrictions, exceptions and eligibility requirements.

"For example, if a soldier wants to re-enlist for a particular school he must meet the eligibility requirements for that school and there must be a vacancy. If he's overseas and wants a CONUS assignment there must be a need for his MOS at the post he's requested.

"Generally speaking," Whitmore says, "something can be

worked out."

The Army's first term re-enlistment rate last year indicates that the re-enlistment programs are working. In 1979 nearly 40 percent of eligible first-termers re-enlisted. That's a jump of 11 percent over 1974, the year the All-volunteer Army began.

"The Army programs offer those opportunities to the soldier but they are only a small part of the re-enlistment process," Whitmore explains. "To have a successful re-enlistment program you must have command involvement. That doesn't just mean a re-up talk six months before the soldier's ETS or pressuring the re-enlistment NCO when the unit misses its quota. Command involvement begins the day the new soldier reports for duty."

**Impressions Count.** In a recent article, MSgt. M. R. Bungler, former instructor at the Re-enlistment NCO Course, explained how that involvement should begin. "When the soldier reports, he is usually concerned with the basic human needs of food, clothing, shelter and money. He may be

I guess money is the main reason I'm getting out. I'm single and I have to have a part-time job just to keep up with my friends in the civilian sector. I'm not looking for luxury; I'm looking for comfort without working 12 or 16 hours a day to get it.



**Sgt. Mark E. Brown, Infantryman:** What can I tell you? I like the Army. The Army has been very good to me. Now that it's time to re-enlist, they're offering me the training I want and

I'm going to take it.

I worked for about 18 months before I came in the Army and I felt I was in a rut.

I find there's one big advantage of being in the Army—you know what it takes for advancement. You know the requirements and you know your competition.

Whether you make it or not has a lot to do with how hard you try.



**Sgt. Gregory W. Clement, Infantryman:** "I don't have any

regrets about coming in the Army. In fact, it turned out better than I thought it would.

I can't tell you where the turning point was for me. Maybe it's the long hours, the low pay, the family separation or a combination of all of them.

I'll tell you something that contributed. I went to my first sergeant a while back and told him I was thinking of re-enlisting under the BEAR program. I asked him for a few hours off so I could talk to some people who were in the MOS I wanted to re-up for.

I wanted to talk about the job, what duty was like and what kind of assignments they got. You know the kind of thing I'm talking about. He told me I didn't need a few hours; it only takes five minutes to raise your hand and re-enlist.

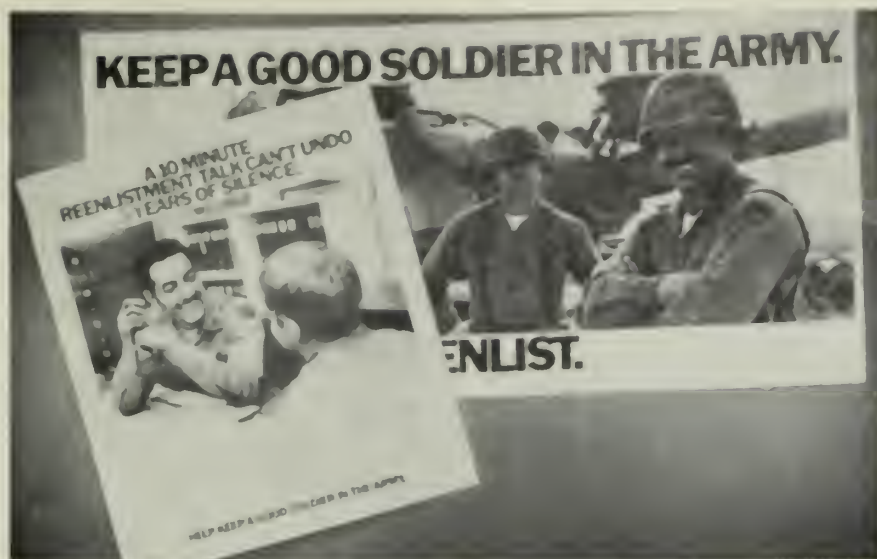
I don't know whether that few hours would have changed my mind but I know not having it made my decision to get out a lot easier.



**Sp4 Darwin R. Zettle, Infantryman:** I came in to see Europe and the Army was more than happy to send me. Now I'm stationed near home and I like it here. I'm re-enlisting for computer training. How many civilian firms do you know that will completely retrain you and pay you to boot? It's a great opportunity and I'm going to take advantage of it.

I don't know whether I'll stay for 20 or not. That'll depend on my next assignment.





Current Army ads point out that keeping good soldiers requires more than just a brief talk before reenlistment time.

hungry and he may want to shower and change after a long trip. In addition, he will probably want a place to lay his weary body and he could be without funds. He will probably be feeling very alone and somewhat apprehensive. He may be hoping to meet someone, anyone who will smile at him and be glad to see him.

"At this point he needs help. His long-term impressions of your unit will probably be determined during these first few days. If another soldier is available to take him where he needs to go to solve his problems, the incoming soldier will probably form a good impression of your unit.

"But, if he is sent, unescorted, all over an unfamiliar post and has to try to solve his problems on his own, he will become angry and frustrated, and bad impressions of your unit will be formed.

"These first impressions may make the difference between an average and an outstanding job performance, and will have a definite bearing on the soldier's reenlistment decision."

Bunger stresses the importance of continued involvement and interest in the soldier's training, education, job performance and career development by those in the chain of command.

Sgt. Maj. Charles Packer,

Fort Bragg, N.C., re-enlistment NCO, says that a lot of people confuse command support with command involvement. "Every commander in the Army will tell you they support the re-enlistment program but how many are actually involved?

"We have a brigade commander here who's really involved. He calls his unit commanders in and asks them why certain individuals aren't re-enlisting. If the captain says the soldier is leaving to go to college, the colonel wants to know what college and what's he going to major in.

The colonel expects the unit commanders to have those answers. That's command involvement."

"When you talk about command involvement," says SFC Larry Ware, re-enlistment NCO, 3d United States Infantry, Fort Meyer, Va., "you're not just talking about generals and colonels. You're talking about everyone in the chain of command right down to the platoon and squad level.

"That's where the soldier's day-to-day needs are met. That's where his duty is performed. That's where he lives. That's the most important level of command involvement, and you can tell the units that have it and those that don't.

"That involvement can't suddenly stop after the man re-

enlists. The same level of concern must be maintained. Just because the Army now calls him a career soldier, that doesn't mean you have him for the next twenty years. For the last four years the re-enlistment rate for "career soldiers" has been declining.

"You know it's not the same breed of cat that was out there 20 years ago. Soldiers today don't seem to have that same long-term commitment. They re-enlist for three, four or even six years at a time. As long as they're being challenged and as long as their needs are being met, they'll stay in. But, if somewhere along the line they feel like they've been let down or ignored, they're gone," Ware says.

"I sometimes think we pay too much attention to the first-termer and just take the 'career soldier' for granted. If a unit wants to keep those career soldiers, it can't ignore them. They still have human needs and career goals. They still need challenge, responsibility and an occasional pat on the back. They haven't changed just because they took a burst of six."

That's how the Army's re-enlistment system works, or at least how it should work. At the Army level, plans and programs are devised and implemented to meet the needs of the Army and provide incentives for soldiers to re-enlist.

At the local level commanders must provide a living and working environment that allows the soldier to grow both individually and professionally.

"Our goals are attainable," Sgt. Maj. Whitmore says. "We have to keep in mind that when we talk percentages, quotas and the like, we're not talking about numbers on a chart. We're talking about soldiers—human beings with human needs and ambitions. As hard as we may try, we can't meet those human needs and ambitions for every soldier. I know that, the commanders know that, and the soldiers know that. But there is something that all of us at every level of command can do for every soldier. Don't give a soldier a reason for getting out."



## EASTER BUNNY GOES SCUBA



**TORII STATION, Japan**—A scuba diver finishes preparations for the underwater egg hunt being held off the U.S. Army Field Station at Okinawa. This marks the fourth Easter that multi-colored eggs have been planted among the coral and marine life along the ocean bottom.

Approximately 350 eggs have been hidden. Teams of two divers each will be given two hours to find as many as they can. Sponsored by the Torii Divers Association, the event is open to U.S. military and DOD civilians and their dependents. All participants must be scuba or snorkel qualified. Last year, 277 eggs were recovered.

## Expedition Scales Heights

**FORT BRAGG, N.C.**—A Special Forces expedition successfully climbed to the summit of Mount Rainier, an elevation of 14,410 feet. Before attempting the dangerous climb, the Green Berets learned the latest climbing techniques from the Rainier Mountaineer School near Tacoma, Wash.

**PERRY, N.Y.**—Wear your service uniform to the Hole in the Wall Restaurant here and you'll be provided a free meal!

"My father started serving free meals to service people during World War II when my brother and I were in the Army," explains Nick Dovolos, the proprietor. "Then, when I began to run the restaurant, I kept doing what my father had done."

Last July, Dovolos fed the visiting U.S. Army Parachute Team when they performed in the area.

"We need to become good climbers if we're going to be ready for any mission," says SFC Sal Raineri of the 5th Special Forces Group.

According to Raineri, civilians are the experts on mountain climbing today. "At the end of World War II the Army was the leader, but since then very few mountain battles have been fought."

Now back at Fort Bragg, the 28 members of the expedition are instructing other members of the Special Forces.

## Panama Deployment

**FORT CAMPBELL, Ky.**—Troops from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) recently deployed to Panama to participate in the joint service exercise, Black Fury III.

**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii**—Twenty mess teams from the 25th Infantry Division provided disaster relief to the storm-ravaged people of Majura Atoll, Marshall Islands, 2,300 miles west of Honolulu. During the 29-day relief mission, soldiers fed between 5,000 and 11,000 flood victims per meal.

The tiny South Pacific island was declared a disaster area by President Carter. Rains and high waves caused more than \$28 million in damages and left 6,000 people homeless.

Sponsored by Southern Command, the exercise was the first since the Panama Canal Treaty was signed last October. The agreement calls for the combined defense of the waterway by United States and Panamanian soldiers.

The three-week exercise marked the Army's first deployment of the Black Hawk helicopter outside the continental United States.

More than 250 Air Force personnel and 40 Naval Reservists joined the 800 Fort Campbell soldiers for the exercise.

## 12,000 TROOPS BRAVE COLD



**FORT DRUM, N.Y.**—A total of 9,000 soldiers and 3,000 Air Force personnel participated in Joint Readiness Exercise Empire Glacier 80 held here during January.

The exercise provided cold weather training for armored, mechanized infantry, unconventional warfare, and tactical air forces.

Major Army units participating were the 24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.; the 194th Ar-

mored Brigade, Fort Knox, Ky.; and the 1st Support Command, Fort Bragg, N.C.

Army and Air Force Reserve components from ten states and the District of Columbia provided units in all phases of the month-long exercise.

In addition to the 12,000 troops, nearly 1,600 wheeled vehicles, 600 tracked vehicles, and 90 aircraft, fixed-wing and rotor, were used in the exercise.



# focus on people



Seneviratne: 16,000 rpms



Burns: Telephone wedding

Poor eyesight may keep **SSgt. Bryan Seneviratne** out of the cockpits of real aircraft but not away from copter controls. Most weekends the Fort Eustis, Va., aircraft technical specialist will be on a mission flying an 11-pound Bell 222.

One of five model choppers he's built during the past four years, his Bell has a 1.8 horsepower engine that delivers 16,000 rpms and flies up to 60 mph. While its four-foot blades don't get him off the ground, he does get sky-high on flying.

It operates just like a real helicopter, he says. "I control the speed and up and down motion with

my radio control.

According to the former infantryman it took him a year just to learn how to hover. "The small scale makes the controls much more sensitive," he explains.

"Now I can do spins and loops and more hot-rodding than a real helicopter can do."

I take thee, John, for my lawful wedded husband, says former Janice Mayo of Kansas City, Kan.

John is **Sp4 Burns**, currently stationed with the 10th Combat Engineer Battalion in Schweinfurt, Germany.

The long distance telephone ceremony was officiated by Fort Leavenworth Chaplain (Maj.) Sam Lambeck.

Janice and John met more than a year and a half ago at Fort Riley, Kan. Once she joins her husband, they plan another ceremony.

There are hundreds of different hobbies. But **Col. Clark Kershner**, U.S. Army Institute for Military Assistance, Fort Bragg, N.C., has an unusual one. He has built a four-foot high Darth Vader.

Pay the robot a visit and he'll shake your hand.

Kershner and friend





**Creer: Pages of money**

But be careful. His first set of "hands" had such a strong grip they had to be removed!

Built two years ago for a special exhibit at Corps Support Command, the Black Knight waits quietly for his next mission.

When **SFC Owen Creer** travels he doesn't bring home the usual tourist souvenirs. He prefers to return with money!

Fourteen years ago the 5th Signal Command soldier was stung holding worthless Philippine currency. Since then, he's been piling up all kinds of

old bills and coins.

Today his collection ranges from a tiny one lira Italian note to a 100 billion Deutschemmark, used earlier this century. Unfortunately, the bulk of these notes cannot be used to make purchases.

Creer finds his treasures by scouting flea markets and through contacts with local dealers and German friends. "Many interesting ones are stashed in dark attics just waiting to be discovered," he says.

The intelligence non-commissioned officer is assigned to the 102d Signal Battalion in Frankfurt.

For **Sgt. Pete Young** and his wife Betty it was an easy step from square dancing to clog dancing. Originally asked to fill in for another couple, the two are tops in the world today.

Judges from several states came to Fontana Village, N.C., recently to watch eight couple teams beat out clattering rhythms with their clogs. And when it was all over Young's "Clogging



**Youngs: Champion dancers**



**Hollen: Rhodes scholar**

Rebels" were declared world champions.

Not only can Young pick up his feet; he's also a skilled demolition specialist with the 122d Engineer Battalion (Cbt), South Carolina Army National Guard.

When he is not busy dancing at local and state festivals, Young works for a local orphanage.

West Point **Cadet Andrea Hollen** is one of 32 students in the Nation to win a Rhodes scholarship. The award grants her two years of study at Oxford University in England starting this fall.

She's the 58th West Point cadet to earn a Rhodes scholarship. The scholarships, established in 1902 by British businessman Cecil Rhodes, provide a stipend of nearly \$15,000.

A native of Altoona, Pa., Hollen's a battalion commander at the academy and holds the rank of Cadet Captain.





# DO IT YOURSELF

Sp5 Denise E. Dudley

If you like the idea of arriving at your next duty station along with your household goods, ready to move in with no losses, damage or delays—and pocket some incentive pay for your extra effort—then DITY is for you. Last year more than 10,000 soldiers took advantage of this money-saving program.

IF YOU want something done right—Do It Yourself!!

This is often good advice with self-satisfying results. Not only do you save money, but the task is usually completed sooner and more to your liking.

That's the whole idea behind the Army's Do-It-Yourself (DITY) moving program. The Army not only supplies you the option of moving correctly, but what's better yet—they'll pay you to do it.

This monetary incentive program is available to any soldier who is eligible to move personal property at government expense. It offers an alternate means of getting your goods moved within the continental United States (CONUS).

DITY moves may be used when making a permanent change of station, a temporary change of station, retiring or separating from the service, or receiving assignments to and from government quarters.

Under this program, the U.S. government will provide service members with a rental truck or trailer or authorize them to use their own or borrowed cargo truck or trailer and still get paid for it. You will be paid 80 percent of what it would have cost the government to ship your property by a commercial mover after the cost of

the rental vehicle, packing material and operating allowance is subtracted. This is referred to as incentive pay (or pocket money).

"Last year the Army paid a total of \$2.9 million to soldiers participating in the program," says Maj. James Cella, Department of Army DITY Project Officer.

The DITY program is strictly voluntary and privates through generals have reaped the money and time-saving benefits that result from a little extra energy spent.

"It's really a good deal and one of the best things the military ever did," remarks Eva P. Miller, Chief, Personal Property and Quality Control at the Fort Bragg Transportation Office. "DITY moves are growing in popularity every day."

In 1979, 10,777 soldiers took advantage of the money-saving program. According to Cella, the number of DITY moves increased an impressive 60 percent in 1978 and another 18 percent in 1979.

If, upon receipt of orders, you choose to make a DITY move, the transportation counselor will help determine the right size truck or trailer and aids needed for the move.

You will then receive an estimate of your incentive pay.

"The average incentive paid each soldier last year was \$276," Cella says. "The greater the weight and the longer the distance, the higher the pay. Some moves earned more than three times that amount."

After completing a few forms you can sit back and relax until moving day. The transportation office will take care of all administrative tasks and reserve the rental truck from the dealer.

"It takes from 45 minutes to an hour to set up a DITY move," Miller explains. "We are here to serve soldiers and will go all out to give them the biggest break."

You may pick up needed packing materials and moving aids prior to your departure date. The dealer will also provide a User's Guide for the rental vehicle.

The time and mileage allowed for a DITY move depends on the type of move and whether a truck or trailer is used. The maximum mileage will be provided by the personal property counselor.

"We receive very few complaints about the number of days a member is allowed to use a rental truck," Miller says.

Each rank has a weight limit, set by Congress, on the amount of goods eligible for shipment. This determines the size of the truck or trailer to be rented. (See chart)

If a DITY move would cost more than

**TABLE OF WEIGHT ALLOWANCES  
(POUNDS)**

	Temporary change of- station weight	Permanent change of- station weight
O-10 .....	2,000	13,500
O-9 .....	1,500	13,500
O-8 .....	1,000	13,500
O-7 .....	1,000	13,500
O-6 .....	800	13,500
O-5 .....	800	13,000
O-4/W-4 .....	800	12,000
O-3/W-3 .....	600	11,000
O-2/W-2 .....	600	10,000
O-1/W-1 .....	600	9,500
E-9 .....	600	9,500
E-8 .....	500	9,000
E-7 .....	400	8,500
E-6 .....	400	8,000
E-5 .....	400	7,000
E-4 (with 2 over years service) .....	400	7,000
E-4 (with 2 years service or less) and E-3, E-2, and E-1 .....	'225	'225*
Service Academy Cadets and Midshipmen .....	'225	'225
Aviation Cadet .....	400	400

NOTE: All weights are net in above table except for ' which are gross. For further exceptions, consult with your Installation Transportation Office.

\* Authorized 1500 net when traveling on overseas orders.

a commercial move and the soldier still wants to do it, he or she will pay the excess cost.

In all cases, when the maximum time and mileage are exceeded, the service member must pay any extra costs upon turning in the vehicle at his or her destination.

You'll receive an operating allowance from the rental agency when you pick up the vehicle for a one-way move. This cash allowance is for fuel, tools, special permits, and a weight ticket (which is *most important*). Reconciliation of these expenditures is not necessary.

Trailer moves do not receive an operating allowance nor is there one for local moves using trucks. If a truck is used for a local move, the dealer will refund gas, oil and toll expenses when presented with verifying receipts.

The military family is literally a "family on the move" and the DITY method of moving has many benefits to offer the soldier. Personal care of goods is one big plus of a DITY move, along with the convenience of moving when you want and having your property arrive with you.

"I have much more control over my furniture and I know when it will arrive," said Sp5 Phillip Horrigan, who recently used the DITY method to move his family to





DITY became reality for soldiers in 1976. Since then, privates through generals have reaped the money and time-saving benefits of moving themselves.

Texas as he prepared for a tour in Korea. "Besides," he continued, "you know where everything is and you can't blame any one but yourself if goods are damaged."

Horrigan's wife, Helen, feels just as confident as a professional mover after they experienced a careless commercial move five years ago.

"It's better and cheaper in the long run to pack and move yourself," she said. "We had already made up our minds to move DITY before we even knew about the incentive pay," she added. "But that really helps, too."

Horrigan, who was also "very surprised" with the \$879.21 incentive pay he received, thinks the DITY program is great and plans to keep using it for the rest of his military moves.

"If you're moving a long distance and have the time; it's the only way to go," he said. "But if you're only traveling a short distance you probably won't have the time to do it all yourself." He also mentioned that the transportation office was "very helpful" and he had no quarrels with them or the rental dealer.

The exact amount of incentive pay depends on the weight of goods, the distance and destination of the move, according to Miller. And there may even be more bucks in it if the soldier has dependents.

If dependents ride to the destination in the rental vehicle, they are entitled to monetary allowances in lieu of transportation. This is in addition to the service member's incentive pay.

If you choose to use your own vehicle for moving, permission must first be ac-

quired from the transportation officer. The vehicle must be one designed primarily for other than transportation of passengers. You may even use a borrowed cargo truck or trailer to make a DITY move but you must have written permission from the vehicle owner and transportation officer.

All stateside military posts offer the DITY program and it can be especially beneficial to personnel in the lower enlisted grades who may be over their authorized weight limit. "It is really to the advantage of the lower enlisted members to use the DITY program," Miller said.

"Seventy percent of last year's DITY moves were made by E-4s, E-5s, and E-6s," Cella says.

The transportation office often sends inspectors to the moving member's home while the rental vehicle is being loaded.

"It is impossible for us to inspect all DITY moves but we do try to cover at least 50 percent of them," says SSgt. B. G. Lowery, a quality control inspector with Bragg's transportation office. "We don't interfere with the loading of vehicles but we do check for flammables, explosives, etc. We make spot checks and assist the members if they are having packing problems," he adds. "We also check to make sure the truck came fully equipped from the rental dealer and all the right packing materials are there."

Miller adds that they have had "very few claims" against the government or rental dealers on DITY moves. The government will cover up to a maximum of \$15,000 for losses and damages to goods if they are not the service member's fault and are supported by the inspector's report.

The vehicle must be weighed before loading the truck and again after packing is complete. A weight ticket must be obtained from any government or commercial scales for all DITY moves. The weight ticket must be signed by a certified weigh master.

If you don't have a residence available at your destination, you should contact the transportation office there to arrange for storage of goods. After this is complete, the rental equipment should be turned in to the dealer listed at the bottom of the rental contract.

Now all you need to do is send the paperwork (supplied by the transportation office at your old post) to the finance office. The DITY move is complete.

In two or three weeks, you'll find a finance check in the mail box. That's why, in this day of rising costs, it's worth the extra energy to Do-It-Yourself! ☐

# Training Aids Supermarket

MSgt Matt Glasgow

IF YOU NEED a life-size imitation skeleton, a scale model of a combat zone and a mock-up of a truck's innards—where would you go?

A medical college, a toy store and a Detroit factory? Perhaps. But it would be easier to run down to your local training aids center. There's one on or near almost every Army post.

Not long ago, Fort Lee, Va., dentists wanted a large toothbrush they could use to show people how to brush their teeth. So they went to their post Training and Audiovisual Support Center.

In a few days, they got a 7-foot toothbrush and a 3-foot tooth to use it on. "We even put straps on the handle so someone could wear it in a Dentist's Week parade," says Waverly Kossick, an exhibit maker.

It was just another of the 8,700 original and often unusual training devices created at Fort Lee in the past year. Some of the devices are much larger or smaller than the original. Either way, the final product is usually an exact copy of the original.

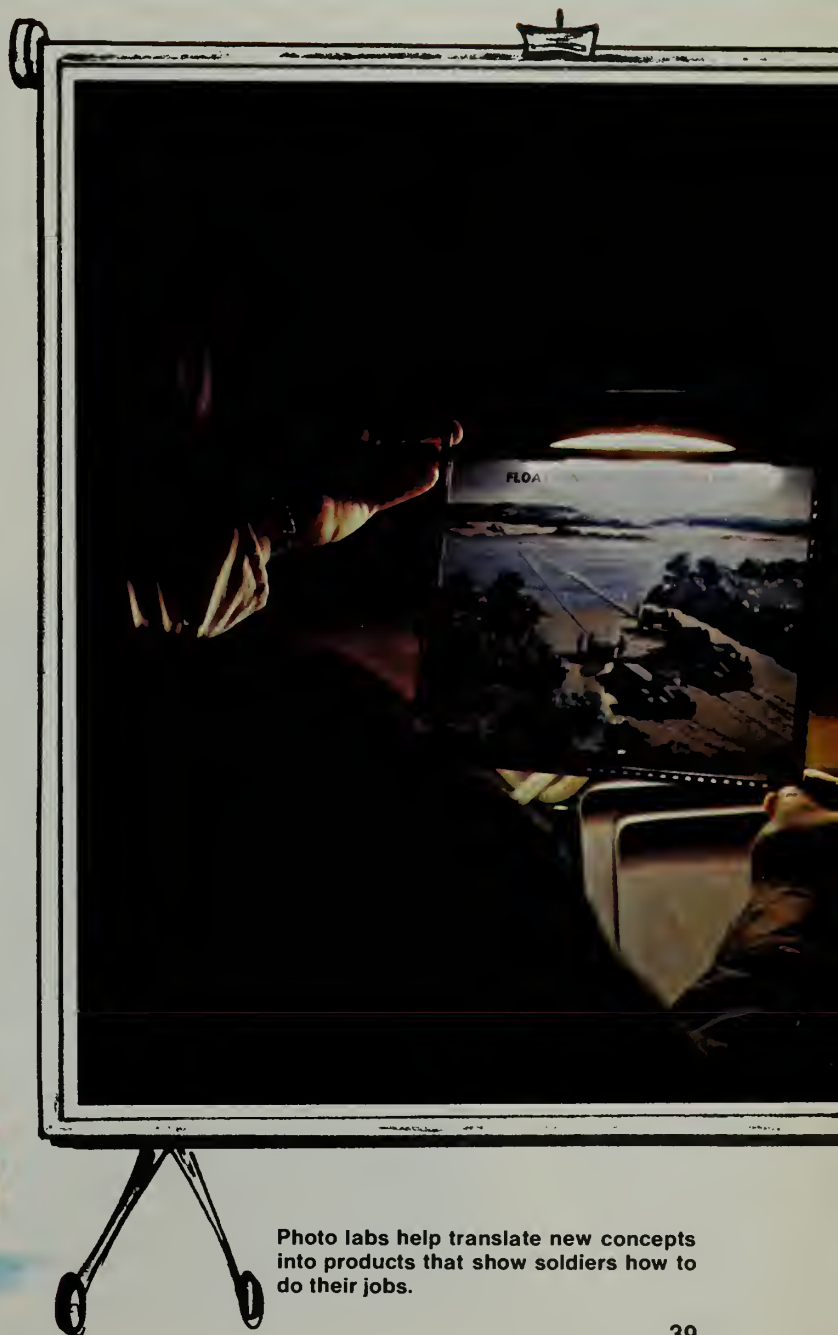


Photo labs help translate new concepts into products that show soldiers how to do their jobs.



Back in the early 1960s, Kossick recalls. "The Quartermaster School needed a way to show students how to move fuel during wartime. That was really quite a project! Everyone in the shop worked on it. We built a model theater of operations."

"They still use it to teach classes on moving petroleum from the States to a foreign country, and down to the front lines."

After 20 years on the job, Kossick says some projects tend to be more complex. Yet, he still hasn't seen a request for a training device his shop couldn't figure out how to build.

"Some of the projects take a lot of patience. They can be mind-boggling at times, especially when you don't have much to go on," he says. One such project called for a mock weapon for aggressors to carry during a war game.

"It couldn't look like one of our weapons and it wasn't supposed to look like anyone else's either. We came up with something made out of washers, pipe, map pins and so forth," Kossick says. Yet, the mock rifle looked like a military weapon and it got the job done.

The Army has more than 50 Training and Audiovisual Support Centers in the continental United States and other countries. In the States, each center is set up to serve a post, as well as nearby Army Reserve and Army National Guard units.

About 122 Active, Reserve, ROTC and Army National Guard units in Virginia depend on Fort Lee for training aids. Special steps are taken to help Reserve and Guard units get the training support they need.

Bernett Linkous, an audiovisual support expert, has visited 70 of the units in the last four months. His mission: to check and inspect the hundreds of

recorders, projectors and playback units he has issued to unit hand-receipt holders.

When citizen-soldiers go to the field this summer, Linkous will be there too. "I set up film exchanges at Forts Pickett and A. P. Hill. We furnish films and equipment there to keep Reserve and Guard units from having to run down here to draw them."

Linkous has more training films than you could watch if you ran them non-stop for a month. "There are about 2,300 titles on the shelf. Some go all the way back to World War II," he says.

"We ship and receive about 25 films a week, but the use of 16mm film has been going down ever since we started the Training Extension Course (TEC) program," says Linkous.

TEC lessons are one of the Army's newest training tools. Each lesson contains a cassette tape and an 8mm film strip. They cover many Army jobs in easy-to-understand terms.

Soldier's Manuals tell the soldiers what critical tasks must be mastered, the conditions under which they must perform and the standards of acceptable performance at each skill level.

Each task identifies appropriate references—such as AR, TM, FM and, if a TEC lesson is available, the identifying number and title.

Cassettes and film strips work hand in hand with manual publications. They're a cost effective and efficient training vehicle for supervisor involvement and soldier's use in maintaining MOS proficiency.

"The lessons are shipped straight to the units, but I get back-up copies. If theirs go bad, they come to me. I've got 2,500 lessons in stock.

"If they don't have a TEC machine to play the lesson on, they can come here and draw one. We've

## Training Aids

- Right, artist Diana Manuel puts a deft touch to a watercolor painting.
- Far right, Frank Vlk adds a final touch to a miniature depot.



got 382 TEC machines," Linkous says.

"Everything I've got in stock is available to be loaned out—for a week to a year, depending on how many are on hand." His stock includes TV sets, slide projectors, tape recorders, videotape players and 300 movie projectors.

At most training aid centers, the biggest demand is for new visual material: drawings, photos and videotapes.

Last year, 64,000 new drawings, signs and viewgraphs were created on artist's drawing boards at the Fort Lee center. Some are a complex mass of lines, bars and curves. Others take form as delicately shaded works of art.

Some of their original work is copied dozens of times, using the silk screen process.

A photo branch enables the centers to offer customers an even greater range of visual products. At Fort Lee, you can get anything from a 35mm slide to a picture that's as big as a wall. Its 13 photographers and photo lab specialists produced more than 270,000 pictures and transparencies to support training, briefings and displays last year.

A growing need for TV training tapes has forced most training aid centers to build TV studios in recent years. Fort Lee's \$200,000 TV facility produced more than 100 new training programs on videotape last year. They also dubbed some 2,400 copies of their work for Army needs.

"We do videotape dubbing for the entire Army and ship the tapes all over the world," says James Whitley, a Fort Lee TV engineer. "They're mostly training tapes made for the Quartermaster School."

Stock shots are often done on location, then brought back to the studio for editing. The final product

can include action scenes and sounds, color slides, narration and music.

"Television is one of the bigger innovations in training," says Lt. Col. R. W. Cooper, head of training, plans and security at Fort Lee.

"The Army used to have repetitive demonstrations that were costly in terms of manpower, ammunition, equipment, fuels and other resources. With inflation and energy conservation, we've had to learn to manage our allocated resources much better. Now, we can use TV tapes of a demonstration rather than repeat the actual demonstration," Cooper says.

Have TV, TEC lessons and new teaching methods changed Army training? "Not really," says Cooper, a 24-year Army veteran. "We're still doing the same thing.

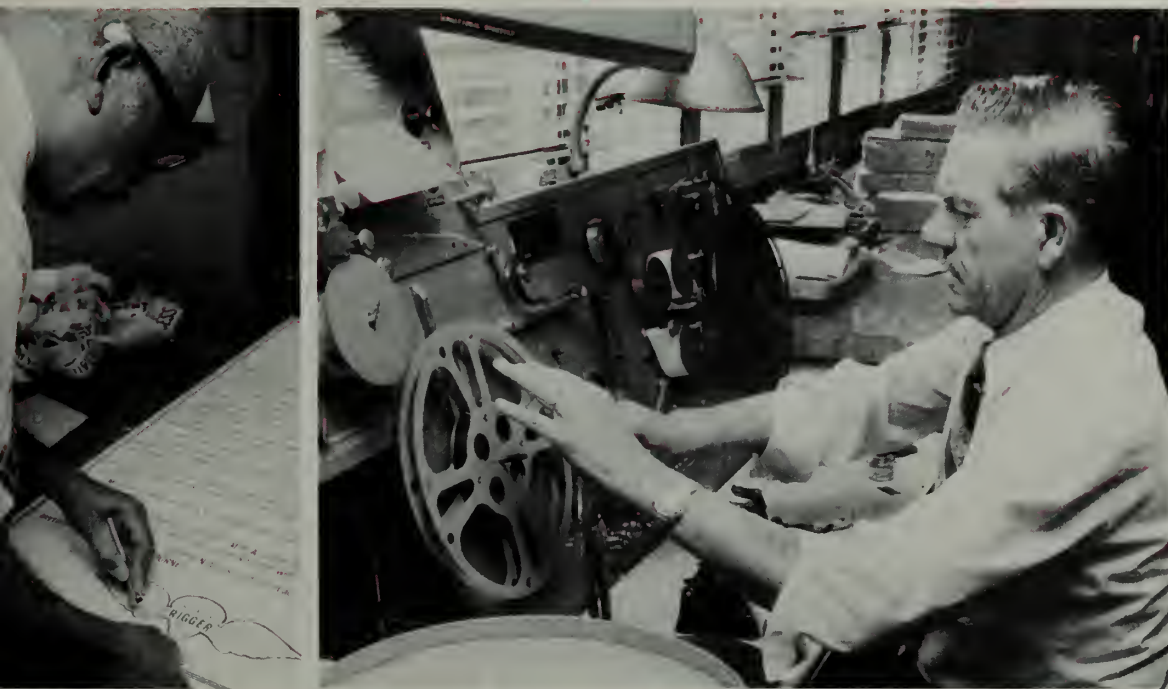
"The old system was to tell the soldier how, show him how, and then have him show you he knew how to do the critical task being taught.

"The only difference is that now we're showing him how much more accurately and cost effectively than we used to. Training aids help us do that."

Not all training aids have to be created from scratch. Standard training aids are listed in DA Pam 310-12. New aids and equipment are outlined in Training Aid Support Bulletins sent out every three months.

Most training aid warehouses stock thousands of devices and graphics that span the breadth of the Army know-how. Some are one-of-a-kind and intended for special needs only. Others bear facts that every soldier needs to know—like which snakes not to pet and which tanks you shouldn't wave to.

And if they haven't got what you need to support your training requirements, the Training and Audiovisual Support Centers will make it for you. □



● Far left, the Airborne Creed takes shape as a poster under the hands of graphic artist Francis Graves. ● Left, Bennett Linkous inspects one of the thousands of Army training films he stocks.



# heritage salute

Nanse Grady

America is a land of many cultures and ethnic groups. Instead of honoring the contributions of each group with special weeks, Fort Eustis, Va., conducted a single event recognizing the contributions of all groups to American society. It took the form of a week-long, multi-ethnic celebration that offered something for everyone.

THEY mumbled, grumbled and dragged their feet as they straggled into Anderson Field House at Fort Eustis, Va. They thought it was just another ceremony.

The troops weren't thrilled about attending the opening assembly for the Army Transportation Center's American Heritage Week. However, moments later they were cheering instead of mumbling and grumbling. Instead of dragging their feet, they stomped 'em.

The ceremony opened a week-long celebration, marked by free entertainment with a multi-ethnic theme, international foods and social events.

It was Fort Eustis's effort to recognize in one all-inclusive program the contributions of *all* ethnic groups and women to American society. Instead of celebrating many special weeks throughout the year honoring specific groups, this event would recognize the many races and nationalities which contribute to American culture.

The American Heritage Week ceremony opened with the traditional military band concert and speeches by the commanding general, local civic leaders and an Indian chief.

Indian chief? Of course.

Then the fun began. The *burgermeister* of Busch Garden's Old Country in Williamsburg, Va., asked the audience to join him in German drinking songs. With beer sloshing in his stein, he led the somewhat off-tune soldiers in old favorites which drew cheers.

The applause grew louder for the Greek, African and Korean dancers who followed on the pro-



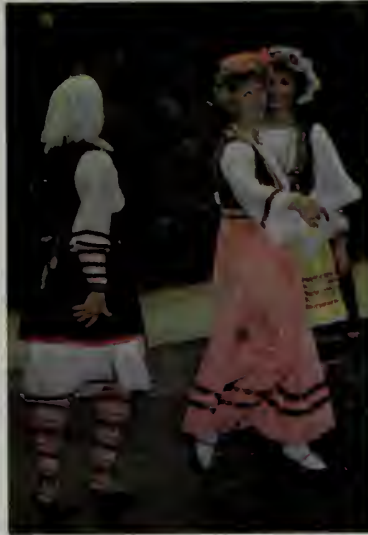
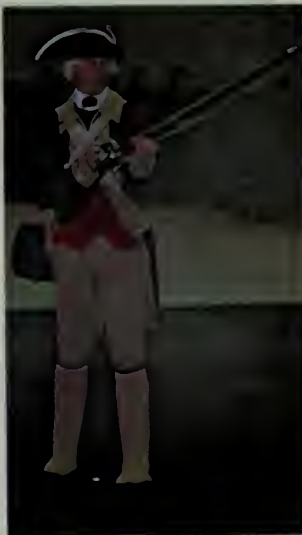
gram. A Latin rhythm band had soldiers rocking.

The grand finale was the Commander-in-Chief's Guard and Fife and Drum Corps from the 3d Infantry. Elements of the 3d Infantry demonstrated Revolutionary War defensive and offensive tactics. When the announcer described a bayonet charge and Guard soldiers lowered their weapons, the audience became uneasy. But the Old Guard stopped short of spearing an appreciative audience.

When the ceremony ended, soldiers hurried to the post community center to sample a buffet of exotic foods.

The week following the ceremony was a full one. Ethnic displays, designed and constructed by Fort Eustis units, were featured in the community center. There were special events each night, such as foreign-language movies, barber-shop quartets, a chili cooking con-

NANSE GRADY is a staff writer with the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Transportation Center and Fort Eustis, Va.



Clockwise from far left: • A German *burgermeister* leads Fort Eustis audience in song. • A member of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard demonstrates Revolutionary War tactics. • Greek dancers in action. • Chief Curtis Custalow of the Mattaponi Indians discusses Indian life. • The American Folklore Cloggers step out at the Heritage Salute.

test, square dancing and clogging, gospel singing, disco, Latin folk music, Korean entertainment and belly dancing.

Dining facilities and clubs offered a variety of international and ethnic menu items including collard greens, beef Cordon Bleu, enchiladas, lasagna, corn O'Brien and chop suey. Even all-American favorites like pork chops and corn bread were featured.

Though the American heritage celebration lasted only a week, interest in the event hasn't died down, according to Capt. Pat Capin, the Transportation Center's human relations officer.

The multi-ethnic celebration took less than two months to plan with about 20 persons actively involved.

Next year, Capin plans to encourage wider participation by children, the civilian community and post organizations. With the

experience from this year's American Heritage Week celebration, next year's will be bigger and better.

Capin thinks this is the best way to salute American culture. "I really believe this is the wave of the future," she says. "I think other installations will follow suit. Instead of spending time and money on other single events that are not too well attended, I definitely think this is the way to go."

The Fort Eustis celebration exposed some of the myriad of cultures that blend together in the Army ranks. Too often soldiers live in sheltered seclusion never taking advantage of their time in uniform to learn about different people and cultures, not only among other soldiers, but also in places where they're assigned. At Fort Eustis there are a lot of people now who realize they don't live in a vacuum and that their lifestyle may not be the only way to go. □



# sports stop



## THE SOLDIER IS A WINNER



Marx preparing to run

Sp4 JANET MARX is the undefeated female distance runner at Fort Bragg, N.C. She's outrun all women challengers and most of the men in races from 6.2 to 20 miles since she came here in 1978.

The 20-year-old Marx runs her favorite race distance, 10,000 meters (6.2

miles), in about 43 minutes. That's nearly two minutes faster than the best female racers she has been up against.

"During the first mile I set my pace, then hold it the entire distance," she explains. "I don't let anything distract me. I fix my eyes way ahead and take the race as it comes. During the last mile I give it all I have.

"I enjoy running," says the 5'4", 113 pound competitor. "Physically, it makes me feel healthier and keeps my muscles toned. It's good for the heart and lungs. You don't see many fat runners. Mentally, it's relaxing. That relaxation is addictive. I feel guilty if I miss running."

For other women who might want to start running, Marx offers some

sound advice: Get some good running shoes, do stretching exercises before each run and work up to longer distances slowly to avoid injury.

When not running, Marx has surplus energy for other interests. On duty she's a military intelligence analyst. She takes college classes in chemistry two nights a week and attends Bible study once a week. She relaxes with science fiction stories and the mellow music of her favorite singer, John Denver.

Marx has more than two years left in the Army and running will figure in her future plans.

"Someday I'd like to enter and win a marathon, but my main goal is to run every day," she says. "I'd like to run til I'm an old woman about 80 or 90."

## Sports In Review



TO GET a grip on what sports in the Army will be like in the '80s, let's back-track for a moment and review Army sports as the decade came to an end.

Big time SOCCER, a sport that's spreading across America like peanut butter over warm toast, made its Army debut in 1979 in the form of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Soccer Tournament. The tournament was held in October at Fort Gordon, Ga. Plans call for the tournament to be an annual event.

Eleven TRADOC installations (Forts Bliss, Sill, Jackson, Belvoir, Dix, Rucker, McClellan, Benning, Eustis, Knox and Gordon) participated in the double elimination tournament.

By the time the dust settled and the bruised ankles quit throbbing, Fort Sill's Cannoneers managed

## Baseball Campaign Begins



IT'S SPRING and major league baseball is gearing up for another dragged out campaign that probably won't end till snow flies

Here are some things to look for in the Grand Old Game this year.

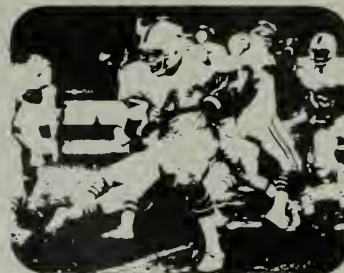
In 1979 the National League introduced the game-winning RBI—the RBI that gives a club the lead it never relinquishes. For some reason (league rules supposedly explain why), there won't be a game-winning RBI in every game. Mike Schmidt, the power hitter of the Philadelphia Phillies, was the 1979 game-winning RBI leader with 20.

Baseball fans will still have ageless "Charlie Hustle," Pete Rose, to

cheer. Rose will carry a big pay check and perhaps a big head into the 1980 campaign. Recently, *Sporting News* named Rose the Baseball Player of the Decade. Stan Musial, Ted Williams and Willie Mays won the award for previous decades.

Rose, 38, lead the majors in five major categories in the 70s—hits (2,045), games (3,044), at-bats (6,523), runs (1,068) and doubles (394). In 1979, Rose broke Ty Cobb's record for 200-hit seasons as he collected his 10th. Six came during the 70s.





to get through undefeated. In the finals, the artillerymen came on like 155s in an impact area and shot past Fort Belvoir 5-0 to become the TRADOC soccer champions.

Every good soldier likes to run, so Col. Charles Scanlon, commander, 66th Military Intelligence Group, designed a 10,000 METER RUN through Perlacher Forest in Munich, Germany to test his people's stamina and physical fitness. To get things started the colonel ran the course himself in 54 minutes. He then challenged every member of his command to beat that time. In mid-August the Scanlon Challenge Race was held. After slogging through a downpour, 115 runners beat the colonel's time. Wayne Morrison, 328th ASA Co., was the fastest man, finishing in 34:00; the top woman finisher was Jill Morganthaler, 201st ASA Co., in 48:08.

You don't have to be fast on your feet, but mental agility is certainly a requirement in CHESS. The Intelligence and Security Command's Sp5 Michael Fletcher is greased lightning in that respect. The 22-year-old soldier has achieved a lofty perch in the world of kings and queens. In 1979, he achieved the rank of "Master." There are only 200 master chess players in the United States.

**TACKLE FOOTBALL**—you know, the Pittsburgh Steeler variety—made a comeback in the Army in the '70s. A number of CONUS posts

now field post-level tackle football teams. There are also teams overseas.

In Italy, the Geronimos of the 1st Battalion, 509th Airborne Battalion Combat Team tore through the Northern Italy Football League (NIFL) with a 10-0 record. Then, representing the Northern All-Stars, the Geronimos trampled the Southern All-Stars 35-14 for the Italian Championship.

The Geronimos' defense yielded just 14 points in 11 games. On offense, Sp4 Kenny Lee, Company B, 1/509th ran over and around everybody as he compiled 896 yards in just eight games before being sidelined with an injury. Lee is now at Fort Bragg, N.C., to the delight of NIFL defenders.

At Fort Benning, Ga., tackle football has been around four years. The Doughboys finished 1979 with a 6-4-1 mark.

The Doughboys play varsity-level college teams, semi-pro teams and other Army teams. Against semi-pros and Army teams, the Doughboys are undefeated.

They feature a powerful defense and an offense run by former West Point All-American quarterback Leamon Hall and his West Point teammate, running back Greg King.

Those are just some of the sports, and sportsters, that were making news as the '70s passed. In the '80s there will be more soldiers making news in the sports world and SOLDIERS will be there to give them the credit they deserve.

## Race for the Gold, 1980

THIS IS an Olympic year. International upheavals may mean that American athletes won't compete in the Olympic Summer Games in Moscow, but that doesn't lessen the accomplishments of our athletes. The Army is well-represented among the ranks of world-class athletes.

Mike Shine, for example, is a specialist five assigned to the Office of the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics at West Point. In 1976, he guided his 6-foot, 170-pound body over the 400-meter intermediate hurdles to win the silver medal at the Montreal Olympics. Now he's in training for the Olympic trials that could send him to the Summer Olympics where he would be a strong bet to win a gold medal.

First Lieutenant Bill Watkins dreamed of going to the Olympics as a downhill skier but a serious knee injury in college ended that dream. Still determined to go to the Olympics, Watkins



Watkins: World-class cyclist

took up cycling and in just four years of serious riding has been rated one of the top five cyclists in the Nation. A West Point graduate, Watkins was the 1977 Rookie Cyclist of the Year. Now stationed at Fort Ord, Calif., he's training hard for the Olympic trials and he hopes to be on the U.S. cycling team at the '80 Summer Games.

## All-Army Sports Trials

ONE stepping-stone to national and international recognition in sports is the All-Army Sports program. You still have time to apply for attendance at trial camps in the following sports for men and women (M & W):

Sport	Application		Location
	Deadline	Trial Dates	
Bowling (M & W)	18 Apr	9-17 May	Fort Meade, Md.
Triathlon (M & W)	18 Apr	9-17 May	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Softball (women; slow pitch)	11 Jun	1 Jul-2 Aug	Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Softball (men; slow pitch)	19 Jun	9 Jul-9 Aug	Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Softball (men; fast pitch)	11 Jul	2 Aug-1 Sep	Fort Meade, Md.
Golf (M & W)	18 Jul	7-16 Aug	Fort Meade, Md.
Tennis (M & W)	15 Aug	4-20 Sep	Fort Eustis, Va.
Racquetball (M & W)	22 Sep	11-25 Oct	To be announced

Application procedures for All-Army sports trials are in AR 28-1. Your application must be received at Headquarters, DA (DAAG-MSP), Washington, D.C. 20314 not later than the deadline shown. It's best to apply early.



**S**p4 Ron Russell (the name is fictional) is a good, hard working soldier but he can't do his job properly. He has trouble reading and understanding some of the manuals he needs to do his job as a helicopter mechanic.

Russell isn't dumb. In fact, he's very intelligent about many things. He finished high school three years ago. But he can't read very well. That's too bad because Russell would like to be better at his job. He has decided to make the Army a career and he wants to be one of the best mechanics in the Army.

There are thousands of soldiers who have Russell's problem. They grew up getting most of their information from television and radio. They got by without developing sound basic reading, writing and math skills. Now, with many jobs becoming more technical and complex, they are in trouble. Unable to understand written instructions, these soldiers are falling behind their peers in knowledge and promotions.

The Army is one of many groups that has to face this problem. The other military services and the civilian labor market also have many workers who have poor reading, writing and math skills. So the Army is doing something about it.

The Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP), is undergoing change at many Army posts. The change is designed to improve the learning abilities of soldiers.

Developed by the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and Department of the Army, BSEP is unique. It is designed to give soldiers the necessary skills to do their jobs in the Army. It is *not* meant to make them better students. Rather, it aims to make them better soldiers.

Capt. Gordon Larson, one of BSEP's developers at TRADOC, says, "BSEP focuses attention on soldier-related reading and writing skills rather than generalized reading and writing skills."

In addition to being job-related, BSEP has other advantages for the Army. Scheduling can be flexible.

High school and non-high school graduates may participate. And unit readiness benefits. Best of all, there is no cost for soldiers to attend.

In the past, most on-duty education programs were not directed towards specific Army goals, Larson says. Instead, they were set up to help soldiers obtain a high school diploma. The subjects taught in class and many of the books used were the same or similar to those soldiers had in high school.

Although BSEP still teaches some of these traditional subjects and uses traditional books today, that will soon change. Dr. Sue Dueitt, Deputy for Human Systems and Resources in the Secretariat, says that TRADOC is developing new instructional material that concentrates on education as it applies to Army life. This material will be phased into the BSEP system over the next several years to make classes as relevant to soldiers and soldiering as possible.

For various reasons, she notes, there seemed to be an undercurrent of opposition by some to on-duty education programs in the past. For one thing, many commanders didn't like losing their soldiers to the classroom when they could be training. They felt unit readiness suffered because soldiers were spending too much time on civilian-oriented education.

Many soldiers were as unhappy with Army classrooms as they had been with civilian classrooms, Dueitt says.

In 1977 Congress ruled that all on-duty education in the military must be job related. The Army complied with that decision by ending the on-duty High School Completion Program and starting BSEP.

"This doesn't mean the Army is downplaying the importance of a high school diploma," Dueitt

# in step with BSEP

SSgt. Jim Boersema



stresses. Just the opposite. Soldiers are still encouraged to get their high school diplomas or equivalencies. Most Army posts continue to offer high school classes in evening sessions at nearby civilian schools and the Army pays all costs for these classes. (Interested soldiers should contact their education center for more information.)

Because BSEP is now geared towards specific Army goals, officials hope that it will receive more support than past on-duty education programs.

A campaign to gain support has already begun. Last summer, in a joint message to the field, both the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff encouraged commanders and supervisors to give BSEP their full support. The message said that both "the Army and the nation will benefit from BSEP through a better trained and educated soldier and citizen."

Commanders support BSEP because it's actually an extension of training. BSEP increases a soldier's ability to train, to pass the Skill Qualification Test and to move on to higher education levels.

Getting soldiers to accept BSEP is even more important. The program is designed so that soldiers can see practical, short-term results. Also, many soldiers are getting introduced to BSEP during Initial Entry Training with good results.

BSEP is conducted at three levels. The first, (BSEP I) comes during the first four months of Army life. BSEP I has two segments: Literacy instruction and English as a Second Language (ESL) programs. The other two levels, BSEP II and BSEP III, are taught later in a soldier's career.

BSEP I provides soldiers with basic English and math instruction through the 4th to 8th grade level.

On some posts, it is offered before AIT while at others during Initial Entry Training. ESL instruction is generally provided soldiers from non-English speaking backgrounds prior to basic training.

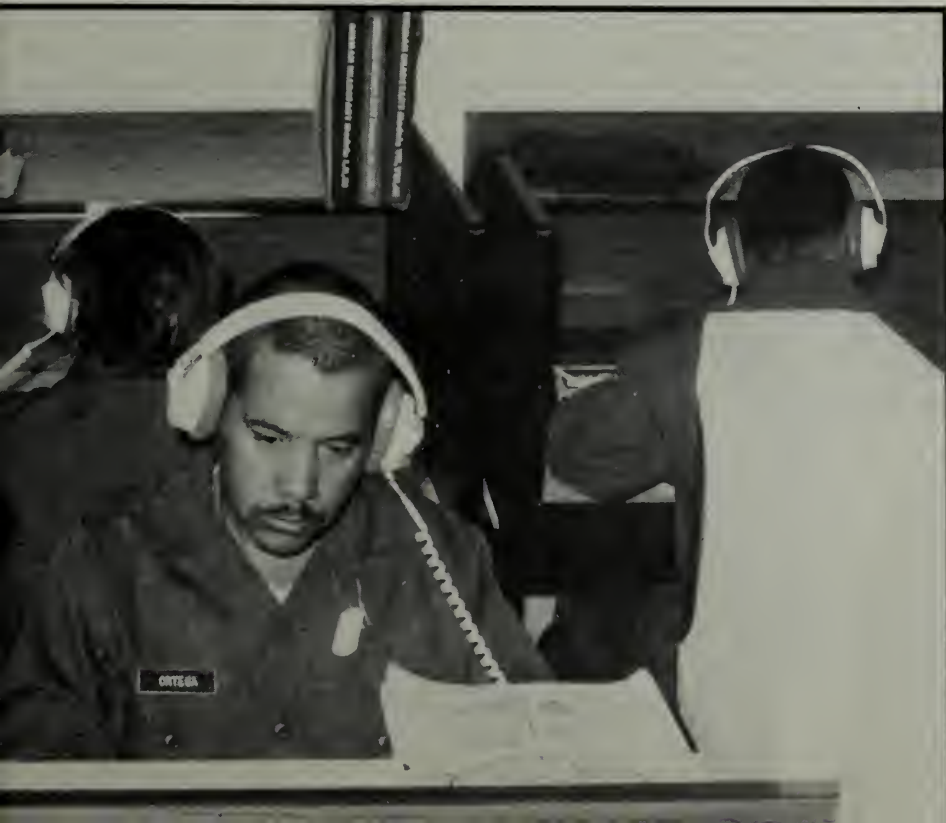
In addition to raising the educational level of soldiers, BSEP I helps keep many soldiers in the Army who wouldn't make it through basic training because of poor learning skills. "Because it is geared toward specific Army goals, BSEP is helping these soldiers complete their training. We are losing fewer soldiers because of academics than before through the Trainee Discharge Program," says Col. Phillip Merrick of TRADOC.

BSEP II is taught at the first permanent duty station for most soldiers. It is geared to raise language and math skills to the 9th grade level. Soldiers who complete BSEP II should be able to achieve a high school GED or raise their General Technical (GT) military score, Larson says.

BSEP II is being taught at many stateside posts, in Europe and other overseas areas. Soldiers from non-English speaking backgrounds have additional opportunities to build language skills with ESL in BSEP II.

BSEP III is still on the drawing boards. It will also be taught at permanent duty stations and is being designed to help soldiers progress in their military careers beyond the E-5 level. "We would like to see BSEP III prepare soldiers for NCOES," Merrick says, "and we would like to see it prepare soldiers for civilian education at the appropriate level."

The English is a Second Language program is an important part of the BSEP system. Many soldiers, for whom English is a second language, are able to read and write English well enough to pass entrance examinations, but they have trouble with spoken English. Soldiers cannot learn even the basics of Army life if they don't understand Eng-



Soldiers are discovering the Army has found faster and better ways for them to learn skills needed in their jobs. Cassette tapes teach the reading, math and English that soldiers need to improve themselves. These skills can help many get ahead in the Army.



lish. In the past many were unable to finish basic training. But now, by taking ESL classes before basic training, they are able to make it through training with their company.

The BSEP at Fort Dix, N.J., is a good example of a successful program. Begun 16 months ago, ESL and BSEP I and II classes are in full swing. About a dozen experienced instructors work full-time teaching classes.

Because Fort Dix is an Army training center with a predominately trainee population, BSEP I is the most active phase there. Each month dozens of soldiers in training also take part in BSEP I.

For soldiers going through cook and mechanic training, BSEP classes are taught right at the training site. Soldiers having difficulty because of poor reading or math skills stop AIT and attend BSEP classes, usually close by. They are taught only what is necessary to get them back to AIT. Sometimes, they only need a few hours of BSEP instruction.

"I don't even try to teach soldiers reading or writing," says Rhoda Greenlee, one of the BSEP instructors at the Cook's School. "I stick strictly to cooking terminology and try to get them back to their regular classroom as fast as possible so they can finish their AIT."

Greenlee gives soldiers a short reading test before they begin AIT to determine their reading literacy levels. Those who do poorly on the test are usually the ones who need the help BSEP provides. BSEP motivates them to finish AIT, she says.

BSEP for the truck drivers course at Fort Dix is conducted differently, although the results are the same. BSEP classrooms are across the post. "It's hard to conduct literacy training close to the driving range," Larson says, "so we pull soldiers out of AIT for several days to take BSEP."

Shirley Mosen, a BSEP instructor for truck drivers, feels that her efforts have been worthwhile. "I do preventive maintenance on people," she says, "and I enable them to complete their Army training."

Like Greenlee, Mosen gives a short reading test to her students before they begin AIT and sticks to a job-related approach in her classes. "Much of our work is teaching soldiers how to fill out the log book forms and maintenance records they will use as

truck drivers and getting them to understand manuals," she says. Hundreds of soldiers who have taken her class in the past year returned to finish AIT on time.

The BSEP II program at Fort Dix is also successful. When it began last year, fewer than 20 soldiers enrolled in the course. All of them were sent by their commanders.

Today, so many soldiers are taking BSEP II that morning and afternoon sessions are required to accommodate them. More than that, every soldier is a volunteer, and there is a waiting list for the next session.

Marie McBurney, the BSEP II instructor, says her course is a success because "word has passed around that BSEP can help a soldier's career. Most of the soldiers who enroll in BSEP II do so to increase their chances of promotion or to raise their GT scores."

Comments by soldiers in the course seem to bear out her feelings. SSgt. Johnny J. Guzman of the Fort Dix Flight Detachment says he volunteered for BSEP because he wants to raise his GT score high enough to apply for the warrant officer aviator program.

Sp5 Dennis Carrell of Headquarters Company, 4th Battalion, 3d Brigade, says he enrolled because this course will improve his chances for making staff sergeant.

The course is even valuable for soldiers leaving the service. Sp4 Johnny Crawford of Headquarters Command, says, "I'm trying to prepare myself for a civil service test when I get out of the Army."

In teaching the class, McBurney uses Army manuals, regulations and forms. That way, she says, soldiers can apply what they've learned to their jobs everyday.

McBurney says commanders at Fort Dix support the program. "When graduates return to their units, commanders can see the improvement. That makes them want to send more soldiers to the next course."

The ESL program at Fort Dix has also done well. Every training cycle, many soldiers are enrolled in the six-week course to improve their speaking ability and knowledge of English.

The instructors do not attempt to make these soldiers fluent in English in only six weeks. Rather, the classes concentrate on job-related English conversation topics. The subjects taught include drill and ceremony commands, range safety terminology, the chain of command, the Geneva Convention, military customs and courtesies, the M-16 rifle, M-60 machine gun and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

"I'm amazed at how well most students can pick up the language," says Jane Ludwig, one of the ESL instructors. Her students include both Spanish and Korean speaking soldiers. She says, "Many of them are highly educated in their own language. They just don't speak English very well."

BSEP at Fort Dix is just one example of a successful program. Other commands have similar programs which are just as effective and well attended. The Fort Polk, La., BSEP program is so popular that when units of the 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, recently deployed to Fort Drum, N.Y., they took along a BSEP instructor.

Once fully implemented, BSEP should take its place alongside the Noncommissioned Officers Education System and the Skill Qualification Test Program as important educational programs for enlisted soldiers. BSEP provides a stepping stone for many soldiers, enabling them to perform better both on the job and in other Army classrooms. It puts them a step ahead on their way to successful Army careers. □

# BSEP



equipment. While the old materials were bulky, difficult to assemble and outdated, Brewer says the items now used are "very light, quiet, mobile and compact."

The field equipment was developed strictly for the Army. During combat, dental clinics have to be set up in tents that can be easily moved in order to follow the troops.

"Operation DDT is making sure the peacetime Dental Corps is ready to mobilize," says Brig. Gen. Bill B. Lesler, HSC's commander of Dental Services.

"Each field unit is now totally self-sufficient," Brewer says. Each unit consists of a low, contoured dental chair; operating stools for the dentist and assistant; a chest of drills and supplies; and a generator to power the operation.

All the field equipment—including tents, chairs and compressors—can be assembled and ready for business in less than 30 minutes.

The first day the 565th was at Fort Sam Houston, Brewer said they moved the field clinic in less than an hour.

The dental reservists taught the active duty dentists how to set up tents and trouble-shoot the equipment. Once that training was finished, the dentists brought their patients from Rhoades Dental Clinic and went to work.

All the training in Operation

DDT was meant to create an "active duty dental corps with field experience," says retired Brig. Gen. Joe Cheatham, former Deputy Commander for Dental Services.

The cooperation between the two Army components is part of the effort to make the Reserve and the active Army operate as one, should war break out. "Because of the responsibility that's been placed on them and the success of the training, says Brewer, "my reservists now feel like part of the Total Army."

The 807th will probably continue training with full-time soldiers until all active field units with dental capabilities get the new equipment, Brewer adds, "Right now, very few active units in the States have it."

Much of the new equipment is in storage as "preposition war reserve stock" intended to speed up the mobilization process, says Col. Joseph R. Luten, Deputy Commander of the 807th.

U.S. Army dental units in Europe also have the Operation DDT equipment. Brewer explains, "It's waiting for us (the reserves) in the event of mobilization."

These dental reservists and active personnel will be getting together every summer until all Army dentists are field trained with modern equipment. As one result, Brewer says, "The U.S. Army will continue giving its soldiers the best dental care in the world." □

● Opposite page, dentist and his assistant treat a soldier in the field using the Army's light, compact, quickly assembled new field dental equipment. ● Above left, dentists hook-up super-quiet compressor used to power the new equipment. ● Above, learning to use the equipment. ● Below, treating a patient in the field under simulated combat conditions.

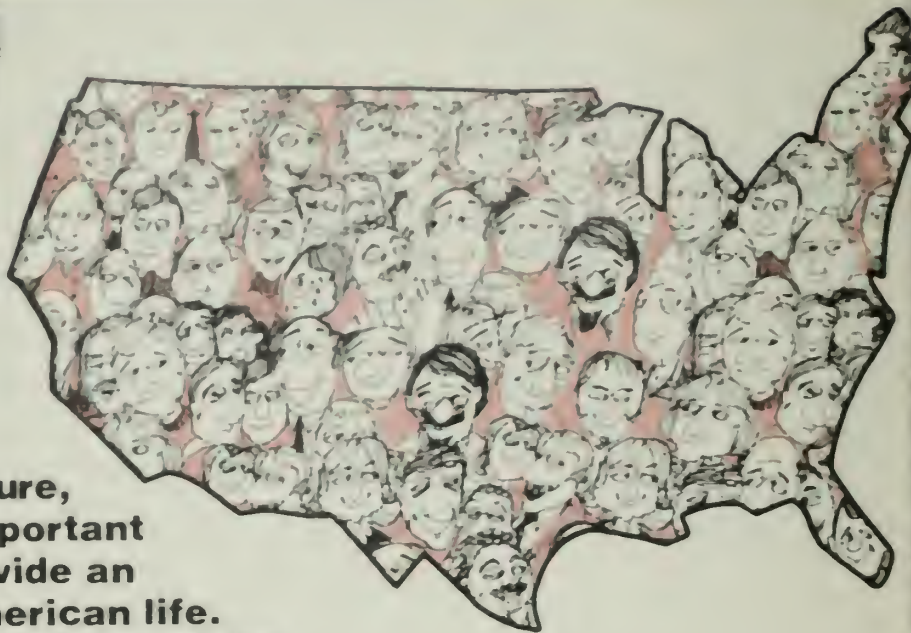




# COUNT OFF CENSUS 1980

Capt. Gardner M. Nason

**You're part of the picture,  
and your support is important  
if the census is to provide an  
accurate record of American life.  
Don't be left out. Stand up and be  
counted.**



**FACT:** More than \$50 billion is spent annually by the Federal government on the basis of census statistics.

**FACT:** Businesses rely on census information to determine if there is a market for their products or services and to decide where to build stores or factories.

**FACT:** Transportation planners rely on census data to plan bus routes, subway stops and highway improvements.

**FACT:** Urban renewal, water and sewerage availability, school openings and closings, mortgage assistance programs and park locations are determined from census information.

The census is more than a national head count—an inventory of people resources. It's very important for many reasons. Back in 1787, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention decided the census would provide a basis for taxation and reapportioning seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The first

census of the United States population took place in 1790, and it has been conducted every 10 years since then.

On April 1, the 1980 census will begin. It will come to 100 percent of America's households. And it will be simple enough.

A questionnaire should reach every household by mail around March 28. Most people will take their own census by answering questions and mailing back the form in a postage-free envelope on April 1. Census takers will personally visit and obtain the information from households that fail to mail back the completed forms.

Ten percent of the recipients will receive instructions to hold the completed questionnaires until census takers pick them up.

Everyone will be asked 19 questions which seek basic information about age, sex, occupation, housing, personal transportation and energy use. It should take about 15 minutes to answer all the questions.

About one out of five households, chosen randomly, will be

asked to answer a longer version with 46 additional questions. The longer questionnaire will take about 45 minutes to answer.

Military families and single soldiers may be asked for census information twice or not at all, according to Ann Liddle of the Bureau of the Census. If you live in the United States or any of its territories, you'll probably receive a census questionnaire on March 28. In addition, units will give all soldiers a Military Census Report consisting of 33 questions.

Whether you receive both the census questionnaire and the Military Census Report, or just one of these, complete the forms and return them according to instructions.

If you live in a foreign country, you will not be asked for any census information. But this doesn't mean you won't be counted. The military services will provide information to the Census Bureau about soldiers and their families and government civilians who are stationed overseas.

Federal law requires everyone to answer the census. The same

law, Title 13, U.S. Code, protects the privacy of personal information.

Information you give on the census form will not come back to haunt you. Neither private organizations nor other government agencies will be given access to information collected from any individual. Any information you provide will only be used to compile statistics. When the data is published, all information which could identify an individual is removed. Only the mass of information collected in the census is published.

The only people who can see an individual's replies are census employees who are sworn to secrecy. Census employees who violate a person's privacy by making information available to an unauthorized person face a \$5,000 fine and a five-year prison term.

The Bureau of the Census is required to provide the President with population totals based on the 1980 census by January 1, 1981. This data becomes the basis for reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives—the same system as in 1790. A new law also requires that the population of counties, cities and other political subdivisions be provided to each state no later than April 1, 1981, for redrawing voting district lines.

Census information is used in many other ways that affect your everyday life. For example, it probably was a factor in determining why there is or is not a supermarket or shopping center where you live. Real estate firms can use census information to give you an instant profile of neighborhoods where you might like to live.

Information obtained from the census helps determine how tax dollars will be allocated in your community. For example, spending for the Headstart program depends on the number of children in families below a certain income level. Federal aid programs to local school districts make allowance for any significant numbers of military and

government employee dependents who may be enrolled. Census information will be used to back up claims and plans for more jobs, get help for abused children, assist in crime prevention and provide more reading teachers. It's also used in planning for housing developments and educational needs. The potential uses of census data are endless.

The 1980 census is expected to count approximately 222 million people living in 86 million housing units in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands. About three billion facts will be



**You can help take your own census by answering questions and mailing back the form on April 1.**

gathered to produce about 300,000 pages of statistics.

The statistics aren't just cold dull numbers. They tell a story about Americans and America. For example, they will verify trends in family life, income, housing costs and population distribution. The census will verify that the number of women who are heading families has soared nearly 50 percent since 1970 to more than eight million.

The census will confirm that the traditional family of mother, father and one or more children accounts for less than a third of the Nation's households, the lowest ever. The number of unmarried

couples sharing a household has more than doubled in 10 years.

The census is interested in how much money people make. Not counting inflation, there was a 34 percent increase in the median family income between 1960 and 1970, but the increase between 1970 and 1978 was only four percent. (Median income is the middle income between the highest and lowest.) Census officials attribute the big drop to economic sluggishness, the number of families maintained by a single parent (who tend to have a lower average income) and to the changing age structure and family composition.

More than half the questions in the census will focus on housing: their condition, value, energy use and other aspects that will guide government and commercial housing programs in the next decade.

As for population distribution, the 1980 census is expected to define sizeable population shifts from northern and eastern states to southern and western areas. The census data will measure those shifts by age, race, ethnic origin and in other ways.

Past censuses have been criticized for undercounting minorities, which in turn hurts communities where minorities live. Those communities have not benefitted sufficiently from government and business investments which are based on census information. The 1980 census will make a special effort to reach all Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos, American Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Citizen support is important if the census information is to be an accurate picture of Americans and the American lifestyle. Fair representation, fair allotment of public money and prudent business investments depend on census information. It's in your best interest to cooperate in the census so it can serve you. Don't be left out. Stand up and be counted. □



## CONSUMER CORNER

### *Dear Consumer* **Ordering by Mail... Be Careful**

By Esther Peterson

According to the Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc. (CBBB), mail order problems have been at the top of the Better Business Bureaus' complaint list for many years. Bankruptcy was mentioned as one of the reasons for the increase in mail order complaints, but CBBB says "sources within the industry tell us a major factor may be that some marginal companies are caught in a cost bind brought on by inflation. With increases in costs for almost everything, including postage, printing of catalogs and other advertising materials, plus the cost of goods, some companies have cut back on inventories...and can't always readily fill incoming orders." Cutbacks in personnel also aggravated the situation.

For these and other reasons, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has a four-year-old rule that protects you against many mail order headaches and provides that:

- You must receive the merchandise when the seller says you will.
- If you are not promised delivery within a certain time period, the seller must ship the merchandise to you no later than 30 days after your order comes in.
- If you don't receive it shortly after that 30-day period, you can

cancel your order and get your money back.

There is no doubt that increased transportation costs are prompting consumers to try their luck with ordering merchandise through the mail. After all, it is convenient, often economical, and rather exciting even when the price of gasoline is not a factor. But at the same time consumer complaints about mail order purchases have jumped dramatically.

cancel your order and get your money back.

So much for the normal irritations associated with ethical mail order businesses. The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) has a far more serious problem with mail order rip-off artists who cost consumers an average of half a billion dollars a year through mail fraud and misrepresentation of products, services and investments offered by mail.

According to USPS, which has recently announced a crackdown on fraudulent advertising, these rip-off artists have swindled many Americans of life savings by persuading them to invest in questionable business ventures. These include selling over two million dollars in "earthworm growing packages" as investment opportunities; claiming that a certain weight loss program "burns away more fat each 24 hours than if you ran 14 miles a day"; and selling worthless land purporting to be near oil producing areas, to investors, retirees and others. They have also sponsored fraudulent correspondence courses, promising fabulous jobs after graduation; and have used the mails for advertising and delivery of "all kinds of magical potions or devices guaranteed to increase vitality, memory, IQ, sexual prowess, beauty."

To protect yourself from such seductive schemes, USPS's Postal Inspection Service not only needs to be notified when you suspect some mail offer is too good to be true, but offers the following tips to those who might feel tempted to accept some of the more exotic offers:

- Exercise caution and restrain your impulses.
- Question all proposals; investigate before investing.
- Read and understand contracts — and don't be rushed into signing anything.
- Check with your local Better Business Bureau or Chamber of Commerce.
- Save as evidence any material received or sent by mail.

Finally, if you believe you have been the victim of a mail fraud scheme, send the details and all pertinent documentation to the Postal Inspection Service, Consumer Protection Program, care of your local Postmaster.

Free single copies of FTC's *Shopping by Mail* may be obtained by sending a postcard to the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 690G, Pueblo, CO 81009.

*Esther Peterson is Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs and Director of the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs.*

- The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) offers a series of bulletins called "Battle Reports", which contain valuable, current information about threat weapons, equipment, and tactics as well as methods for countering them. The "Battle Reports" are based on simulations, field exercises, and intelligence sources. They are a quick means of getting information to soldiers specifically on how to fight and how to support units on the modern battlefield.

Comments from the field suggest there is confusion about how to get initial and additional copies -- and some units are unaware of "Battle Reports." Units should insure that block 432 of DA Form 12-11B reflects the number of copies of TRADOC Bulletins ("Battle Reports") desired for initial pinpoint distribution from USAAGPC, Baltimore. If block 432 is not completed, units will receive no initial distribution. Additional copies may be obtained from USAAGPC, Baltimore using Misc Pub 18 and DA Form 4569. Refer to DA Pam 310-3 and DA Cir 310-1 for current indexes of doctrinal, training, organizational and "How-To-Fight" publications.

- Long range plans have been made for the Army, Navy and Air Force to operate entirely on "synthetic" fuels now being developed by the Department of Energy. "By 1982 or '83 we will be using coal, alcohol, and shale (oil) along with a high percentage of petroleum" says Eddy French, of the Defense Fuel Supply Center. When will the Armed Forces go off oil altogether? "That won't be until about 2010 or 2020," he says.

- The Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., wants suggestions for a suitable school motto. The OCS has graduated over 115,000 second lieutenants since its first class in 1941. During this time, various mottos have been adopted or borrowed and later dropped as goals and conditions changed. Suggestions should be addressed to Commander, 5th Student Battalion, The School Brigade, USAIS, ATTN: Adjutant, Fort Benning, Ga, 31905. Include name, rank, branch/MOS and current address. (OCS graduates include class and graduation date.)

- DA has announced an officer volunteer recall program to meet accession requirements for company grade officers in the Active Army. Officers are invited to apply for active duty under the provisions of Chapter 3 of AR 35-210 (Volunteer Active Duty During Peacetime) providing they meet requirements outlined and meet weight standards in AR 600-9 (The Army Physical Fitness and Weight Control Program). For more information call Autovon 693-7803/7398 or commercial (314) 263-7803/7398. Applications will be sent through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center ATTN: AGUZ-RCA-AD, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63132.

- The Army Apprenticeship Program helps soldiers receive recognition from civilian industry and educational institutions for their military training and work experience. However, only 15,000 of the 100,000 soldiers eligible are participating in this program.

The program is available to soldiers in 134 MOSs which relate to 74 civilian apprenticeship trades. Soldiers who participate in the program document their daily work experience and when they complete specified requirements for apprenticeship in a particular trade, the Department of Labor issues them a "Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship, Journeyman Status." To complete a typical program requires four to six years of practical work experience, but soldiers who leave the Army before they complete their program receive a letter from the local education services officer certifying their documented work experience. Check with your local education office for more information on the Army Apprenticeship Program.

#### Answers to The Lighter Side—Page 49

**APRIL ANNIVERSARIES:** 1. Truman, MacArthur 2. Germany 3. Abraham Lincoln 4. North Atlantic Treaty Organization 5. Mexico 6. Sumter 7. Marshall Plan 8. Maine, Spain 9. Okinawa 10. Appomattox 11. Russians. **WHAT IN THE ARMY IS IT?** The Hawk Air Defense Artillery system. 2. If you identified this piece of equipment as American please enroll yourself in a course on vehicle identification. This is an Amphibious Personnel Carrier (BTR-60 PB) belonging to the Soviet Union.



# What's new

(More What's New on Pages 2, 54)

## Cash Enlistment Bonuses

- New soldiers and those with four or fewer years of prior service who were out of the Army more than 90 days, are now eligible for cash enlistment bonuses. To be eligible for a cash bonus, soldiers in these categories must: be high school diploma graduates; be in mental categories I-III; enlist for four or more years; not have previously received an enlistment or a re-enlistment bonus. Bonuses ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 are now offered for enlisting in one of the following MOSs: 05B, 05C, 05D, 05G, 05K, 05H, 11B, 11C, 11H, 12B, 12E, 12F, 13B, 13E, 13F, 15E, 15J, 16D, 16E, 19D, 43E, 54E, 82B, 82D, 96C and 98G.

## Re-enlistment Option Revised

- Under a revised re-enlistment option, soldiers in grade E6 and below may now re-enlist for a guaranteed assignment to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM). Interim Change 108 to AR 601-208 — Army Re-enlistment Program — authorizes the option named INSCOM and Electronic Warfare/Cryptologic Units and Training Activities Re-enlistment Option. Soldiers who want more information or want to apply for this option can get complete details from their re-enlistment NCOs.

- Women, when you wear men's fatigues, a change to AR 670-1 (Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia) settles the question of whether your shirt must be tucked in and whether you must wear a belt. The change says that the men's fatigue shirt must be worn the same way by both men and women — that's tucked in and with a belt in the fatigue trousers. When wearing the women's fatigues, the shirt must be worn outside the trousers, and no belt is necessary.

- Soldiers going to Turkey cannot ship MOPEDS to that country. Turkish police will not register MOPEDS, and soldiers and family members are not permitted to operate MOPEDS in that country.



- On your mark, get set — No, the armored personnel carriers of the 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry at Fort Riley, Kan., aren't toeing the line waiting for the starting gun of a race, but they are ready to move out. This was the scene as the crews waited for the signal to depart for Camp Funston, a stopping point on their trip for Gowan Field, Idaho, where they participated in an Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (EDRE). EDREs evaluate how quickly a unit can deploy and get set for combat action. (See photo.)

## WANTED: Training Ideas

- Although training aids specialists have great imagination, the basic ideas for most training aids come from soldiers in the field. Soldiers in Germany, for example, asked for model terrain boards that duplicate war plan areas and positions. That aid now allows platoons to study and practice war maneuvers, using sealed-down allied and enemy tanks, trucks, and weapons. Even combat brigades find the board useful for training to defend West Germany. Similar boards of ranges in Germany let combat units practice fire and maneuver methods before they go to ranges. If you have an idea that will make training easier to understand, cheaper, or more effective, contact your commander or local training aids support center. (See related article, page 39.)

Maintaining  
physical  
fitness—  
One of the  
Common Tasks  
of the Skill  
Qualification  
Test (SQT)





# WORKING TOGETHER

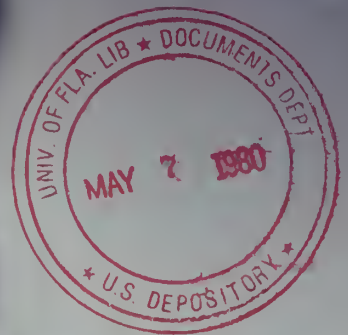


# SOLDIERS

MAY 1980

## Spit 'n Polish

PAGE 6



KEEP A GOOD  
PASS

355.05  
A7413





## ARMED FORCES DAY • MAY 17, 1980

Armed Forces Day 1980 is Saturday, May 17. This day is set aside by the Department of Defense, in cooperation with civilian communities, to recognize the role of the Armed Forces of the United States in promoting the general welfare of the country. The date commemorates the establishment of the Department of Defense in 1947.

During the week of May 12-17 military installations and ships are encouraged to host open houses, patriotic ceremonies, parades, exhibits and similar activities for the general public.

This year's slogan is: The U.S. Armed Forces—

# **STRONG AND READY**



# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
MAY 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 5

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. James H. Breen  
Chief, Command Information

## FEATURES

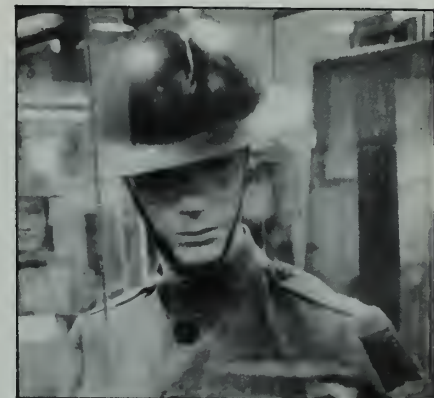
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**Credits: Photos on front and back covers by Sp5 David Polewski; photo on inside back cover courtesy Hometown News Center.**

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# What's new

## XM1 is the Abrams Tank



- The first production model of the Army's new main battle tank, the XM1, was recently christened the 'Abrams' by the widow of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams. After breaking the bottle of champagne over the bore evacuator, Julia Abrams asked her son, Creighton III, to make remarks on her behalf. He said, "The mission of the Abrams tank is the same mission that the Army has...not to promote war but to preserve peace. I hope that the Abrams tank will be one of the truly great peacemakers of this century." Abrams served in World War II where his tank battalion first broke through German lines to Bastogne during the "Battle of the Bulge." He served in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars and, in October 1972, assumed the Army's highest post, Chief of Staff of the Army, where he served until his death in September 1974.



## NCO Development Program Established

- The Chief of Staff of the Army has approved the establishment of an Army-wide NCO Development Program. This program will seek to enhance combat readiness of the Total Army by strengthening the NCO Corps through increased professionalism, prestige, responsibility and potential. The program will focus on unit programs and will be responsive to unit needs. An Army regulation is currently being drafted to define goals, standards and responsibilities of the program.

## Re-Up Change

- Soldiers who fail their Skill Qualification Test (SQT) may still be eligible to re-enlist. According to Interim Change 107 to AR 601-280, a commander can certify that a soldier is "qualified for continued service." In the past, a waiver was required for re-enlistment under this circumstance. In addition, a second change permits General Court Martial (GCM) authorities to approve a four-year re-enlistment period for certain soldiers on overseas levy to a long-tour area. Re-enlistment and extension criteria for soldiers enrolled in the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP) will be affected by this change. When a soldier has successfully completed the ADAPCP and is otherwise qualified, he can re-enlist or extend his enlistment without a waiver under the change.

## Correction

- An item in "What's New" in the March issue of SOLDIERS contained an error. The article stated that "United States citizenship is not automatic for children born outside the country even if both parents are citizens and the child is born in a U.S. military hospital." According to AR 608-3, citizenship is automatic if the child born abroad has at least one U.S. citizen parent. Parents should, however, take steps to prove the U.S. citizenship of the child to avoid difficulties when the child enters school or the Armed Forces, or seeks employment in the U.S. For full details see AR 608-3 or check with your local staff judge advocate.

- A recent change to AR 606-5 (ID Cards, Tags and Badges) now requires all soldiers to show legal proof of dependency when applying for ID cards for their dependents. The Army did not previously require legal documentation for its officers and senior NCOs. Among the documents which may be required are birth and marriage certificates, divorce decrees, adoption papers, retirement orders and Veterans Administration letters indicating a service-connected medical disability. Widows and widowers should also have a copy of their spouse's death certificate.

- The U.S. Army Quartermaster School has established a 24-hour-per-day telephone "hotline" to take comments, recommended changes and requests for information on all quartermaster-related operations and publications, including regulations, manuals, training, literature, training materials and courses for which the school has responsibility. The "hotline" number is Autovon 687-3767 or commercial (804) 734-3767. Or, you can write to: Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster School, ATTN: ATSM-EV, Fort Lee, Va. 23801.

## Maternity Uniform OK'd

- A maternity service uniform has been approved by the Army. The uniform consists of a tunic, skirt, slacks and the women's standard white short sleeve shirt with black tab. These items should be available through Post Exchanges in August-September 1980. The shirt will be worn under the tunic with the lower portion unbuttoned if necessary. A grey/green service shirt specifically designed for wear with the maternity uniform is being considered. Pregnant soldiers will be required to wear the maternity uniform beginning normally from between the fourth and sixth month of pregnancy until they deliver. The only accessory authorized on the tunic will be the nameplate. Officers will wear insignia of grade on the right collar and branch insignia on the left collar of the standard white shirt. Enlisted women will wear the polished brass pin-on insignia of grade on both collars of the white shirt. Enlisted women will be able to process a clothing issue record through the Post Exchange at no cost for two uniforms as soon as they have documented proof of pregnancy. Officers will be required to purchase their uniforms.

- Testing has been completed on a new, improved hand-cranked electrical generator for use on the battlefield. The G-76 generator has been designed and developed to meet the demands of advanced field equipment for greater auxiliary power. The new generator can rapidly recharge field batteries, power field radios and provide electronic back-up for certain nuclear weapon sub-systems. In addition to its increased power capabilities, the G-76 is more durable, lighter and more reliable than generators now in use. The U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command, which designed and developed the G-76, expects it to go into production this summer and to the field in mid-1981.





# feedback

## HERO'S WIFE

In behalf of myself and my two sons, I want to express my profound appreciation for the fine article done by SOLDIERS in February on my late husband, Audie L. Murphy. The writer caught the spirit of the man known to his old WWII buddies as "Old Murph." Although only 21 at the time of his discharge, he was called "Old" by his comrades, because he was so battle-wise and had survived so long.

I think I had better call your attention to an error in the caption of a photo that accompanied the article. This photo shows Audie shaking hands with another soldier. This other soldier was the famed MG J.W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel, who was Commanding General of the 3rd Infantry Division during much of World War II. This photo was taken in Austria on May 24, 1945. On this date the War Department announced that Audie had been awarded the Medal of Honor. Some of your old 3rd Infantry Division readers are certain to catch the error.

Audie was working on a movie when the Korean War broke out. As soon as he finished the picture, he flew to Dallas and applied for admission to the 36th Infantry Division, Texas National Guard on July 14, 1950. In joining the 36th, Audie wanted to make himself available for combat if Korea escalated into a full-scale war as the 36th Infantry Division would be reactivated as regular Army. He maintained his connection with the Army until 1969, when he asked to be put on retired status, saying: "I'm too old to fight any more."

I hope that the article will inspire American youths in this modern world so marked by confusion and disbelief in ideals for which our soldiers in all of our wars fought, bled and died.

Pamela Murphy

## CAMOUFLAGED FATIGUES

In What's New (February SOLDIERS) you stated that a new camouflage uniform has been approved for wear by soldiers. Can you give me any additional information concerning where and when they will be available?

1st Lt. Richard D. Cady  
Saint Paul, Minn.

*The new uniform will replace the durable press uniforms now being issued. They are not the same camouflage uniforms worn by soldiers in certain airborne, special forces and ranger units and they are not currently available.*

*If the schedule holds, officials expect to start issuing camouflage fatigues to new soldiers late next year (October 1981) as the supplies of the current fatigues run out. They are expected to start showing up in clothing sales stores about the same time. Until that time they are not authorized for wear. The scheduled mandatory switchover from today's fatigues to the camouflaged fatigues is expected to be October 1982.*

For additional information write:  
HQ, Department of the Army,  
DCSPER, ATTN: Army Uniform  
Board, Washington, D.C. 20310.

## FOR PRIVATES ONLY

The item on "Death Benefits" (February SOLDIERS) should be qualified by adding that the six-month death gratuity is limited to \$3,000. As stated in the article, it does not apply to anyone above the grade of E1.

CWO4 Harry L. Hoefner  
Washington ARNG

Sorry for the slip. Thanks for helping SOLDIERS set the record straight.

## SUPPORT TROOPS

The story, "Desert Fire" (February SOLDIERS) was good. Maybe that exercise was mostly for the tank and artillery and infantry units to train, but I think the main reason for its success was the support! As a mechanic from Delta Co., 124th Maintenance Battalion, I think we did an outstanding job!

The maintenance personnel alone completed over 800 automotive related jobs. We worked day and night, and had contact teams in the field for support when the units went to fire and conduct maneuvers.

Hopefully, future articles won't forget the backbone of such exercises—"SUPPORT!"

Sp4 L. Cyprus  
2d Armored Division  
Fort Hood, Texas

You're right, we don't intend to forget. The troops in the trenches need beans, bullets and "hot socks" as the saying goes. They wouldn't have them except for the tireless and skilled soldiers like you. Incidentally, we're putting together an article on the soldiers and units which supported the recently completed Joint Readiness Exercise GALLANT EAGLE.

## HELL ON HELLFIRE

The article, "New Weapon Systems for the Army" (February SOLDIERS) was correct, the Hellfire is a laser-guided missile. However, the Roland it references it to is not. The Roland is an infrared heat-seeking missile, as stated earlier in the article. Apparently you wanted to reference the laser-guided Shillelagh missile, the ground equivalent of the Hellfire.

2d Lt. Allan R. Hill  
APO New York

### SEX AND SOLDIERS

Mare power to SOLDIERS! You faced up to the subject of "Sex" in your February issue and facused a lat af light an it. It helps ta make sense about sex because that's THE subject soldiers talk mast about and understand least. That was true af my time (World War II) and af all armies before ar since.

Tam Miles  
Washington, D.C.



### OUT IN FRONT

On behalf af the men af the "United Nations Cammand Support Graup-Jaint Security Area," I'd like ta correct an error in your Mind Benders (February SOLDIERS). Yaur secand picture caption should read: This is the jaint security area IN the DMZ NEAR the Military Demarcation Line, nat near the DMZ. The guard in the background is two feet from North Korea. The men af the JSA are truly "in frant af them all!"

Sp4 Kris N. Sharples  
APO San Francisco

### TOTAL ARMY

As a retired officer and current DA civilian, I enjoy SOLDIERS and believe it daes well in filling an infarmatian need.

The article an DA Civilians (February SOLDIERS) probably will help same af the traaps understand better what civilians da far the Total Army.

However, in the preparation af the article, somebody blew it! The technician operating the MERADCOM radar diagnostic facility (a camaufrage research taal) in the center picture an page 34 is nat a civilian, but a member af the ather side af the Total Army. He is SSgt. Mike Kinnaman, the Camaufrage Laboratory's outstanding infrared/radar technician.

Allan T. Sylvester  
Fort Belvoir, Va.

*Another example of the Total Army working together! Thanks.*

### MISSING GUNNER

Thanks far the infarmative article an "New Weapans Systems" (February SOLDIERS). I da take issue with the statement that the UH-60A "can carry a fully-equipped 11-man infantry squad." Ta da sa, in combat, would mean giving up the use af a daar gunner, something I would nat care ta da as a pilot in a hostile enviranment.

Since yaurs is nat the first publication ta cite the 11 man theory, I am concerned that a lat af aur "carparate memory" has faded ta the paint that the UH-60A is considered a 3 crew-member aircraft with na daar gunner.

Daes anyone else aut there remember the daar gunner as a crewmember? I sure hape sa.

Capt. Victor A. Lent  
D.C. National Guard  
Fort Belvoir, Va.

### TACS ARE TOPS

In response ta Sp4 Stuckman's letter, "TACs Nat Taps?," (January SOLDIERS), I disagree with the apinions he expressed. Priar ta my attendance at OCS (51st Company), I was an enlisted man far seven years and consequently, had ample time ta observe a variety af officers. All af the officers I dealt with at OCS were well abave what I would determine ta be a narm far active duty officers. There were TACs leading every arganized PT session. Their military bearing, leadership, and fairness were exemplary. I am praud ta have been associated with, and a graduate from the OCS program.

2d Lt. Gary A. Mattison  
Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif.

### NO FUN ANYMORE

I have been reading SOLDIERS far many years and have always enjoyed the articles and laoked forward ta warking the mind benders; however, recently yaur mind benders have warped my mind!

I think mind benders should be fun ta wark ar complete, nat lessans in world history, aerial views af abscre installations, ar statistical trivia concerning vehicle repair casts in the U.S. Give us mare mind benders as appeared in the August '79 issue!

CWO2 Ran Killingwarth  
Tallahassee, Fla.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.



# SPIT & POLISH

Sp5 Lana Ott

*Time spent in taking care of yourself, your uniform and its accessories is time well-spent. How you look is an indication of how you feel about yourself. Here are some hints from other soldiers on how to make sure that, through your appearance, you let people know you feel great about yourself.*

GETTING AHEAD isn't just a matter of knowing your job. If you know your job but go to work looking like you're wearing clothes taken out of your laundry bag, you're not going to make it. If you take pride in your appearance but don't polish your boots until they glow, you'll get by. But if you stand out from the crowd because you have an outstanding appearance, the good job you do may be noticed a lot sooner.

Caring about the way you look tells people that you take pride in what you do. There is no technical manual on how to look good in your uniform. But, there is a regulation, AR 670-1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia, which tells you what you can wear with what and, for some things, how to wear them.

Although there is no dress-for-success book in the military, some soldiers have it down to an art, if not a science.

Take drill sergeants for example. No matter how hard you tried in basic training, you could never look as good as your drill sergeants. Their uniforms



# Tips On How To Look Sharp

## TIES

The tie is a very important part of the men's Class A uniform because it is one of the first things a person sees after looking you in the face. One problem with ties is that they are often tied improperly. It seems many men never learned to tie one correctly. Maybe that's why once they get a good looking knot in the tie, they never take it out. "Never remove your tie by slipping the knot and sliding it over your head," von Fuerstenberg says.

"Many people do this and even leave the knot formed when they put the tie away. Untie it and hang it or roll it if you want the tie to look good next time it's worn.

"When you take off your tie, give it a shake to help release wrinkles from knotting and then hang it up.

"Give each tie a rest between wearings. It will hold its shape better. Never wear the same tie for two days running," he says.

The standard issue tie is durable, but like all ties, it doesn't hold up well once it's been washed or dry cleaned. It loses its crispness.

Proper care will eliminate unnecessary washing and prolong the life of the tie.

If you must iron the tie, place cut cardboard inside so the blade (seam) in the back of the tie doesn't come through on the front. A towel should be used between the iron and the tie. All of this takes time but it's worth the effort.

## FATIGUES

Wash and wear uniforms are the easiest to care for but don't think you can wear them right out of the dryer. Even wash and wear looks better ironed.

Some people even starch their wash and wear items, especially their fatigues. This may look good but it's unauthorized.

Fatigues, except the wash and wear type, should be starched. Many troops do their own fatigues or at least iron out the wrinkles the laundry sometimes puts in them.

"Liquid starch diluted with water will keep you and your fatigues standing tall," says Sgt. Margaret Hawthorne, another member of the Old Guard.

Blousing blocks, made of cut cardboard or newspaper wrapped with tape, can be used to keep bloused pants full where they meet the boots.

## HEADGEAR

Fatigue caps get some heavy use and abuse. They're bent, stuffed into pants waists, dropped or blown off and sweated in.

The last problem can be dealt with by putting masking or cloth tape at the place where the visor and the cap meet at the forehead. This will prevent perspiration from showing through. An inconspicuous color works best. The tape shouldn't extend very far out on the visor—only about a half inch.

## TAILORED UNIFORMS

Fatigues are meant to be loose-fitting. But even so, sometimes they need to be tailored to look half-way decent. Form-fitted uniforms and sewn-in creases are definitely out, though. Technical Manuals 10-227 for men, 10-229 for women and AR 700-84 tell how each article of clothing can be tailored. A word of warning about getting your uniforms tailored even if you follow the TM—wait until you think you've reached a weight you'll stay at for a while. If you grow, especially sideways, you'll look like a "blimp in a girdle." If you lose weight, you're back to square one.

fit like tailored suits. Their boots looked like glass and their brass blinded you. How did they do it?

There are no hard and fast rules. But some methods have stood the test of time as they've been passed down through the ranks from seasoned soldiers to green troops. Other methods and tips on how to look sharp have also stood the test of time but they aren't authorized.

SOLDIERS went to the field to ask "strac" soldiers what they do and what they've been told to keep their uniforms looking sharp.

Former drill sergeant SFC James Gardner sums it up this way. "Personal pride in your uniform is the only sure way to look good. It takes effort but if you take care of your uniforms, it'll become much easier."

**CLASS As.** The best advice on uniform care is written on a label on the item of clothing itself. For the Army Green uniform that means dry clean only. If you iron them with nothing between the material and the iron, you're going to get greens that shine and unlike some other Army items, greens aren't

supposed to shine.

All uniforms will last longer, stay cleaner and keep their press longer if worn only when necessary. Take them off immediately after duty and it'll save you some work later on. Don't lounge around in them, Gardner advises.

You might as well lounge around in them though, if you don't hang them up properly. "Green jackets should be hung on wooden coat hangers, or if they're not available, several metal hangers," says Sgt. Steven Bohmer, a member of the elite 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) at Fort Myer, Va.

Pants should be hung up by the cuffs with wooden slacks hangers. Skirt hangers won't do because they'll leave pinch marks on the cuffs. But naturally, skirt hangers are ideal for skirts.

If greens need pressing between cleanings, a damp cloth (a towel will do) should be used between the material and the iron. This prevents scorching and shininess.

Skirts and slacks are easy to press but jackets



## INSIGNIA, BUTTONS AND DECORATIONS

When it comes to shining brass, soldiers often wish they'd joined one of the other services so they wouldn't have so much brass to polish.

But it looks like brass is here to stay on collars, hats and belt buckles.

To prepare brass for lacquer, the lacquer may first be removed. But this may be wasted effort. In fact, the lacquer finish does not have to be removed to maintain a shine on the brass. Leave the lacquer on, handle the brass carefully and clean it regularly with a soft cloth and warm water—that will do the trick. If you decide to remove the lacquer there are two ways of doing it.

One way is by soaking the disassembled brass overnight in a solution of liquid brass cleaner and alcohol. In the morning the lacquer will come off after vigorous rubbing with a soft cotton cloth. Don't let the brass soak too long, though, or you'll get black brass which is hard to shine.

Another way is to pour liquid brass cleaner over the brass and ignite it. For collar brass the insignia should be removed from the disk before it's stripped.

There is a variety of liquid and paste cleaners and chemically treated cloths to do the job.

Cotton balls or cloth work best because they're soft. But even these will scratch a little. For hat and buckle brass, tiny scratches may not be noticed but scratches on collar disks look terrible.

To make some order out of these scratches, the disks can be spin-shined in one of two ways.

One method is to put the shiny part of the disk face down on a cloth that has brass cleaner on it. A tent peg or nail file is then placed in the hole from the back. This way the brass can be rotated in a circular motion on the cloth so it cleans the brass without random scratches, Hawthorne says.

The other way actually puts grooves in the brass. After cleaning, the brass is put face down on steel wool. Again a nail file or something similar is put through the hole in the back and the brass is rotated.

The best kind of steel wool to use is similar to that used for floor buffer scouring mats.

If you do get unwanted scratches on your brass don't throw it away. A



"I use it to spin shine my brass."

brown paper bag will take off scratch marks if you rub hard enough," says one Fort Dix drill sergeant.

The insignia part of the brass can be cleaned using any kind of brass cleaner. Some, however, leave a green or yellow residue in the nooks and crannies of the insignia. A wet toothbrush, bare or covered with a cotton cloth, will remove the residue from these hard-to-reach spots. Instead of plain water, a toothbrush covered with a cloth dipped in lighter fluid also works well, Hawthorne says.

An alternative to shining brass before every wearing is to coat it with clear nail polish once the desired shine is achieved, Gardner says. But the polish must be removed after a time in the same way lacquer is removed.

If you're too lazy to do any of this and have a few dollars to spend, you can wear gold-plated brass. This needs only a quick going over with a soft cloth to come up shining. Anodized aluminum brass isn't authorized but the material is okay for buttons, so long as they all match.

Brass buttons can be cleaned with a toothbrush covered with a soft cloth and hot soapy water after they are removed from the uniform.

Subdued pin-on grade and branch insignia aren't supposed to shine. If they do, it's time to work on them too. When the black wears off

you can buy a new set or touch up the old ones with flat black paint. (Remove the insignia from the collar first.)

Decorations can also be a problem. If you have more than two you can have ribbon boards made up at the PX. This keeps the ribbons in the right order and eliminates the problem of stretching the ribbons out of shape when placing them on a metal bar. The disadvantage is that every time you get another decoration you have to buy an entire new board which is more expensive than a new bar.

## FOOTWEAR

Boots are the things legends are made of. Even the sloppiest soldier has spit-shined a pair at one time or another.

For most soldiers their first lessons in boot care come in basic training. For some this education starts in the shower. "Taking a shower with your boots on helps break them in," says drill sergeant Ralph Wilson. That way the boots conform to your feet and you won't get so many blisters initially.

If taking a shower with your boots doesn't appeal to you, using saddle soap is another way to begin breaking in new boots. "It also makes the leather more porous so it can absorb the polish," Hawthorne says.

Another sergeant suggests stripping the boots with scouring powder and steel wool to take the oil out of the boots before the initial polishing. After this he goes over the boots with alcohol to remove any remaining oil.

Once the boots are saddle soaped or stripped, some soldiers just begin to polish. Others apply leather dye. "It gives the leather a deeper tone," says Sp4 John Dahlhauser, another 3d Infantry soldier.

The first shine is usually the hardest to bring up. "To build up a base you have to shine the boots a lot," Gardner says. "Layer after layer of wax has to be applied and worked into the leather. The pores of the leather have to be filled to a firm smooth surface. Melted shoe polish is a good way to fill in the pores quickly," he says.

Old shoe or boot wax can be melted and used as a base layer but for a high shine, new wax works best, says Old Guardsman Sp4 Ulycees Dunmore.

The oil in old polish has evaporated so it makes it harder to

shine," Hawthorne explains. For this reason, it's best to buy small cans of wax.

Soldiers use a variety of things to apply the wax: cotton balls, diapers, T-shirts and handkerchiefs. But they all have one thing in common—they're 100 percent cotton.

Still, there's always the exception. Bohmer doesn't use cotton. He applies stain wax to his boots with his fingers. No reason, he says.

Most soldiers also agree that cold water works best for spit-shining. In the summer, ice water can be used. Hot water will melt the wax and make it harder to rub.

Soldiers have borrowed an idea for polishing boots from Aristotle, who said circular motion is divine. Polish on a damp cloth is worked into the leather in a circular motion, bringing up a shine.

If you want your boots and low quarters to look good you can't ignore the soles and heels. These areas shouldn't be worn down or have holes in them. Shoes and boots will last longer if frequently resoled and re-heeled. This also prevents shoes and boots from creasing so much at the toe.

Some troops spit-shine these areas. Others apply edge dressing. Using edge dressing is quicker and easier initially but it builds up and is difficult to remove. To remove edge



dressing build-up, Bohmer uses sandpaper and a razor blade.

Shoes and boots don't have to be spit-shined every night to have that super-glossy look. Depending on your job, you may be able to keep a spit-shine for a couple of days or weeks without shining them again.

To do this run cold water over the boots or shoes while rubbing with a cloth to remove scuff marks and dust. Let the surface dry on its own and then buff. For a buffer many soldiers prefer a nylon stocking to cotton. This does a good job. Sometimes men have trouble getting hold of old nylons, so

cotton is used.

To keep shoes and boots dust free until morning, a damp cloth or plastic can be put over them.

Use shoe trees to keep the toes on low quarters from curling up like Aladdin's. Some folks even polish with the shoe trees in the shoe.

Spit-shining boots may become a lost art when the rough-side-out leather boots come out in 1986. The art of spit-shining low quarters may have already died.

Many women wear leather or patent leather pumps. Men and women wear synthetic leather low quarters which aren't spit-polished.

Synthetic leather and patent leather are easy to care for and have as glossy a shine as even the best spit-shine.

Commercial patent/vinyl luster sheen, cleans, shines and conditions the shoe. Spray shine hardens the material causing the shoe to crack or split. Furniture polish is also promoted as a way to keep shoes looking sharp, but too much furniture polish eventually leaves a white film or builds up around the soles of the shoe. In between times a damp cloth will keep synthetic and patent leather shoes shiny and dust free.

A Navy source says that liquid brass cleaner and a little elbow grease removes scuff marks from synthetic leather, if you can believe the Navy.

need to be roll-pressed, in order to be crease-free. For this, two towels are needed. One is rolled up in the shape of the sleeve and placed inside the sleeve so the sleeve can be pressed without wrinkles or creases. The other towel is used between the iron and material.

Shirts and blouses can be laundered and starched, but starch isn't recommended. Even though it makes ironing easier, it shortens the life of the garment—ruins its durability and makes cleaning more difficult—especially ring around the collar.

If you must starch, don't starch the collar and cuffs, suggests Egon von Fuerstenberg, author of "The Power Look," a dress-for-success book for men.

If you have a problem with perspiration stains. Von Fuerstenberg suggests soaking shirts in cold, very salty water before washing to remove perspiration stains.

Care and maintenance of uniforms, like many Army traditions, has been passed from generation to generation of soldiers by word of mouth. By and large it's been an effective method of communication. But

once in a while an important step is left out or forgotten and the results are disastrous. For example, one soldier tried to spit-shine his boots with sandpaper. Another got paint on his boots, couldn't get it off so he painted his boots black. Still another used plastic floor wax on his boots. He tried to remove it by lighting the wax. His boots went up in flames.

All of this polishing, ironing and care may seem like a pain in the butt. But, one real pain in the butt male soldiers bring on themselves is a bulky billfold. A slim billfold with three or four cards should be sufficient and will eliminate the sloppy look of an overly big billfold. The same goes for ladies handbags—don't overload them.

The care you take in your appearance makes a first and lasting statement about what kind of person you are.

Take pride in your appearance. It will pay dividends. Initially people will have a higher regard for you. After that it depends on what kind of all-around soldier you are. □



## Splash Down!



**FORT BRAGG, N.C.**—Pilots of the 196th Aviation Company recently added a new dimension to their flying skills by water landing the CH-47 helicopter.

While the chopper is not water tight, it will stay afloat for up to 30 minutes, according to CWO Jack Scott, standardization instructor pilot. "Aviation training has to be diversified," he explains. "Now we have another option in our playbook."

Divers from the 7th Special Forces Group (Abn) checked the lake bottom for submerged objects before the training.

**FORT ORD, Calif.**—Elements of the 49th Transportation Company of the California Army National Guard recently joined the 1st Battalion, 51st Air Defense Artillery, from Fort Ord for an airlift exercise at East Garrison.

The objective of the two-day exercise was to teach the 1/51st the fundamentals of internal and external cargo loading of the CH-47 helicopter. Equipment transported included Vulcan and Chaparral missile systems, gamma goats, and jeeps.

Pathfinders from the Guard unit also instructed Fort Ord soldiers how to establish a landing zone.

The 49th Transportation Company is based in Stockton, Calif.

## 551ST LENDS HELPING HAND

**FORT EUSTIS, Va.**—A community near Williamsburg, Va., now is a cleaner and healthier place to live thanks to the 551st Transportation Company.

Soldiers used trucks, fork lifts and bulldozers to help remove trash along a back road. According to local residents, the debris had been piling up for the past 20 years.

**FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas**—The 507th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) recently earned the Aviation Safety Award for three consecutive years of accident-free flying. When combined with an earlier award, it makes a total of ten years without an accident for the unit. Since 1970, the 507th has safely flown more than 10,000 hours, about 5,230 of those during Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) missions.

## ARMY SCHOOL ACCREDITED

**FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ind.**—The U.S. Army Institute of Administration (USAIA) is now accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. This approval promotes acceptance of Army training courses by educational institutions and helps increase public recognition.

**FORT CAMPBELL, Ky.**—Craig Village is getting a facelift. The area, which has been used for urban combat training since 1976, is about to become a German village.

"The new village will give our troops a better idea as to what they'll be facing in a European environment," says 1st Lt. Blake E. Lulloff, project officer.

Members of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), 20th Engineer Battalion began constructing foundations for 15 new buildings last December. When finished, each building will bear names in both English and German.

Officials emphasize this does not mean that USAIA training will be automatically accepted for credit by universities. To be used toward the completion of a degree, training must be judged by the civilian institution as being equivalent to a particular course.

The USAIA conducts 52 courses in administrative management and services, personnel management, postal operations, accounting and financial services.

In addition to resident training, the school provides correspondence courses to approximately 42,000 service members.

The American Council on Education annually publishes a list of credit recommendations for military training courses. Copies are available for interested soldiers at Army Education Offices.

The domestic action project was coordinated with a local civic group.

Besides helping members of the community improve their town, the workout provided equipment operators with additional opportunities for training.

The Army can only provide assistance to such communities under clearly defined circumstances. For example, projects cannot compete with local businesses nor interfere with the unit's primary mission.

**WORMS, Germany**—Telephone users in this military community will soon get better service with less line interference. More than 25,000 feet of World War II vintage underground telephone cable is being replaced with new lines. The 5th Signal Command's 6981st Civilian Labor Group (Signal Construction and Support) started digging the cable trenches last fall. The project is expected to be completed later this year.



# IF YOU ARE TAKEN HOSTAGE...

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

IT happened suddenly.

A ragtag band of armed, "student" terrorists overran the U.S. Embassy, seizing soldiers, marines and many American civilians.

For more than five months, they've been isolated, forced to sleep with their hands tied behind their backs and often blindfolded, according to some reports.

This scene in Iran is only one of many terrorist incidents. It's not the first.

Since 1968, more than 100 terrorist acts have been aimed at Department of Defense members. More than ten people have died, and many others injured, during these acts.

There are no signs that terrorist acts will lessen in the near future . . . U.S. personnel are increasingly vulnerable to possible attack, says one Army pamphlet on terrorism. With some 50 major terrorist groups in existence, and American soldiers serving in more than 20 foreign countries, Iran probably won't be the last crisis of its kind.

If you are taken hostage, here's what to expect and what you must do:

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All photos with this story were taken in a training environment and were staged for training purposes.



## WHO ARE THE TERRORISTS?



THE following list outlines 11 of the 200 to 250 terrorist elements thought to be operating around the world.

- **Carlos Group:** Named after and led by one of the world's most wanted terrorists "Carlos"—real name Illich Ramirez Sanchez—is said to have master-minded the 1975 kidnapping of oil ministers in Vienna. Group is presumed to be based in Middle East.

- **Croatian Separatists:** Striving for independence from Yugoslavian government

- **ETA:** Basque separatists who want independence from Spain.

- **FALN:** Most active terrorist group in the U.S. Claims more than 1,000 bombings. Wants Puerto Rican independence from America. Based in New York City and Chicago.

- **IRA:** Irish Republican Army opposes British rule in Northern Ireland

- **Japanese Red Army:** Reported to have taken a PLO terrorist contract to attack Lod Airport in Israel. Originally based in Japan. Now believed to be in Middle East. Known to be radical leftist fanatics.

- **Montoneros:** Dedicated to overthrowing the government of Argentina.

- **PLO (Includes factions known as PFLP, DFLP and Black September Organization):** Based in Lebanon and Iraq. The PLO has trained major terrorist groups from Italy, Germany, Japan and South America. Responsible for Munich Olympics raid where they killed 11 hostages.

- **Red Army Faction:** Based in West Germany. Its main element, the Baader-Meinhof band is thought to be defunct since its leaders have been killed or jailed.

- **Red Brigade:** Based in Italy. Has claimed numerous assassinations and kidnappings of Italian leaders.

- **South Moluccans:** Hijacked train with all passengers aboard. In another act held children hostage in a school. Based in Holland.

No country can be considered safe from terrorist attacks. One of the most bloody attacks, for example, involved the Japanese Red Army in Israel. Three terrorists reportedly trained in Lebanon and travelled to Italy on phony German passports. There, they received weapons made in a communist country and got on a French airplane headed for Israel. They killed 26 people, many of them Puerto Rican tourists visiting the Holy Land. Terrorism is a war without boundaries.

At first, you won't believe it. Your mind won't accept what's happening, say former hostages. It will seem unreal.

There will be confusion all around you. Everyone is going to be very hyper, and excited, even the hostage takers. Hostages are going to be extremely nervous and scared," says CID Special Agent Anthony Ward, a trained hostage negotiator in charge of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command's Hostage Negotiation program.

You must do your best to remain calm and clear-headed, no matter what happens. "It's easy to become very irrational when the guy is holding a machine gun on you, he's just shot three people, and you don't know what's going to happen next. But you have to keep your mind clear and concentrate on the situation," the agent says.

"Try to get as much information into your mind as possible: where you are, what kind of person you are dealing with and what his state of mind is. Figure out possible escape routes and ways to overpower your captors. If the chance comes, you'll have to be clear-thinking and alert."

Most likely, the best chances for escape will be during the early stages of a capture situation. Usually, this is a period of confusion. Any plan to escape later should consider whether the attempt might hinder rescue efforts.

Both escape and attack are likely to be dangerous and should be tried only when you are certain you can't fail.

If you are taken hostage by ordinary criminals, police can usually resolve the crisis in a few days, or even hours. Terrorists, however, are usually better prepared and may be able to hold out for weeks or months.

**GETTING OUT ALIVE.** In the beginning, hostages are only a means to a political or criminal goal. As the ordeal wears on, you may earn their sympathy or hatred. Which one you win may affect how long you live.

Gaining your captors' sympathy "can only be done with eye-to-eye contact," Ward says. Other officials suggest you also try to get on a first-name basis with your captors. These tactics won't make you friends with them. But some psychologists say, that in a hostage situation, it's much harder for most people to kill someone they know.

Your hate, anger and fear may make



Even in a training situation, the glare of bright lights and the interrogator's unyielding manner wear heavily on the captives.

you want to argue, swear and yell at the people who hold you captive. That can get you killed. So can making a fist, pointing a finger, or moving quickly. Getting too close can also be dangerous.

Most people get very uncomfortable when a stranger gets too near them. Most Americans need two to four feet of open space around them. Europeans need less. Mentally disturbed people need far more.

"If you have a person who is paranoid, and you were to invade 'his' space, he might think you're a threat. It could cause a reaction that would be unfavorable to you. If you see that the person is mentally upset, try to give him as much distance as possible," Ward says.

Don't do anything that would anger the hostage taker, and your chances of survival are greater.

In most instances where hostages have been killed . . . the victims had antagonized the terrorists.

Giving them information about your job, security clearance, or important

relatives can be harmful.

"Sometimes, in their anxiety, people will yell into the phone, 'My dad is Colonel So-and-so,' or something else the hostage taker can use. Don't make yourself more valuable than you already are," Ward says.

Hostages should note their abductors' habits, characteristics, surroundings, mannerisms, contacts and physical descriptions. By remaining calm and aware, even if bound and blindfolded, hostages can collect and store a wealth of information that will assist law enforcement personnel in their efforts to apprehend the abductors.

**NEGOTIATIONS.** In most hostage scenes, the surrounding area is sealed off and experts begin bargaining for the lives and freedom of the victims. The longer it takes, the safer you are.

As time passes, says Robert K. Ressler, FBI hostage expert, the hostage taker may "develop positive feelings for the hostage. Along with the boredom of the situation, the hostage taker, after 24





The fear and uncertainty hostages feel is evident even when the captive is in a training situation.

or 48 hours, may find it difficult or distasteful to harm his hostage

"The hostages, however, may now be more willing prisoners, and may even aid the hostage takers . . ."

It may take negotiators days or weeks to gain your freedom. In the meantime, you will find you must depend entirely on your captors for everything you get: food, sleep, light, exercise, water.

The results of that kind of treatment can be weird. In your mind, hate and fear can turn into respect and admiration for your captors. You may even want to help them succeed. Some call that The Stockholm Syndrome.

The name comes from a hostage ordeal that followed a bungled bank robbery in Sweden. After six days of being

held prisoner, hostages chose to shield the crooks with their own bodies so police wouldn't fire at the men. Under long stress, the hostages began to think the police were the enemy and the criminals were their friends.

The Stockholm Syndrome is a normal reaction to the fear of death while being held prisoner for a long time. This quirk was first noticed in prisoners of war during World War II and the Korean conflict.

Even if you begin to feel these effects, experts say it's important that you do nothing that would outwardly interfere with negotiations for your freedom.

As long as you remain a prisoner, Ward says, "Keep your cool. Be receptive . . . and try to keep the situation as calm as possible."

Keeping your mind strong and active will become crucial if you are held prisoner for a long time. Some prisoners of war have written books, composed mental letters, played word games and done just about anything to keep control of their minds," Ward says.

After months in captivity, those who were unable to channel their thoughts into positive things suffered damage to their minds and bodies. They began to see and hear things that weren't there. Frequent headaches, ulcers, vomiting, heart trouble and death sometimes followed.

**YOUR BEST DEFENSE.** It is possible that some hostages could have avoided being taken by terrorists. Ways to keep it from happening are outlined in DA Pam 190-52, "Personnel Security Precautions Against Acts of Terrorism." Specific suggestions include:

- Varying the time, route, and method you use to get to and from work, and in your daily routine.
- Locking your car after you park, and checking inside it before you get in again.
- Instruct your family and friends not to give information to strangers.
- Travel only on busy roads, keeping your doors locked and windows rolled up.
- Always watch for unexplained absences of local citizens (in other countries). It may give you an early warning of a terrorist attack.

"Unpredictability is one of the best defensive weapons," the booklet warns. "Every individual must develop a security-conscious attitude." □



The Army at Lake Placid . . .

# *An Olympian Effort*

Capt. Gardner Nason and Steve Abbott  
Photos by Steve Abbott

YOU HAD a great seat if you watched the XIII Winter Olympics on television. In fact you probably saw the games better than anyone who was at Lake Placid and you never got cold or stood in line waiting for a bus.

But the television didn't show the *whole* story of the Winter Olympics. Sure, they had all the right camera angles; they captured the pageantry and emotions of winning and losing. But that wasn't the whole story.

The cameras couldn't com-

municate the feeling of electricity in the crisp air that goes along with being a part of a great event, nor did the cameras show very much of what went on behind the scenes that made the Olympics possible.

They left out the many long days put in by hundreds of support people and they gave little attention to the logistics necessary to stage the games. It was a monumental effort in which the Army was intimately involved.

The Army was at Lake Placid long before the games began and

they left long after the Olympic flame was extinguished.

Although no Army athletes were competitors in this year's winter events, soldiers were at the games in force. National Guard medics were literally everywhere prepared to treat both athletes and spectators. Army communicators, wire and radio, were at the top and bottom of Whiteface Mountain and Mount Von Hoevenberg and points in between. Engineers located at each site were ready to provide back-up power if commercial power



# Soldiers Lend a Hand

Army support to the Olympics can be categorized in six general areas—opening ceremonies, communications, medical, engineer, security and Biathlon. Here's an overview of what Army support was provided and where the soldiers were from.

**COMMUNICATIONS.** The Army provided wire, radio and telecommunications support at Lake Placid.

**Wire.** Under the overall supervision of the 7th Signal Command, soldiers from the 40th Signal Group, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., working with members of the U.S. Army Electronics Engineering Installation Agency, Fort Ritchie, Md., laid cables for timing devices, public address systems and telephones at the sites of the downhill, cross-country and Biathlon events. The work began early last summer. It continued through the fall months, and splicers were standing by each day of the Olympics testing circuits and ready to make on-the-spot repairs. When the snows melted, they went back to recover equipment.

**Radio.** More than 50 soldiers from the 82d Airborne Division and the XVIII Airborne Corps from Fort Bragg, N.C., served as radio-telephone operators (RTOs). Wherever there was a medic team, there was an RTO. Many doctors from around the country volunteered their services for the Olympics. An RTO was assigned to each doctor so that the doctor's location was always known and they were in constant contact with the medical operations center. Active Army RTOs manned the radios in the medical operations center 24 hours a day during the 12 days of the games. RTOs accompanied selected officials of the International Olympic Committee and the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee. Finally, RTOs were strategically placed along the racing courses at the bobsled, luge and alpine events to act as spotters. As spotters they reported accidents so that medics, ski patrols and officials would be immediately informed of mishaps.

**Telecommunications.** Under the direction of Capt. Stephen Kinder, 7th Signal Command, Fort Ritchie, Md., 31 Army telecommunications specialists from the Pentagon, Vint Hill Farm Station, Aberdeen Proving Grounds,

Carlisle Barracks, White Sands Missile Range, Redstone Arsenal and Forts McClellan, Detrick, Ritchie, Bliss, Sill and Benning worked in the press center that supported nearly 3,000 journalists. They operated communications equipment that transmitted journalists' Olympic stories world-wide during 24-hour operations.

**MEDICAL.** The New York Army National Guard provided all the medics and 40 ambulances at the Olympics. To do this crucial job, more than 490 guard volunteers came from every corner of New York State to form Task Force Placid. The Guard brought along their mess, maintenance and administrative personnel and set up a completely self-sustaining operation. They billeted at nearby Saranac Lake High School. In addition to providing medics and ambulances, the Guard also staffed a polyclinic at the athletes' housing area to meet the medical needs of the athletes. The NYARNG has provided medical support for international winter sports events at Lake Placid since 1972.

**ENGINEERS.** Under the supervision of Capt. Larry Ryan, 17 soldiers of the 535th Engineer Detachment from Forts Belvoir, Eustis, Knox, Monmouth and Stewart Army Subpost representing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Facilities Engineering Support Agency provided backup power at all Olympic sites in the event of a commercial power failure. To do this, the Army provided 11 750-KW generators plus one 200-KW and one 30-KW generator at key locations. Five of the big 750-KWs were arranged in parallel outside the Olympic Ice Center. The generators were maintained, warmed up and in reserve throughout the games. They were ready to "jump in" if the need arose.

**SECURITY.** Seven soldiers from the Remote Sensor Platoon of the 101st

Military Intelligence Company, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky., installed, maintained and extracted a sensor field in the woods surrounding the athletes' housing area at Ray Brook. The sensor field consisted of infrared, magnetic, seismic and audio units set up in strings so one sensor was verified and confirmed by another type of sensor. 1st Lt. Alan Dingleider, officer-in-charge of the team, said that supporting the Olympics was a good assignment because it was a real mission, but the 60 days he and some of his men were at Lake Placid were awfully long. The sensor specialists used a snowmobile and 4-wheel drive vehicle to inspect their equipment each day.

**BIATHLON.** In addition to medics and communicators at the Biathlon event, Vermont Army National Guard members actually ran the event. The Chief of Competition was Lt. Col. Howard Buxton, VTARNG. Other Vermont soldiers held positions of range officer, press officer and butts officer. Members of the New York Army National Guard provided the manpower for the butts (the pits from which targets are raised, lowered and scored on a known-distance range).

**OPENING CEREMONIES.** The Army's parachute team, The Golden Knights, the 3d Infantry's (Old Guard) Fife and Drum Corps and the Army Band's Herald Trumpets performed in the opening ceremonies. Three groups of The Golden Knights jumped. The last group of three parachutists landed in the stadium with the Greek flag, the Olympic flag and the American flag. The Fife and Drum Corps received the Olympic flag for the United States, as the host of the games this year, from an Austrian delegation, whose country hosted the last Winter Olympics in Innsbruck four years ago. The Herald Trumpets sounded the arrival of the athletes and the lighting of the Olympic flame. It was a spectacular ceremony in which the Army's contribution was substantial and spectacular.

To coordinate Army support at Lake Placid, Col. David Hannum and Lt. Col. James Lombard were at the games as DoD liaison officers. Many soldiers and DA civilians, some who were actually present during the games and many who were not, contributed a great amount of time, expertise, hard work and material resources to the Olympic effort. It was an opportunity for the Army to show off a little, get some real training in severe conditions and enjoy itself all at once.





Forerunners prepare to move out before the start of the women's 5 Kilometer cross country race at Lake Placid.



Photographers and spectators line the men's downhill course at Whiteface Mountain as a racer streaks into view.



This robot entertaining passers-by in downtown Lake Placid added to the special atmosphere of the games.

failed. Telecommunications specialists staffed the press center. Sensor specialists assisted state police with security. Guardsmen from New York and Vermont almost exclusively ran the Biathlon event. And the Army's premier performers, the Golden Knights and the Old Guard, added to the pageantry of the opening ceremonies.

The active Army contingent at the games numbered about 100, plus about 20 DA civilians. The New York National Guard formed a task force of 490 volunteers to support the games. Vermont Army National Guard soldiers brought the total Guard support to more than 500.

For those who might be thinking this duty was a "piece of cake," forget it. It was as tough and as dangerous an assignment as just about any soldier could have anywhere.

One soldier died of injuries suffered in a fall on Whiteface Mountain, site of the Alpine events. A number of other soldiers were injured in various accidents. Also, the cold temperatures and strong winds took their toll in colds, flu and near-cases of frost bite.

The soldiers at Lake Placid, many of whom had begun their duties as early as last summer, learned early-on to live with 10- and 12-hour-days, often spent entirely outdoors exposed to harsh winter conditions. They slept in large mobile homes that were temporarily set up for Olympic support personnel. With 12 soldiers per home, there was a real need for a sense of humor.

As for the competition, most soldiers saw only those events they were supporting. Of course they did get to talk to and see close up some of the world's finest athletes.

When the work day was over, most of the soldiers hustled back to their mobile homes to watch television and find out what had happened at other events during the day.

\* \* \* \* \*

Being at Lake Placid was exciting but it was also a tough seven-day-a-week dawn to dust grind that left many of the soldiers eager to go home.



Right, top to bottom: • The 3d Infantry Fife and Drum Corps marching before the huge crowd at Opening Ceremonies; • Maj. Ted Kerr, scoring targets at the Biathlon site; • An engineer from the 535th Engineer Detachment with one of the Army generators at Lake Placid; • Below, a biathlete prepares for a practice run. The Biathlon was run primarily by Vermont National Guardsmen.



From left above, Sgl. Sandra Antolik, Sp4 Susan Moser and Sp4 Essie Eaglin at work in the Telecommunications Center.



Six a.m. The blackness in the trailer is complete. There's a dull thud as a soldier jumps sleepily from his top bunk and hits the floor. He pads quietly into the bathroom hoping to beat the rush when his 11 trailer-mates wake up.

A few minutes later another soldier awakens. Slowly he moves through the trailer rousing the late

sleepers. Lights come on and weary soldiers cover their eyes from the glare.

There's little talking as each man prepares for the day ahead. Showers burst to life, water faucets steam with hot water and layers of clothing are selected.

The realities of the cold overcome fashion considerations, and in some cases uniform regulations, as the dressing ritual begins. For many soldiers from warmer climates, Lake Placid is their first exposure to winter—the majority aren't impressed.

Long johns swath the tired bodies from top to bottom; heavy socks encase feet that will stand on the frozen earth for hours on end; fatigue uniforms are covered by heavy woolen OG field shirts and insulated overpants; hooded parkas, arctic gloves, heavy hats and super-warm boots complete the soldiers' garb. They're ready for the Olympic winter.

By 7 a.m. officers and NCOs are trekking down the line of trailers gathering their troops for the ride to the event sites. Trucks and vans are started, heaters kick in and windshields shed their nightly frost.

First stop is a restaurant in downtown Lake Placid that is being used as a dining facility for the soldiers and many of the other support people at the games.

The food is hot, good and plentiful. The soldiers compare it jokingly to their mess halls at their home posts. The rest of the talk is about the day ahead; the weather, the events, the hassles. Some of the soldiers talk like experts in the lingo of the sport they support and they confidently predict winners.

With breakfast done, it's time to work. For the soldiers, that means everywhere from the top of Whiteface Mountain to the base of the 90 and 70 meter ski jumps to the press center and a variety of other locations.

\* \* \* \* \*

Probably the largest and most direct military involvement in the games was in the Biathlon, a grueling, unique sport that requires a combination of cross-country skiing

skills and rifle marksmanship.

Biathlon means "dual test" in Greek. Its roots are in Scandinavia where hunters skied cross-country to hunt. Later the skills were applied to training soldiers.

It became an Olympic sport in 1960 at Squaw Valley, Calif. Today the Biathlon consists of three events, the 10K Sprint, 20K Individual Race and the 4x7.5 Relay.

The sport isn't well-known in this country nor is it particularly popular. Consequently it's not widely practiced. Our athletes seldom do well in it. This year's top U.S. finisher was former Army captain and West Point graduate Lyle Nelson. He finished 19th overall.

The Vermont Army National Guard is a leader in developing the Biathlon in the United States. They operate one of two National Training Centers for Biathlon at their Ethan Allen Firing Range in Underhill, Vt. The other training center is at Squaw Valley.

At Lake Placid, members of the Vermont Guard held many of the key positions. The Chief of Competition was Lt. Col. Howard Buxton, Vermont National Guard. Vermont soldiers held other positions ranging from Range Officer to Butts Officer.

The butts are the pits located under the target stands at the firing range. The Chief Butts Officer was Maj. Ted Kerr, a full-time technician for the Vermont Guard. He was assisted by members of the New York State Army National Guard who provided the manpower for the butts.

So that's the story. While the Army wasn't represented among the Olympic athletes, they were among the key people who made the games possible.

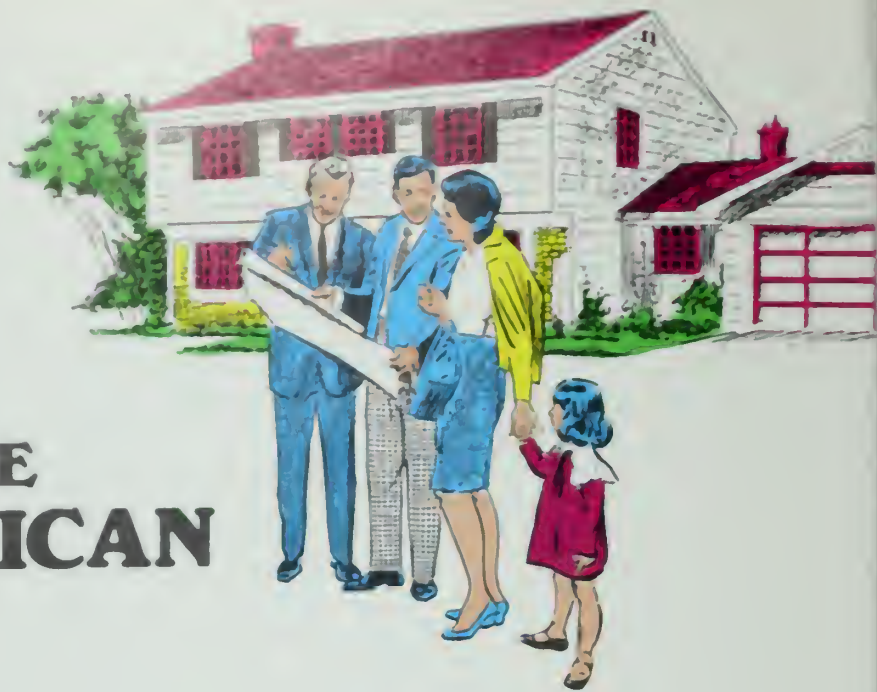
The pageantry, splendor and excitement of the Winter Olympic Games will not be forgotten by the soldiers and civilians at Lake Placid. The memory of their experience will be with them a long time—but the memory that's apt to last even longer is that of the long days, hard work and harshness of winter in the Adirondack Mountains. □

**While television viewers enjoyed the pageantry and excitement of the Winter Olympic Games in the comfort of their homes, thousands of support people, including more than 500 Army personnel, worked from dawn to dusk, seven days a week to make the extravaganza possible. Soldiers went to Lake Placid months before the games began and they stayed until the last flicker of the Olympic flame went out.**



With inflation rocketing into double figures, fuel costs burning holes in our wallets and interest rates for mortgage money reaching staggering heights, it's becoming more and more difficult for the majority of Americans to own a home.

## BUYING A HOME THE AMERICAN DREAM



OWNING a home is part of the American dream. Eighty-five percent of the people questioned in a recent poll mentioned home ownership as an important aspect of the "good life." Across the country, two out of three American families are taking part in that good life—they own their own home.

That's what they'll tell you anyway. We all know that they really don't own their home outright and probably never will. Oh sure, their name is on the deed and the mailbox, but it's also on a 30-year mortgage agreement. If they miss a couple of the mortgage payments they'll find out in a hurry who really owns that home.

If they hold on to that mortgage for the full 30 years, they'll end up paying more than \$200,000 for that \$50,000 dream house. But the chances of that happening are relatively slim. You see we live in a very mobile society. Everyone is always packing up and moving out. The average life span of a mortgage in this country is only seven years. People sell their old homes, buy new ones and start the mortgage process all over again.

Probably no segment of our society moves more than the mili-

tary family. During a normal 20 year career, the average military family will move a minimum of five times and often many more. With each move comes the decision of whether to live in government quarters, rent in the civilian community or buy a home.

Each option has certain advantages and disadvantages, all of which should be carefully considered before you make a decision. When you get to your new assignment, check with the local housing office. They'll be able to give you the track record for the housing market in the area as well as local taxes and utility rates. They'll also be able to tell you where apartments are available, what they'll cost and what general condition they'll be in. The information they provide can help you make your decision. For the sake of this article, we'll assume you decided to buy a house rather than rent or live in government quarters.

Now that you've made that decision, you should know that you have lousy timing. At no time in the history of this country has it been more expensive to buy a house. The median price for new houses on the market today is \$69,200. The

price varies from area to area but that's the national median.

Another thing working against you at this time is the current interest rate you'll have to pay on your mortgage. Interest rates too are at an all-time high. They range anywhere from 15.5 percent in southern California to 17 percent in the Nation's capital. Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration interest rates are now running at 13 percent. They increased 1.5 percent during the month of February and are expected to climb even higher. As the rates go higher so do your monthly payments (see chart page 23).

When you buy, you should try to get a VA or FHA insured loan. The primary service VA provides is to guarantee the home buyer's loan. The guarantee is made to the lending institution to protect it against loss in case of default by the buyer. At present, the VA will guarantee 60 percent of the loan or \$25,000, whichever is less.

You become eligible for this benefit after serving on active duty for 181 days (90 days for World War II, Korean and Vietnam era veterans). The government considers the loan guarantee provision a good

risk. Only about three percent of the loans have gone into foreclosure.

The VA guarantee makes you a better credit risk to a loan company and it generally lowers your interest rates too. Besides the rate benefit, a VA-guaranteed loan usually doesn't require a down-payment, but the lender may require one. The seller may also choose not to sell "VA" because it usually costs him more in settlement charges.

VA-guaranteed loans can be used for a variety of purposes—financing a home or condominium, building a home, improving a home, refinancing an existing home loan, buying a mobile home and/or lot. Keep in mind that the VA will only guarantee a loan for your principle residence; second homes and investment property are out.

Your VA loan benefit is also renewable. If you used this benefit before, and the mortgage obligation has been transferred to another eligible veteran or has been paid off, you can apply at your local VA office for another loan guarantee.

The FHA also guarantees loans for American citizens under a mortgage insurance plan. Active duty service members with at least two years of active service qualify for FHA in-service loans. At present, FHA is guaranteeing loans with an interest rate of 13 percent plus a .5 percent mortgage insurance premium. However, if you're on active duty, the Army will pay the insurance premium fee for you. If you get out of the service and still have the loan open, you will be required to start paying the premium fee.

FHA insured in-service loans also have the following limitations:

- The loan can only be used to finance a single-family dwelling.
- The FHA insured loan almost always requires a down payment.

FHA will only insure a loan up to \$67,500 at present. You may pay more for your home, but any amount over this limit must be paid in cash.

That brings us to the most important aspect of buying a house:

How much can you afford to pay? Any real estate agent will tell you that buying a house is more than just having a place of your own. It's an investment. You build equity in a home when you buy one and with the current rising market, you're bound to make a profit when you sell. Besides that you'll have a tax advantage because you can deduct mortgage interest payments and real estate taxes on your federal tax return.

But that investment won't pay off and the profit won't show up until you sell the house. And you won't realize that tax break until the end of each year. (After the first year you can get this money on a monthly basis by reducing the amount of taxes taken from your pay. The formula, based on the amount of tax refund you received, is on the back of the W-4 Form, Employees Withholding Allowance Certificate. Local finance officers will be able to help you complete this form.)

Your principle concern should be to determine how much

you can afford to pay monthly. There used to be, and to some extent still are, formulas for figuring out how much of a mortgage a family can afford. They were generally based on a multiple of the family's income. Two and a half to three times the family income was one of the more popular. But the formulas don't hold up well.

First of all, if a husband and a wife have a combined income of \$25,000 and have no children and no outstanding debts, they can obviously pay more each month than they could if they had three children and a car payment.

Secondly, the formulas don't take into consideration interest rates. As an example, lending institutions in the Washington, D.C. area will approve a \$50,000 mortgage for a family with a \$25,000 income if interest rates are 10 percent. With the current rate of 17 percent, they would only approve a \$31,000 mortgage for that same family.

Formulas also don't work well because financial situations are different and interest rates change.

## CONDOMINIUMS THE NEW RAGE

*For Sale: 1, 2, and 3 bedroom homes. Each with new convenience appliances. All have swimming pool, tennis courts, exercise room. Prices start at \$20,000.*



SOUNDS too good to be true. But people are finding they can afford to live the good life early, if they're willing to share with a few others.

Single-family houses may become obsolete. Housing economists are predicting that within 20 years, 50 percent of the U.S. population will be living in condominiums. Broadly defined, the condominium concept is individual ownership of a unit in a multi-unit structure.

The multi-unit structures can be high-rises, low-rises, townhouses and refurbished apartments. The Veterans Administration regularly guarantees loans for condominiums subject to approval of the project. VA also now guarantees loans for condominiums converted from rental apartments.

As a condominium owner, you're responsible for your own mortgage, taxes and insurance. Other owners' failure to pay don't affect you.

But you will be billed for your share of the upkeep, insurance, taxes and management of "common areas." These include surrounding land, pools, tennis courts, hallways, elevators, heating plants and other necessities which you and other members of your condominium association own jointly.

In 1970 there were only 300,000 condominiums in the United States. Since then the number has quadrupled. They're an up-and-coming living arrangement.



# BUYING VERSUS RENTING THE DECISION'S YOURS

THERE's a general feeling that buying is always better than renting. But with today's interest rates, rising taxes and utility costs, that may no longer be true. You be the judge.

SFC Jones gets orders for a three-year stabilized tour at the Pentagon. One of his first concerns is a place to live for himself, his wife and two kids. They shop around and find that the median cost for a three-bedroom apartment in Northern Virginia is \$525 (utilities included). They decide that is too much to pay for rent so they start searching for a house to buy.

Their combined income is \$25,000, \$4,000 of which is tax free (ratios and quarters). With their down payment, they qualify for a \$55,000 home.

	MONTHLY COSTS	COSTS OVER 3 YEARS
Down Payment		\$ 5,000
Settlement costs		2,500
Mortgage	\$553	19,908
Taxes	60	2,160
Insurance	17	612
Utilities	100	3,600
Repairs & Maintenance	25	900
TOTAL	\$755	\$34,680

Had they decided to rent, their cash outlay would have been a little different.

	RENTING A 3 BEDROOM APARTMENT	
Rent	\$525	\$18,900
Insurance	5	180
TOTAL	\$530	\$19,080
Difference between buying and renting	\$225	\$15,600

Three years later Jones gets orders for Germany and it's time to sell his house. Assuming the house appreciated in value at an annual rate of 10 percent, his asking price would be \$73,205. The remaining outstanding mortgage after three years would be about \$49,000.

Sale Price	\$73,205
Outstanding Mortgage	49,000
Gross Profit	\$24,205
Realtor's Fee	4,390
Closing Cost	3,000
Net Profit	\$16,815

In addition to that Jones and his wife also got a tax break. In their bracket it amounted to about \$1,000 a year. Adding that to the net profit would bring it to \$19,815. Now deduct from that the \$15,600 he would have saved by living in an apartment. His investment, after three years, paid him \$4,215.

So far it sounds pretty good. It's not as much as Jones expected, but it's \$4,215 more than he would have had if he had rented. But is it?

Suppose Jones had taken the \$5,000 downpayment and \$2,500 settlement cost and put them in a 10 percent savings certificate? And suppose he would have added to that the \$225 he saved each month by renting? After three years he would have earned \$3,910 in interest. So Jones is only \$305 ahead.

That profit would disappear in a minute if he had to repair or replace any major appliance. A visit by a plumber could do the same thing. Any major repair, such as a new roof, furnace, fence or driveway could put Jones thousands of dollars in the hole.

But suppose nothing went wrong. The house was in pretty good shape and Jones gets away without any major repairs. Let's take a look at what Jones did for that \$305 profit.

He mowed his lawn 75 times, fertilized it six times and trimmed the hedges 20 times. He spent six beautiful autumn afternoons raking leaves. In the winter he shoveled the driveway and walks 12 times. He changed furnace filters 12 times, cleaned the furnace and air conditioner twice. He repaired and replaced weather stripping and did some touch-up painting. He repaired the screen door and cleaned the rain gutters and down spouts six times. It goes on and on and all for \$305 profit. That's slave labor.

But for many it's a labor of love. Jones likes that kind of work and takes pride in the results. He's a homeowner in a nice neighborhood and he's a part of the community. He never got that feeling living in an apartment. He enjoys his neighbors but he also enjoys the privacy that goes along with owning his own home. For Jones the house was a good investment.

If you're like Jones, buying instead of renting would be a good investment for you. But, if you're just in it for the profit, you might want to consider other ways to invest your money. The decision is yours.

What you have to figure out is how much your family can afford. The box item (left) is a good starting point. Add to those expenses any monthly payments you already have as well as the cost of food, clothing, transportation, entertainment and savings. This should give you a pretty good idea of how much of a mortgage your family can afford.

Since you've decided you can afford to buy a home and you've set your price range, it's time to start looking. Basically, people sell houses by three different means: by themselves, through home owners associations or through realtors. Since the realtor's fee is generally added to the fair market value of the house, you can usually save money by using one of the first two methods. That is if the seller hasn't added the realtor's cost to the selling price.

Except for that advantage, it's generally better to go through a realtor. They can tell you what's available in your price range, in which neighborhoods and what those neighborhoods are like. They can tell you about tax rates, schools and transportation. They also usually know which lending institutions have money available for mortgages. They can save you a lot of time and trouble.

No matter how the house is being marketed, you as the buyer should seek legal advice from your own source. Don't rely on the seller's or real estate agent's lawyer. They don't represent you. They represent the seller and are looking out for his interests.

Another consideration when shopping for a home is whether to buy a new home or an older one. Both have pluses and minuses.

Older homes are usually in established neighborhoods near shopping centers, schools and transportation. They probably won't require landscaping. By asking the owner to see tax and utility bills from the previous year you can get some idea of what it will cost you to live there.

But older homes are more likely to have heating, plumbing or wiring problems. And don't forget

termites and wood rot.

If you're able to buy VA or FHA, those agencies will inspect the house before approving a guaranteed loan. They also insist on a termite inspection. The seller pays for the inspection and for any required improvements. If you're not using VA or FHA, hire your own inspector or appraiser. It could save you a lot of money and anguish in the long run.

Newer homes are less likely to have those problems. They'll have new appliances and you'll probably have a choice of carpeting, fixtures and color schemes.

You won't have a track record on utilities and taxes on a new home and you'll probably have to do your own landscaping.

Another important consideration is the location of the home in relation to work, shopping, schools and entertainment. With gas prices skyrocketing, commuting costs are becoming an increasingly important factor.

You've finally found your dream house. You've taken everything into consideration and you've come to a price agreement with the owner. Now you have to figure how to pay for it.

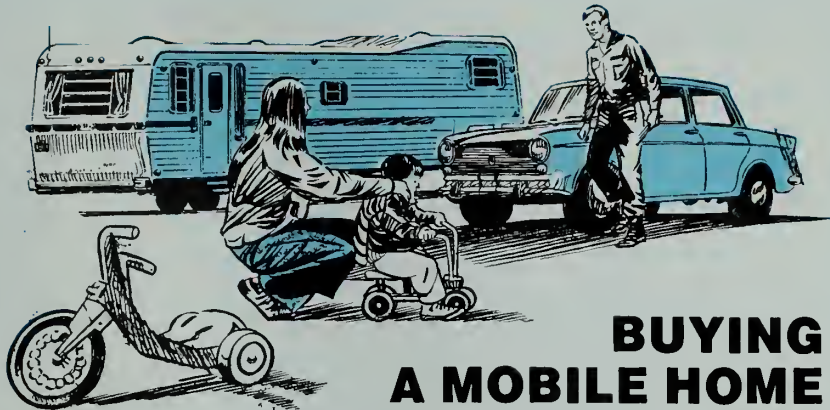
You could pay cash, but that's unlikely. Like most other buyers, you'll probably apply for a loan. You have various choices. You can get financing from banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, mortgage lending agencies, private lenders and some credit unions.

Shop around. Interest rates vary from institution to institution. The difference between a 13 and 14 percent loan on a \$50,000 mortgage is \$39 a month. That works out to more than \$14,000 over the life of the mortgage. Whenever possible go VA or FHA; they're almost always less than conventional mortgage loans.

Your loan is approved, you have your down payment and closing costs and you go to settlement. You've just made the largest investment you'll probably make in your life. That is, of course, until you buy your next home. □

MONTHLY PAYMENTS ON A 30-YEAR MORTGAGE								
Amount of Loan	Interest Rate							
	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%
\$50,000	\$366.89	\$402.32	\$438.79	\$476.17	\$514.31	\$553.10	\$592.44	\$632.23
\$75,000	\$550.33	\$603.47	\$658.18	\$714.25	\$761.67	\$829.65	\$888.66	\$968.34
\$80,000	\$587.02	\$643.70	\$702.06	\$761.86	\$822.90	\$884.96	\$947.90	\$1,011.56
\$100,000	\$733.77	\$804.62	\$877.58	\$952.33	\$1,028.62	\$1,106.20	\$1,184.88	\$1,264.45

Note: Taxes, insurance and other such items could increase monthly payments.



## BUYING A MOBILE HOME

THE MEDIAN price for a single-family home is about \$69,200 these days. That's more than a lot of families, including military, can afford.

Many people are turning to houses on wheels—mobile homes. That's about the only form of single-family housing left for under \$20,000. A price tag like that appeals to folks on thin budgets.

More than 83 percent of the mobile home owners in this country have an annual income under \$15,000. Mobile homes attract people of all ages. The largest share (18.2 percent) are people under age 25.

What makes these factory-built homes even more desirable are the extra goodies packed inside. Most come equipped with appliances, tables, chairs, beds, sofas, carpets, draperies—perfect for the new family.

Buying a mobile home isn't always the perfect investment, or the perfect bargain. The low price doesn't include the land you have to put it on. Trailer parks rent space from \$30 on up to \$200 a month, plus utilities.

There are exceptions, however. Fort Stewart, Ga., has set aside space for mobile homes because of their housing shortage. The rental charge is \$21.90 a month. That includes garbage collection, water and sewerage.

The Better Business Bureau warns you not to think of a mobile home purchase as an investment. Unlike permanent homes, mobile homes can lose value over the years. "I've seen conflicting reports on depreciation," says George Moerman of the Veterans Administration. "A mobile home combination—unit plus land—where the buyer gets his own tract of land and puts his own mobile home on the land, probably doesn't depreciate and probably appreciates."

VA guarantees loans made for new and used mobile homes in much the same manner as for conventional housing.

Interest rates on mobile home loans now are about 18 percent—higher than for permanent homes. But land purchased to put the mobile home on can be financed at the going real estate rate—about 14 percent.

You may think having a mobile home means you can take it with you. That's not as easy as it seems. Presently seven states restrict the movement of 14-foot wide mobile homes. Those states are California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

But think about the cost of moving one of these monsters. Prices vary according to their size and how far they're being moved. One company charges by the mile, \$1.50 to \$2, depending on the size.

Another nationwide mobile home moving firm produced this estimate: To move a 12-foot-wide mobile home from Virginia to Kentucky would cost \$1,305 plus \$15 an hour for set-up. Another mover says if you're thinking about moving your mobile home from one coast to the other, don't . . . sell it instead. The moving costs would run more than \$5,000.



# focus on people



Grecos: 1947 until today

Some sad notes will be sounded later this month at Fort Meade, Md., when **Sgts. Maj. Danny and Joey Greco** retire from the Army Field Band. The two brothers have served the internationally famous unit for a combined total of 60 years!

"The band was a year and a half old when I joined," Danny says. "I guess I know more about its history than anyone anywhere."

Joey was planning to join the Navy a few years later when Dan came home

on leave. The next thing I knew I was in the Army and driving the band leader's car," he laughs.

They moved up over the years. Dan and Joey now serve as the band's tour director and administrator, respectively.

The band's our second family, Danny says. But now it's time to leave.

The two plan civilian careers in public relations.

When the poor health of **SSgt. Judy Calderon's** father prevented him from coming to Fort Riley, Kans., the Army came to him! Calderon was recently awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in a ceremony at her old high school in Great Bend, Kans.

The occasion had been scheduled to take place on post but Calderon wanted her father to be present. "Half the award belongs to him," she explains. "He's the one who taught me to care about people."

Currently working at Irwin Army Hospital, Calderon earned the award for her work at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, Germany. She was also cited for her work with exceptional children and the International Special Olympics.

It's a long way from rock collecting in the Mojave Desert to silversmithing in Germany. But for **SFC Ken Wigley**, one hobby has led to another.

"I began collecting stones in 1975 while I was TDY in California," says Wigley, a member of the 4th Transportation Brigade in

Frankfurt. "I found some really nice pieces of turquoise and agate."

Wigley took one of his best finds to a nearby silversmith and had it put into a ring. Then he decided to try his own hand at silversmithing.

The noncommissioned officer learned by trial and error. "The first week burned up about \$300 worth of silver," he remembers ruefully.

Now Wigley designs and smiths rings, necklaces, earrings and watch bands. His jewelry recently placed first, second and fourth in a local craft show.

"My relatives all know what they're going to get for Christmas," he says, smiling.

**Pvt. 2 James Tarapen** has been selected as a living symbol for the 2d Infantry Division at Camp Casey, Korea.

The full-blooded Indian keeps alive a tradition started by I-See-O, one of the last Indian scouts. I-See-O began his military career at Fort Sill, Okla., in the late 1800's. His name

## Calderon: Success story





**Wigley: Self-taught silversmith**

lives on today in I-See-O Hall, a classroom building for the Field Artillery School.

Tarapen's a member of the Indianhead Division's 2d Military Police Company.

The 18-year-old warrior's interest in law enforcement began when



**Tarapen: Full-blooded MP**



**Mayotte: Homing on the range**

he was quite young. He hopes one day to become an Oklahoma highway patrolman.

But for now Tarapen says he's proud to wear the division's ceremonial headdress.

Don't say, "That's for the birds!" to **Sp4 Carter Mayotte**. He considers his homing pigeons pretty special.

Stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the x-ray specialist has been raising and racing pigeons since he was 13 years old.

During the last racing season, Mayotte regularly took his birds to Fort Hancock, Texas, about 300 miles from home. "The mountains around Fort Huachuca pose some difficulties for the birds. But they still find a way through," he says proudly.

According to

Mayotte, most racers travel approximately 45 mph. But one Nebraska owner has had a pigeon officially clocked at better than 85 mph!

Mayotte is currently breeding 16 pigeons. "A pair of good racers will cost about \$150," he explains. "But many times breeders take an interest in a newcomer and sell for less."

**Sp4 Rich Harris** of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., gets great mileage to and from work. He roller skates the two and a half miles!

The 22-year-old has been skating since last October. "I started because my car broke down," says the U.S. Army Communications Command unit clerk. "It's really a lot of fun. Of course I give the right of way to cars," he adds.



**Harris: Rollin' to and fro**



**H**OW would you like to belong to an exclusive travel club that offers its members vacation resorts, secluded beaches, luxury hotels and private cottages? Better yet, how about a club that has such facilities all around the country and offers them for prices well below those charged by most travel agencies? Sound a bit unbelievable?

Well, believe it or not, such a club does exist, and you're probably already a member. In fact, the odds are you're carrying around your membership card right now. What card, you ask? Why, it's the same card that gets you many other Army benefits—DD Form 2A—the military identification card.

It's true. The Army, and the other military services, sponsor perhaps the largest network of recreational areas and facilities in the world. In almost every state, and in some foreign countries, there are travel camps, beaches and hiking areas owned and operated by the military.

Facilities at these camps vary from place to place, but things like tent sites, trailer hookups and central washrooms are found at many of them. Quite a few of the camps even have bungalows or cottages for rent. What's more, there is usually plenty of room

for Army vacationers.

There are many good reasons for using Armed Services recreation areas and travel sites. They are cheap, equipment is usually plentiful and reservations are easy to make. All you need to do is know when and where you want to take your vacation, and call ahead to make sure there is room.

The travel sites do have fees, of course. These pay for the upkeep of each area. Beyond that, the only other fee charged at most sites is for renting equipment. In all cases though, the price tag for soldiers is well below what they would pay at similar civilian camp sites.

Equipment is available for outdoor activities if you don't have your own. Most camp sites have their own equipment to rent. Even if they don't, soldiers can rent most types of sports gear from post Recreation Services offices. Most offices maintain tents, lanterns, cooking utensils, sleeping bags and other equipment for soldiers to use. Although soldiers stationed on each post usually have first priority, bigger installations usually have enough equipment on hand for soldiers from other posts. □

# YOUR TRAVEL CLUB

## Recreational Sites at Military Posts

SSgt. Jim Boersema



# Military Recreation Sites in U.S.

## KEY:

Army  
Travel Camps

Air Force Family  
Campgrounds

Navy  
Travel Camps

### AREA AND LOCATION

### RESERVATIONS/INFORMATION

### SEASON AND ACTIVITIES

#### ALABAMA

Maxwell Air Force Base 1 mile WNW of Montgomery

FAMCAMP, 3800 ABW/DPSRC Maxwell AFB AL 36112 (205) 293-7370

Year around—fishing, boating, picnic area, utilities hookups, central service building

#### ALASKA

Seward Recreation Area, 130 miles S from Anchorage

Director, Outdoor Recreation Program, Recreation Services Division, Ft. Richardson APO Seattle 98749 (907) 862-6115

June through September—fishing, boating, hiking, rental boats/fishing gear, mountaineering, games, 23 Ounsets, 50 trailer pads

#### CALIFORNIA

East Garrison Picnic and Travel Camp located between Salinas Valley and Monterey on NE border of Ft. Ord.

Director, Recreation Services Division, Outdoor Recreation Branch, Stilwell Hall, ATZO-PA-RS Ft. Ord, CA 93941 (408) 242-5510

Year around—fishing, hiking, golf on base, sports ground, trailer pads, tenting and camping area, dump station

Hunter Liggett Military Reservation Travel Camp located at Jolon between the Salinas Valley and the Pacific Coast

Recreation Services Office, Recreation Services Division, Outdoor Recreation Branch, ATZO-PA-RS Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Jolon CA 93928 (408) 385-5911  
Recreational Services Officer, Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop CA 95330 (209) 982-2600

Year around—fishing, water sports at nearby lakes, bicycle rentals, trailer pads, dump station, tenting and camping area, laundromat

Sharpe Army Depot located at Lathrop approximately 10 miles S of Stockton  
NOTE: This facility is being developed; check before visiting

Year around—limited facilities since area is being developed, swimming, water sports, boating, boat rentals, sports rentals, 4 recreational vehicle hard stands with utilities

McClellan Air Force Base 7 miles NE of Sacramento

FAMCAMP, 2852 ABG/SSR, McClellan AFB CA 95652 (916) 643-6222

Year around—electricity hookup, picnic area, play equipment, central service building

Vandenberg Air Force Base 8 miles NNW of Lompoc

FAMCAMP, 4392 AEROSG/SVH Vandenberg AFB CA 93437 (805) 866-6528

Year around—swimming, picnic area, play ground, utilities hookups, central service building

Norton Air Force Base, 2 miles E of San Bernardino on base

FAMCAMP, 63 ABG/SSRR Norton AFB CA 92409 (714) 382-7261

Year around—base swimming pool, picnic and play areas, central service building

Naval Air Facility at El Centro

Special Service Office Naval Air Facility El Centro CA 92254 (714) 339-2481

Year around—fishing, swimming, marine rentals, hunting, dune buggy areas, utility service at some sites

NAV/MAR Lodge on U.S. Highway 50 at South Lake Tahoe

Special Services Director, Bldg. 263 Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco CA 94130 (415) 765-5088 or Special Services Director, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco CA 94130 (415) 641-3274

Year around—fishing, swimming, picnic area, hunting, camping, beach activities, golf, ski slope, marine rentals, motel rooms, no camping

Naval Air Station at Point Mugu 50 miles north of Los Angeles

Recreation Department, Code 624, Naval Air Station, Point Mugu CA 93042 (805) 982-8770

Year around—fishing, swimming beach activities, golf, picnic area, trailer sites with utilities service

#### COLORADO

Rocky Mountain Arsenal Camping Area NE of Denver

Recreational Services Officer, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver CO 80240 (303) 288-0711 ext. 203

Year around—picnic area, 8 camp sites, no utilities; location is excellent for travellers arriving in Denver area with intentions of continuing on into the nearby mountains

#### DELAWARE

Dover Air Force Base

FAMCAMP, 436 ABG/SS Dover AFB DE 19901 (302) 678-6956

Year around—base swimming pool, picnic area, central service building

#### FLORIDA

Homestead Air Force Base 5 miles NNE of Homestead

FAMCAMP, 31 CSG/SSRS, Keys Recreation Ctr., Homestead AFB FL 33030 (305) 257-7139

Year around—boating, fishing, recreation area, utilities hookups, picnic and play area, central service building

MacDill Air Force Base, on Base at Tampa

FAMCAMP, 1 CSG/SS MacDill AFB FL 33608 (813) 830-2821

Year around—boating, fishing, swimming, utilities hookups, picnic and play area, central service building

McCoy Air Force Base, 8 miles SSE of Orlando

FAMCAMP, 306 CSG/SSR McCoy AFB FL 32812 (305) 855-3210

Year around—utilities hookups, picnic and play area, central service building

Tyndall Air Force Base, 7 miles SE of Panama City

FAMCAMP, 4756 ABG/SS Tyndall AFB FL 32401 (904) 283-2748

Year around—marina, swimming, boating, fishing, picnic and play area, utilities hookups, central service building

Destin Recreation Center located on 14-acre tract Choctawhatchee Bay in Destin, Florida

Hq. USAIC, Recreation Services Division, Attn: Reservations Officer, Ft. Benning GA 31905 (404) 545-7414

Year around—water sports, fishing, boating, games area, Gulf of Mexico deep water fishing, boat rentals, 15 cottages, 20 trailer pads, 57 trailer stalls with electricity, showers, snack bar

Fort Rucker Recreation Area located on Choctawhatchee Bay in Florida 18 miles NE of Eglin AFB

Tour and Travel Section, Recreation Services Division, Ft. Rucker AL 36360 (205) 255-5816, Recreation area (904) 678-7360

Year around—all types of water activities, fishing, marine rentals, 20 2-bedroom house trailers, 20 camp sites with electrical and water hookups, sites for tents



AREA AND LOCATION	RESERVATIONS INFORMATION	SEASON AND ACTIVITIES
<b>GEORGIA</b>		
Fort Gordon Clark Hill Recreation Area located approximately 20 miles from the post station on GH Highway 104	Outdoor Recreation Section, Recreation Services, Ft. Gordon, GA 30901 (404) 541-1807	Year around—boating, fishing, all water sports, miniature golf, marine rentals, recycling, picnic area, cottage and mobile home rentals, camp sites with utilities
Roberts Air Force Base, 18 miles NNE of Macon	FAMCAMP, 2nd ABG, 100th Robt. AFB, GA 31061 (415) 426-2854	Year around—fishing, hunting, picnic and play areas, sewerage hookup, central service building
FORSCOM Recreation Area located on Apetonna Lake Reservoir about 40 miles N of Ft. McPherson	Manager, FORSCOM Recreation Area, Route 2, Cartersville, GA 30120 (ADM) 974-3418	Year around—full range of beach and water activities, rental recreation equipment, 12 camper spaces without utilities, 8 recreation vehicles spaces with utilities, 20 tent sites, cabins and house trailer rentals
Lake Allatoona Recreation Area, 15 miles N of Atlanta Naval Air Station	Special Services, Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Georgia, GA 30303 (ADA) 428-4381 ext. 2509	Year around—camping, fishing, hunting, boating, seasonal—bowling, pool, activities, trailers, hookups, snack bar
<b>IDAHO</b>		
Mountain Home Air Force Base, 10 miles SW of Mountain Home	FAMCAMP, 3rd CSG SSR Mountain Home AFB, ID 83648 (208) 828-6546	Seasonal—fishing, hunting, picnic and play areas, utilities hookups, central service
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		
Chanute Air Force Base, 1 mile S of Rantoul	FAMCAMP, 3345 ABG SVHB, Chanute AFB, IL 61868 (217) 495-4171	Seasonal—picnic and play areas, electricity hookups, central service building
<b>KANSAS</b>		
Riley's Retreat located on Fort Riley Military Recreation Area, 20 miles from Fort Riley	Recreation Services Office, Fort Riley, KS 66442 (913) 239-2226, Recreation Area (913) 239-9582	Year around—with some activities curtailed in winter months—water sports, marine rentals, picnic areas, recreational building with facilities, camper spaces without utilities, camp sites without utilities
<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
Camp Carlson located approximately 30 miles from Louisville	Director, Outdoor Recreation Branch, Recreation Services Division, Fort Knox, KY 40121 (502) 624-1723	Year around—fishing, hunting, recreation building with utilities, tent sites, camper spaces without utilities
<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
U.S. Army Toledo Bend Lake site located about 44 miles from Fort Polk	Director, Outdoor Recreation Branch, Recreation Services Division, Fort Polk, LA 71459 (318) 578-2727	Year around—all types of water sports, fishing, general store, marine rentals, 18 trailer hookups, tent sites
Barksdale Air Force Base, 4 miles SE of Bossier City	FAMCAMP, 2 CSG LGVH Barksdale AFB, LA 71110 (318) 456-3138	Year around—marina, fishing, hunting, boat launch, electricity and water hookups, central service building
<b>MAINE</b>		
Gardiner Camping and Picnic Area in SE Maine, 25 miles N of Brunswick on Rte 201	Special Services Director, Naval Air Station, Brunswick, ME 04011 (207) 582-3411	Seasonal from May to October—lake area, fishing, swimming, picnic and play areas, dock, boat launcher, golf, marine rentals, sites with utilities hookups
Rocky Lake Recreation Area in E Maine, 20 miles NW of Naval Radio Station (T) Cutler, East Machias	Special Services Director, Naval Radio Station (T) Cutler, East Machias, ME 04630 (207) 259-8276	Year around if accessible—boating, fishing, camping, hunting, marine rentals, picnic and play areas, no utilities at site
Sprague's Neck Recreation Area, East Machias	Special Services Director, Naval Radio Station (T) Cutler, East Machias, ME 04630 (207) 259-8276	Year around—base facilities available for bowling, swimming, trap shooting, camping, hiking, sites have no utilities
Winter Harbor Camping Area in E Maine	Special Services Officer, Naval Security Grp Activity, Winter Harbor, ME 04693 (207) 963-4534 ext. 314	Seasonal, May to mid-November—fishing, hunting, swimming, tent and trailer sites with no utilities, picnic and play area, base facilities
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
Patuxent River Camping and Picnic Area at Patuxent River	Recreation Division, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD 20670 Attn: Athletic Director (301) 863-3508	Year around—trailers, sites with no utilities, ocean and river areas, fishing, hunting, swimming, boat dock, picnic and play areas
Solomons Recreation Center at Solomons, about 65 miles SE of Washington, D.C. on MD Rte 4	Reservation Desk, Navy Recreation Center, Box 147, Solomons, MD 20688 (301) 326-4216	Year around—lodge, cottages, sites with utilities, fishing, picnic and play areas, beach activities, hunting, crabbing
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
Robbins Pond located about 40 miles NW of Boston on Fort Devens	Outdoor Recreation Office, Recreation Services, Fort Devens, MA 01433 (617) 769-3255	June thru September—picnic areas, recreation facilities, recreation building with utilities, water sports in season, camper spaces with hookups, tent sites
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, 3 miles NW of Oscoda	FAMCAMP, 379 CSG SVHB Wurtsmith AFB, MI 48753 (517) 739-2011	Seasonal—swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, picnic and play area, electricity hookups, marina, central service building
<b>MISSOURI</b>		
Lake of the Ozarks Recreation Area located 45 miles NW of Fort Leonard Wood	Director of Outdoor Recreation, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473 (314) 368-4317, Recreation Area (314) 346-6640	Mid-April thru mid-September—all water sports, fishing, boat launching, supplies, marine rentals, trailer sites, dormitory, camping sites with hookups and without hookups. Note: area open year around with heated fishing dock

# AREA AND LOCATION

# RESERVATIONS/INFORMATION

# SEASON AND ACTIVITIES

## MONTANA

Malmstrom Air Force Base, 5 miles E of Great Falls

FAMCAMP, 341 CSG/SVHB Malmstrom AFB MT 59402 (406) 731-2722

Seasonal—picnic and play areas, utilities hookups, central service building

## NEBRASKA

Offutt Air Force Base, 2 miles SE of Bellevue

FAMCAMP, 3902 ABS/SS Offutt AFB NE 68113 (402) 294-3671

Seasonal—marina, boat launch, fishing, picnic and play areas, electricity hookups, central service building

## NEW JERSEY

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown

FAMCAMP, 438 ABG/SSA McGuire AFB NJ 08641 (609) 724-2100 ext. 2158

Seasonal—base swimming pool, central service building

Brindle Lake Travel Camp located about 7 miles from main post of Fort Dix and approximately 80 miles S of New York City  
Picatinny Arsenal Recreational Area located in north central New Jersey 50 miles W of New York City

Recreation Services Offices, Building 5201, Maryland Ave., Fort Dix NJ 08640 (609) 562-2844  
Recreation Services Officer, Picatinny Arsenal Dover NJ 07801 (201) 328-4011

Year around—boating, canoeing, playgrounds, recreation hall, marine rentals, camper sites without hookups, tent sites  
Year around—boating, fishing, camping, marine rentals, support building with utilities, dormitory, tent sites, camper sites without hookups

## NEW MEXICO

Holloman Air Force Base, 6 miles SW of Alamogordo

FAMCAMP, 49 CSG/SS, Holloman AFB NM 88330 (505) 473-6511 ext. 4537

Year around—fishing, hunting, picnic and play areas, water and electricity hookups, central service building

## NEW YORK

Griffiss Air Force Base, 1 mile NE of Rome

FAMCAMP, 416 CSG/SSR Griffiss AFB NY 13441 (315) 330-3163

Seasonal—marine rentals, fishing, picnic and play areas, electricity and water hookups, central service building

Round Pond Recreation Area located on West Point Military Academy reservation

Recreation Services Division, Attn: Outdoor Recreation Branch, Bldg. 622, West Point NY 10996 (914) 938-4455

Year around—fishing, picnic sites, grills, beach area, playground, marine rentals, campsites for trailers/tent campers without utilities, support building

SEAD Travel Camp located on Seneca Lake approximately 50 miles W of Syracuse

Outdoor Recreation Supervisor, Recreation Service Office, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus NY 14541 (315) 585-4481

Year around—swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing, picnic areas, marine and bike rentals, camping areas, trailer rentals

## OHIO

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 10 miles NE of Dayton

FAMCAMP, 2750 ABW/SVHB Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433 (513) 257-3810

Seasonal—fishing, hunting, picnic area, utilities hookups, central service building

## OKLAHOMA

Lake Elmer Thomas Recreation Area located on Fort Sill adjacent to the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge

Director, Outdoor Recreation Program, Fort Sill OK 73503 (405) 351-2025

Year around with extensive use April thru October—beach and beach house, boat launch, support building with utilities, fishing, marine rentals, mobile home rentals, camper spaces with and without hookups

Tinker Air Force Base, 8 miles SE of Oklahoma City

FAMCAMP, 2854 ABG/SSR Tinker AFB OK 73145 (405) 732-7321 ext. 5958

Year around—fishing, picnic and play area, recreation area

Altus Air Force Base, 2½ miles E of Altus

FAMCAMP, 443 ABG/SSRRC Altus AFB OK 73521 (405) 482-8100, ext. 6604

Year around—marine rentals, base swimming pool, picnic and play areas, central service building

## PENNSYLVANIA

LEAD Travel Retreat located on Letterkenny Army Depot in Cumberland Valley approximately 50 miles S of Harrisburg

Recreation Services Specialist, Letterkenny Army Depot Chambersburg PA 17201 (717) 263-6302 or 263-6559

Year around—all post activities open to visitors, fishing, golf, bike route, support building with utilities, parking spaces for campers, trailers, etc. without utilities

Gouldsboro Recreation Area at Gouldsboro

Special Services, Naval Air Station, Willow Grove PA 19090 (215) 675-7070, ext. 341

Year around—trailers with utilities, fishing, swimming, boating, picnic and play areas, hunting, winter sports, state park and ski lodges located nearby

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Weston Lake Recreation Area Travel Center located 8 miles E of Fort Jackson and 12 miles E of Columbia

Recreation Services Division, Fort Jackson SC 29207 (803) 751-5981

Year around—swimming, boating, fishing, hiking, play area, marine rentals, picnic area, camper sites with utilities, central sewage disposal point for trailers, support building, camp sites, cottage rentals, dining hall in summer months

Lake Moultrie Recreation Area on Highway 52 some 4 miles N of Moncks Corner

Special Services, Bldg 1143 Naval Station Charleston SC 29408 (803) 743-5233

Year around—trailers, tent sites with utilities, sites without service, beach activities, boating, picnic and play areas, snack bar

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, 1 mile SW of Myrtle Beach

FAMCAMP, 354 CSG/SS-SDH Myrtle Beach AFB SC 29577 (803) 448-8311 ext. 3651

Year around—fishing, swimming, picnic and play area, electricity and water hookups, central service building

Charleston Air Force Base

FAMCAMP, 437 ABG/SVB Charleston AFB SC 29404 (803) 747-4111

Year around—picnic and play areas, base swimming pool, electricity and water hookups, central service building

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Ellsworth Air Force Base, 11 miles ENE of Rapid City

FAMCAMP, 44 CSG/LGVH Ellsworth AFB SD 57706 (605) 399-7180

Seasonal—marine rentals, swimming, water and electricity hookups, central service building



AREA AND LOCATION	RESERVATION INFORMATION	SEASON AND ACTIVITIES
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Arnold Air Force Station 12 miles E of Tullahoma	FAMCAMP 2849 ABG SVH Arnold AFB TX 77268 (817) 221-1431 ext 1434	Year around—marine rentals boat launch swimming fishing hunting electricity hookups central service building
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Carswell Air Force Base 7 miles WNW of downtown Fort Worth	FAMCAMP 2849 ABG SVH Carswell AFB TX 76127 (817) 326-2111 ext 1074	Year around—marina marine rentals picnic and play areas utilities hookups central service building
Ellington Air Force Base 15 miles SSE of Houston	FAMCAMP 2849 ABG SVH Ellington AFB TX 77030 (713) 881-1437 ext 4601	Year around—marine rentals swimming picnic area electricity hookups central service building
Kelly Air Force Base 5 miles SW of San Antonio	FAMCAMP 2849 ABG SVH Kelly AFB TX 78241 (512) 825-4384	Year around—electricity and water hookups central service building
West Fort Hood Travel Camp located on the installation about 4 miles W of Killeen	Recreation Services Division Outdoor Recreation Branch Attn: Travel Camp Fort Hood TX 76544 (817) 532-9926	Year around—full range of water activities picnic area marine rentals water skiing recreation equipment rentals camper spaces with utilities support building 10 sites
Canyon Lake Recreation Area located near Fort Sam Houston and about 50 miles N of San Antonio	Outdoor Recreation Branch Fort Sam Houston TX (8234) (512) 221-3703	Year around—fishing water sports including skiing marina with rental boats playground picnic sites support area with utilities rental house trailers camper spaces with hookups camp sites
Possum Kingdom Recreation Area located near Mineral Wells	Director Outdoor Recreation Program Fort Sal Ok 73503 (405) 351-2025	Year around—fishing water skiing scuba diving hiking picnic area marine rentals family rental units trailer pads with hookups support building with utilities tent camp sites
Elliott Lake Recreation Area located on the lake about 10 miles from Texarkana	Recreation Services Office Red River Army Depot Texarkana TX 75501 (214) 838-2694	Year around with extensive use June thru August—water sports fishing boating marine rentals hiking support building with utilities camper pads with utilities tent sites house trailer rentals
Lake Whitney Recreation Area on FM 933 N out of Whitney	Special Services Naval Air Station Dallas TX 75211 (214) 262-5161 ext 252	Year around—lake and river areas beach activities picnic and play areas sites with utilities marine rentals golf
<b>UTAH</b>		
Hill Air Force Base 7 miles SE of Ogden	FAMCAMP 2849 ABG SVH Hill AFB UT 84406 (801) 777-2824	Seasonal—picnic and play areas swimming pool utilities hookups central service building
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Driver Recreation Area at Driver	Transmitter Site Officer Naval Communications Station Norfolk Radio Transmitting Facility Driver VA 23346 (703) 399-4033 ext 30	Year around—fishing swimming picnic and play areas sites with no utilities installation facilities available marine rentals
Northwest Chesapeake Recreation Area at Chesapeake	Special Services—Radio Receiving Facility Northwest Chesapeake Va 23322 (703) 421-2141 ext 242	Year around—trailers and sites with utilities fishing hunting swimming picnic and play areas installation facilities available
Freedom Star Travel Camp located on Fort Lee	Chief Outdoor Recreation Branch Recreation Services Division Bldg T-9100 Fort Lee VA 23801 (804) 734-2882	Year around—archery hiking riding stable tours to nearby sites camper spaces with and without hookups
Fort Pickett Recreation Area located near Blackstone approximately 40 miles W of Petersburg	Post Billeting Office Fort Pickett Va 23824 (804) 292-7231 ext 3221	Year around—hunting in nearby area fishing dormitory rooms cottages for rent camper and tent sites with limited utilities
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Oso Recreation Area at Oso E of Arlington on Highway 530	Officer in Charge Naval Radio Station (T) Jim Creek Oso WA 98223 (206) 435-2161	Year around—sites with utilities and sites with no utilities fishing swimming picnic and play areas hunting installation facilities available marine rentals
McChord Air Force Base 1 mile S of Tacoma	FAMCAMP 62 ABG SS McChord AFB WA 98438 (206) 984-5260	Year around—marine rentals picnic and play areas electricity and water hookups central service building
Fort Lewis Camping Area located in NW part of state about 15 miles S of Tacoma	Outdoor Recreation Office Fort Lewis WA 98433 (206) 967-5415	Year around—fishing swimming water sports boating picnic area marine rentals horses play area camper and tent sites with limited utilities sewage disposal
<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Squaw Lake Recreation Area located some 7 miles E of Sparta and 8 miles W of Tomah	Commander Hq Fort McCoy Attn AFZR PA RS Sparta WI 54656 (608) 388-3202	Year around with extensive use mid-April thru mid-August—fishing water and beach sports picnic area play area installation facilities include theaters marine and sports rentals camper pads with electricity tent pads without utilities
<b>WYOMING</b>		
Francis E. Warren Air Force Base adjacent to Cheyenne	FAMCAMP 90 CSG LGVHB F E Warren AFB WY 82001 (307) 775-2711	Year around—boat launch fishing hunting picnic and play area electricity and water hookups central service building

IT'S that time of year again. The Army is on the move. At MILPER-CEN, buttons are pushed, computers whir and those little cards that you're not supposed to bend, spindle or mutilate start falling into slots. If your name happens to be on one of those cards, hold onto your hat. You're about to become a part of that great mid-summer migration known as PCSing.

Making a permanent change of station (PCS) at any time of the year can be hazardous to your health and well being. It can cause temporary loss of sanity, watering of the eyes, reddening of the face and, for those of you who didn't pull it all out on your last PCS, graying of the hair. Victims develop a dislike for cardboard boxes, moving men and finance clerks. They mumble incoherently about port calls, per diem and hold baggage. As the end approaches they have an unnatural

concern for half empty jelly jars, frozen hamburger and two cans of beets of an unknown origin. That last meal can be a real corker. In the final stages our victim goes into what's known as "terminal illness." That's the feeling you get hanging around airplane terminals waiting for flights, searching for luggage and seeking out coin-operated lockers large enough to hold your nine- and eleven-year old kids.

As bad as it might seem, it can get even worse during summer months when PCSing reaches epidemic proportion. Airlines are overbooked, motels are filled, highways are jammed and the moving van companies have more work than they can handle.

But take heart, you're not in this thing by yourself. There's an army of people and agencies out there to help you. In fact, some of them have nothing better to do than

to make sure your PCS goes as smoothly as possible. Working with them, using a little common sense and a lot of planning, you'll be able to avoid a lot of the problems mentioned earlier.

Suddenly you're a short timer with a thousand questions. Where, when and how am I going? Can I take my car? When can I start clearing? How do I get my household goods shipped? How much leave can I take? Can I take my dependents and do they need passports?

"Those are the kinds of questions we get all the time," says Sgt. Trimmer Green, Personnel Assistance NCO at Fort Myer, Va. "The answers are as different as the individuals and the assignments involved. Very few cases are exactly the same."

"Answering the questions and processing an E3 with no de-

# The ABCs of PCSing

Completing the paperwork for shipping household goods is an important step in the PCS process.

Story and photos by  
Sgt. Maj. Bruce Bant





pendents for a reassignment within CONUS is relatively simple.

"A staff sergeant with a wife and two kids PCSing to Germany presents an entirely different set of circumstances. If you add temporary duty en route, shipping a car and household goods or a child with a learning disability, the picture changes again. The more elements involved, the more planning and processing you need."

Your first stop after being notified of a PCS should be your local MILPO. There your records will be screened and updated and your qualification for the new assignment verified.

"This is the time the soldier should start asking questions," according to Sp5 Clyde E. Tyler, personnel management specialist at MDW, "especially if it's an overseas assignment. Will I have to re-enlist or extend to meet tour length requirements? What will happen if I refuse? Are family housing and concurrent travel available? Local MILPOs will answer these questions and also set up a preparation for overseas replacement (POR) briefing. The POR briefings provide a valuable overview of what the soldier and his family can expect to encounter during an overseas PCS movement.

"The most important function of the MILPO at this point is the accurate completion of DA Form 4787, Reassignment Processing. This form provides the soldier's new unit with all the information needed to make the PCS go as smoothly as possible. It provides background and travel information on the soldier as well as dependent travel and housing requirements. It also acts as a request for a sponsor (see box page 34).

"Once the soldier has completed this form and gone through the initial briefing, or POR briefing, phase one of the PCS process is completed. The second phase begins when copies of the PCS orders are received by the soldier. This usually happens about 60 days before the soldier is scheduled to



Above, PCSing is made simple at a one-stop clearance center such as the one at Fort Myer, Va. Right, Do-It-Yourself (DITY) moves can put extra money in the soldier's pocket.

depart the unit," Tyler says.

When the soldier gets copies of the PCS orders, the PCS process actually begins. The following is a guide to help with that process.

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS:** Shipping your household goods should be one of your first concerns after receiving orders. You should visit the Installation Transportation Office (ITO) as soon as you get your orders.

During your first visit you'll be given a copy of the DOD pamphlet "It's Your Move." This pamphlet is a complete guide to you and your family on shipping household goods. It explains your responsibilities and obligations as well as those of the government and the commercial movers. It provides detailed information on what you can ship at government expense and what items are restricted.

You'll also be given a copy of DD Form 1701, Inventory of Household Goods. Take this form home with you and make an inventory of the items you want to ship as household goods. Keep in mind that there are weight limitations determined by your pay grade. If your shipment exceeds the weight authorized for your grade you'll have to pay for shipping that excess weight.

When estimating your shipment there are three other things to keep in mind. They are: accompanied baggage, unaccompanied

baggage and professional books, papers and equipment (PBP&E).

Accompanied baggage are the things you carry with you when you make your move. If you're travelling by POV this does not count against your total weight allowance, however, when traveling by air there are restrictions. If you're traveling by military aircraft, weight restrictions will be strictly adhered to. You will not be allowed to board with excess weight. If traveling by commercial air, you may be able to carry it with you but be prepared to pay for any overage.

Unaccompanied baggage is the portion of your prescribed household goods that your family needs right up to moving day and immediately upon arrival at your new duty station. They do count against your weight allowance even though they may be packed and shipped separately from the rest of your household goods.

PBP&E are items you can establish as necessary to the performance of your official duties at your next assignment. When packed separately and identified on the inventory and the government bill of lading as PBP&E, the weight of these items does not count against your authorized weight allowance.

On your next visit to the ITO, the counselor will go over your inventory to make sure the items



listed are authorized and to help you estimate their weight. This is also the time when you'll make arrangements to have your household goods packed and picked up. If the property you ship weighs more than the authorized allowance, you'll be billed for excess costs.

When making these plans, it's best to give yourself two or three days from the time you have to vacate your present quarters. It will take two days, one for packing and one for moving, for the movers to get their job done. Another good thing to remember is to arrange your move sometime in the middle of the month if possible. About 70 percent of all moves take place on the first three and last five days of the month.

Once the date has been set, the ITO will contact the movers. In the meantime you should start doing the things that you're responsible for as outlined in the "It's Your Move" pamphlet.

When the movers arrive you should have already decided what gets packed and what doesn't. Pictures and mirrors should be off the walls, appliances disconnected, TV antenna removed and refrigerator defrosted.

Remember, let the movers do the packing but make sure you or a responsible agent is there to supervise on both the packing and loading days. If there are any problems contact the ITO immediately.

An alternative to the traditional CONUS move is the "Do-It-Yourself" (DITY) method of moving. Under this method soldiers can be paid up to 80 percent of what it would cost the government to move them commercially. Briefly, here's how it works:

Cost of moving 8,000 pounds via commercial movers . . . . .	\$2,600
80 percent of commercial move cost . . . . .	\$2,080
Minus actual DITY cost (government arranges and pays) . . . . .	\$1,100
Gross payment to member . . . . .	\$ 980
Minus 20 percent Federal Withholding Tax . . . . .	\$ 196
Net Incentive paid member . . . . .	\$ 784
Government savings realized . . . . .	\$ 520

If you're interested in this kind of move, you can read more about it in April's **SOLDIERS** and you should check with your ITO counselor to find out if you're eligible.

**SHIPPING YOUR POV:** If authorized on your orders, the government will pay for the shipment of one privately owned vehicle (POV) to or from an overseas area.

The ITO will explain the specific restrictions on automobiles in the overseas area where you're being assigned. Some areas have restrictions on the cost of cars imported, others on the color of the car. CB radios are banned in some places and in others prior permission from the government is required.

If you're returning to the States with a foreign-made car it must have manufacturers stickers placed on it saying it meets the standards for entry into the United States. If the vehicle arrives in the United States without these stickers it will be necessary to post bond equal to the value of the vehicle. The owner will have 90 days to prove that it meets standards or to bring it up to standards. After 90 days the vehicle owner must surrender the car. Failure to do so will result in forfeiture of the bond and a fine.

The ITO will give you the name, address and phone number of the port turn-in point and of an authorized dealer to handle the conversion of your catalytic converter at or near the terminal.

You'll need proof of ownership, insurance coverage and a copy of your orders when you turn your car in at the terminal.

**TRAVEL PLANS:** The final item your ITO will be able to help you with is your travel schedule. They will provide Government Travel Requests (GTR) if commercial transportation is to be used, or tickets if you're going by military aircraft. They will also arrange for a port call date. While you are on leave, you will receive a **TRAVELOPE**. It will contain a GTR or military travel authority, a firm port call date and other pertinent data. It's your responsibility to meet the port call date and time.

When you receive your **TRAVELOPE**, add to it your immunization record and passports of your dependents. Carry the **TRAVELOPE** with you at all times. Never pack it in your baggage.

When traveling overseas, you'll have to travel in uniform unless otherwise indicated in your orders. The ITO can also explain the clothing standards for your dependents.

**SHIPPING YOUR PET:** If you wish to ship your pet to your next duty station, you must do so at your own expense. Pets must be shipped commercially. They cannot be shipped on government aircraft.



## SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM

In September 1979 the Army's new AR 612-10, *Reassignment, Processing and Sponsorship and Orientation Program* went into effect. The new regulation mandates a sponsorship program for all soldiers in grades E5 through O-8 and for all soldiers, regardless of grade, who want to move dependents to or from an overseas area of government expense. It also applies to certain AIT graduates whose dependents might require special care.

The success of the program depends on the accurate completion of DA Form 4787. Soldiers with dependents with medical or educational handicaps must complete a DA Form 4787-1 and provide additional documents supporting and explaining the situation.

The responsibilities associated with the sponsorship program are divided among the losing commander, the gaining commander, the assigned sponsor and the individual soldier.

The *losing commander*, for example, ensures the departing soldiers are

- given an overseas orientation briefing
- informed of the advantages of completing the HEADSTART Language Program
- referred to the local Army Community Service activity to obtain fact sheets about the gaining command, post or installation
- informed of the importance of writing their sponsor

The *gaining commander* appoints sponsors for incoming soldiers and also

- sends welcome letters.
- ensures sponsors have enough time from their duties to assist new members
- furnishes map of local area
- arranges for transportation to meet new members arriving with their dependents.

The *appointed sponsor* will

- forward a welcome letter.
- try to provide all information requested by the incoming soldier
- ensure the soldier and dependents are met at arrival port
- offer to assist in getting temporary housing
- accompany soldier during in-processing and help acquaint him with surrounding areas and facilities

The *soldier* being assigned has the responsibility of

- informing the sponsor of date and time of arrival
- providing the sponsor with home mailing address and telephone number
- informing the sponsor of leave address and telephone number.

The new regulation is designed to help soldiers and their families make smooth adjustments during PCS moves. Because of the changes, there will now be a communication link between the commander and the incoming soldier.

For the soldiers, the results will be knowing in advance how they will fit into new units and what will be expected of them.

For families, it will mean a sense of comfort in knowing that someone cares and will be available to help at the new station.

For the Army, these programs mean higher morale in units and among soldiers and their families.

## IMMUNIZATION RECORDS:

Some areas overseas require certain shots. You and your dependents should check at the dispensary for the shots needed for the area where you're being assigned. Because some shots have to be verified, it's best to get this out of the way about 30 days before you transfer.

**PASSPORTS:** Most areas overseas require passports for your dependents. Some require them for soldiers. Passports generally take up to six weeks to process so application should be made as soon as possible.

When you get down to about 10 days before your departure, your unit will give you a DA Form 137,

Installation Clearance Record. This form gives you a detailed list of the activities you'll have to clear on your installation. They include places like the Provost Marshal, the PX, chaplain, security office, mail room and several unit activities. If your post has a central clearance activity or transfer point, most of the clearance can be done there. If not, you'll have to hit the pavement yourself.

This is the time when you'll pick up your personnel, medical, dental and finance records. The finance office will also process you for any advance travel or regular pay you might want to draw. You'll be authorized up to three months advance pay. Keep in mind this is

money you'll have to repay. The amount of advance pay you draw will be collected from your regular pay over the next 12 months.

By this time, you're probably ready to get on your way. You can depart after you sign out from your unit. Remember to keep an accurate record of all your expenses, including travel. This includes gas receipts, highway tolls, motel and food receipts and any other expenses you encounter. You'll need these records to fill out your travel voucher at your new duty station.

These records will also be helpful in filing your next federal income tax forms.

Even if you don't itemize your deductions, you can still deduct from your taxes any cost in relation to the move above what the government paid. Your legal office has complete details.

**DA-DIRECTED TDY SCHOOLING IN CONJUNCTION WITH PCS:** If you must attend a school while on TDY and just before making a PCS move, you may be given up to 10 extra days to move and resettle your dependents. If you have been alerted for a combined TDY and PCS move, you have four options open to you. Your local MILPO has complete details.

There you have it—the ABCs of PCSing. There are a few points to remember.

- Plan ahead, especially when it concerns household goods, passports, immunizations and government quarters.

- Be present and pay attention on packing day.

- Don't sign anything you don't understand. Ask questions.

- Always carry your records, tickets, passports and immunization records with you. Never mail them, ship them or check them in your luggage.

- Finally, pay attention to the people helping you PCS. Even if you've done it a dozen times, remember rules and regulations change and, believe it or not, sometimes you forget. Good luck and have a good tour. □

# the lighter side

## WHAT'S IN AN ARMY?

These general questions about the Army and its structure will test your knowledge of the organization of which you are a part.

1. What do these men have in common: Cyrus Vance, Stanley Resor, Howard Callaway, Martin Hoffman and Clifford Alexander?
2. On the ladders below, fill in the missing Army units at each level and the normal rank of the individual who would command each level:

Unit	Commanded by
Field Army	General
Squad	Staff Sergeant

3. In the artillery, a company is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the cavalry, a company is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A battalion becomes a \_\_\_\_\_ in the cavalry.
6. Put these general officers ranks in the correct order and indicate the number of stars each would wear: major general, brigadier general, lieutenant general, general.

Proper ranking (highest first)	No. of Stars
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____

For answers see page 55.



"Oh, okay, Hinkelmeyer . . . Simon says, 'go polish your shoes.' "

## FUTURE SHOCK

by James Estes



"Just take a little off the top and sides . . . leave the sideburns alone . . . block the back . . ."



"Apparently somebody neglected to tell you that not only are you required to GET UP at this time of day . . . you're also required to get DRESSED!"



# Duty At America's Nuclear **SUPER**

You don't want to run into PFC Roger K. when he's working. He might have to kill you. Nothing personal you understand. It's just his job. It's one nobody wants. Someone has to do it.



# Outposts GUARDS

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

TONIGHT, his job begins with a routine guard formation. From all appearances, he and his buddies could be falling out for World War III. Pistols and rifles. Machine guns and grenade launchers. Flak jackets and live ammunition. For Roger, it's routine.

The clutter of voices falls away as SSgt. Ross B. yells the group to attention and calls names from his roster.

After everyone's been checked out, the NCO adds, "LISTEN UP! WITH THE WIND CHILL INDEX . . . IT'S GOING TO HIT 20 OR 30 BELOW ZERO TONIGHT. MAKE SURE YOU HAVE YOUR GLOVES, PARKAS AND HOODS."

The job is too important to let weather interfere. They've got a nuclear arsenal to protect. There's no way of knowing when someone will try to break into the site. (For security reasons, the name of the post can't be disclosed. Troops call it "The Q.")

Outside, thick snowflakes slap wetly at faces and weapons as the guards file into a waiting bus.

It's not yet dark when the bus pulls up in front of the security complex. One at a time, the guards pass through bars, checkpoints and the cold gaze of a TV camera. They don't seem to notice the rows of high barrier fences, or the razor-sharp, barbed steel tape on top.

Shift change takes place with little talk. It's chow time for the outgoing day crew. Theirs has been a day of checking, logging and watching technicians who work in the area.

Now, only guards remain on the site.

Roger and his patrol partner crowd into an Army pick-up truck and point it down the road.

At first, the truck trembles and jerks. After 70,000 miles inside The Q, the two-year-old pick-up had developed a personality of its own.

The patrol winds through the fenced-in area—down a row of bunkers, up a fence line and past the building that holds the security nerve center.

Then they repeat the pattern, a baggy loop that passes the same bunkers, fence and nerve center.

Three times around and nothing yet.

Darkness creeps over The Q. Snow looms in the headlights and splatters silently against the windshield. A death-like quiet makes the air seem heavy.

Both windows stay down so Roger and his sidekick can hear anything. It's so quiet your ears hurt.

The bunkers still haven't moved, the fence is still standing, and terminal boredom has set in.

Suddenly, headlights pierce the darkness.

Another patrol comes out of the night and fades away in the rear-view mirror. It's maybe the fifth time around.

Near an intersection, his patrol partner jabs the brakes and yells, "LOOK! OVER THERE!"

Roger stares into the brush by the road. In the near darkness, the figure in the bushes is hard to make out.

Then it starts to move.

"THERE'S ANOTHER ONE IN FRONT, AND TWO ACROSS THE ROAD!"

The truck is nearly surrounded by six of a dozen or so deer that live in The Q. The buck and five doe stand motionless, staring into the headlights and searchlights. Finally, the animals drift away.

For the two guards it's the most exciting thing that will happen all night.

**THE DUTY.** "Physical security duty is dull



The guards' pick-up trucks have accumulated as much as 70,000 miles, almost all of it driving along the fences of The Q.

anywhere you go. You get bored to death working out here," Roger says. The athletic, 6-footer glances towards a tree line, then adds, "There's nothing to do but ride around in circles most of the time.

"It can be very busy in here—some days there are a lot of drops (alarms). There may be a drop tonight . . . sometimes you get them when it rains or snows."

No matter what triggers the sensors, each alarm is treated like the real thing. On-duty guards race to the danger point. Back-up guards pour out in waves, with guns ready to defend, attack or secure any point in The Q.

There are so many protective layers over The Q, you'd have to be nuts even to think seriously about



breaking in. If someone did manage to break in, there is little chance he'd get out alive.

Would Roger shoot to kill? "I'd follow my orders," he says. Rules call for guards to use the least amount of force required to overcome a threat. But when weapons are called for, he has orders to use "deadly force." "I don't like to kill anything, but I would if I had to. It's my job."

Like the rest of the guards at The Q, Roger joined and trained to be a cop. He got the military



The duty isn't exciting or even very challenging, but these physical security MPs preparing for another duty shift realize that it's an important job that has to be done. A lot depends on how well they do their jobs.

police MP5, but not the white hat. Handling physical security at sensitive sites is an MP mission that not many know about. Yet, half of all Army MPs wind up at remote areas, sitting in guard towers, patrolling fences or guarding gates. It's a job not many people like.

"My recruiter said the MPs are a great way of life. 'It's real glamorous,' he told me, 'and everyone loves an MP.' I thought I was going to be busting up fights and everything. When I got here . . . my heart fell down into my stomach," Roger says.

The green pick-up rolls past the nerve center for what seems like the 37th time, but may be only the sixth. Inside the building, dozens of guards work or take breaks. It's Sp4 Tim D.'s turn in "the pit," a windowless, underground room.

In its own way, the pit is as silent and barren as The Q itself. The room has a chair, a clock and rows of alarms linked to every part of the security complex. There's nothing else.

When an alarm drops, it's Tim's job to report it. In a couple of hours, he'll go on roving patrol. For now, there are only the clock and the alarms to watch. As a rule, only the clock moves.

"I don't mind being down here," he says. "It gives you a chance to think. Besides, this is where it's happening."

He makes a commo check and then goes back to watching the alarms. "This is not the best place in the world to be assigned. I like working with people. The only things you deal with here are deer and raccoons. You do the same things all the time."

After nearly 20 months in The Q, the specialist says, "I put my papers in for Korea, today." It may cost him an extension, but that's something he's willing to swap for a transfer to a regular MP unit.

Upstairs, four MPs spend their break in a lively card game. Others man radios, keep watch, or wait for something to happen. It rarely does.

Sp4 Steve R. recalls the night an intruder was reported by a passing driver. "He said he had seen a guy walking along the fence line, then saw him again inside the fence."

"Man, that was the most excitement I had all year! We had *everybody* out there! We combed the area for hours and didn't find a thing," Steve says.

The intruder turned out to be a sawed-off telephone pole with a box mounted on it. Had it been a real person, it would have been a first. Officials say no one has ever broken into The Q in the 25 years it's been guarded.

Back in the barracks, the next shift starts preparing to go on duty. Some day shift MPs are getting ready for an inspection. PFC Anthony S. turns in the .45 pistol he's cleaned and draws his M-16 rifle. "I've got an M-60 machinegun to clean after this one," he says.

"I thought I'd come in the Army to get police experience, then I wound up in this dump."

"But it's a serious job, it really is. If we weren't

here, terrorists would try to overrun this place to get what's out there," Anthony says.

"That could happen, but we won't let it. We can't.

"Somebody's gotta do this job. MPs are the one's who've got it. But what I'd like to see is physical security MPs being distinguished from the regular MPs. Maybe they could give us crossed pistols with a little wire fence around them."

A sergeant who has spent 30 months in The Q, says, "This place is not so bad. The guys who pull 12-hour shifts in guard towers in Germany have it a lot worse than we do.

"It's all part of MP duty, but 90 percent of these people will stay here until they get out. They'll never be MPs in a regular unit."

**OFFDUTY:** The midnight shift goes on and Roger gets relieved for the night. But there isn't much to look forward to.

The Q isn't the armpit of the world, but some say it can't be far from it. Like most physical security duty posts, this one is isolated, small and doesn't offer a wide range of off-duty facilities.

"I don't mind the work," Roger says, "The job's got to be done and I'm not complaining about it. But when you get off the job, there isn't much to do."

The small library, club and recreation center are already closed by the time Roger gets his weapons locked up. The tri-weekly movie won't be until tomorrow. TV will go off the air soon. The messhall won't open until 6 a.m., and the nearest diner is 13 miles away.

Most physical security MPs in the Army enjoy regular hours, freedom from field duty and a sense of purpose that goes with having an important job. Yet there are drawbacks:

- Getting ready for work, pulling duty and putting everything away afterwards often means the normal work day is really 11 hours long.

- Ordinary leaves are sharply limited by manning needs and personnel shortages.

- Low-cost apartments, or government quarters, are not plentiful. Sometimes they don't exist.

- MPs on sensitive sites must be top-notch just to keep their jobs. Booze, drugs or a court-martial can get them bounced out of the program. So can "a contemptuous attitude toward law or . . . authority."

There are some rewards. "Our people get plenty of time off," says a platoon sergeant. "Every six days, they get a three-day break.

"If you talk to some of the senior Sp4s who have been to Europe, you'll find that a lot of them enjoy it here—except that it's out in the middle of nowhere. They get a lot of time off, compared to a battalion in Germany," he says.

During the breaks, Roger says, "I go home—it's only about 50 miles away. I try to get home as much as possible—usually every break."

Getting home often helps a lot, says the MP

company commander. "Thirty to 40 percent of my people live within 20 miles of the base. That aids their morale.

"But the typical soldier coming in here is 19, straight out of school . . . and doesn't have a car. He's thirty miles from the nearest city . . . and there's no public transportation to speak of.

"Too, he wants to be a regular MP. That's what he enlisted for . . .," the commander says.

A 20-month minimum tour at The Q is required before anyone can volunteer for a transfer. By that time, most volunteers have to extend their Army enlistment by a few months if they want to go overseas for more traditional MP duty.

"I'm swamped with people extending to go overseas . . . or re-enlisting to get out of here," says the commander. "They don't reenlist to change their MOS, just to get into a regular MP unit."

**THE THREAT.** Despite the sacrifices that go with the job, MPs at this nuclear storage site express a certain pride in the heavy responsibility they carry.

"My troops realize that the terrorist threat is real," the platoon sergeant says. "It's here, it's in Europe, it's all over the world.

"In Europe, people didn't really take it seriously until something happened . . . like the Baader-Meinhof gang. That type of threat is here, too. It could happen anywhere, anytime. My troops know that."

Physical security has not always gotten the emphasis it needed. There was a time when the theft of rifle ammunition, guns and conventional explosives happened far too often.

"We lost so damn much stuff back in the late 60s and early 70s, that people really started to push physical security," says Maj. John Snodgrass, a physical security expert at the Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Ala. "Before that, I don't think anyone knew much about the program.

"A lot of commanders lost their jobs for losing weapons, ammunition and equipment. And we saw things worldwide terrorists did: Lod Airport, Orly Airport, Munich, Rome. That's why we've started pushing physical security," Snodgrass says.

"It's not that way today. You just don't lose weapons anymore.

"But you can never protect a nuclear installation to the point where you can be totally, 100 percent, sure it can't be taken.

"The bad thing about terrorists getting a nuclear weapon is that they could use it to hold an entire country hostage, until their demands were met . . . or at least made their demands public. A nuclear weapon would be a terrible thing to hold a country hostage with, but by God it can happen!"

Perhaps such a terrorist attack would have already happened, if it weren't for a handful of physical security MPs.

It's not exciting, challenging duty. But world peace and the Nation's security depend on the soldiers who guard America's nuclear outposts. □



# VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS

Sp5 Denise Dudley

For some soldiers, doing volunteer work in the civilian community can be as dangerous and exciting as their Army job.

TEAMWORK, tough training, being "ready to go" 24-hours-a-day, danger and devotion to duty are elements normally associated with soldiers. But they're also characteristics of another fighting team—volunteer firemen. They form a team that would prefer not to fight, yet they're prepared to risk life and limb at a moment's notice.

In many communities, soldiers make up a large portion of volunteer fire departments. For example, in the towns of Spring Lake and Manchester, N.C., near Fort Bragg, soldiers devote much of their free time to form 85 percent of the two volunteer fire departments.

Perhaps one of the reasons why soldiers volunteer is that being a fireman resembles being in the Army in some ways.

"Our department is just like the military. We have uniforms, officers and even a chain of command," says Patrick Stevens, chief of the Spring Lake Fire Department.

"Without our military volunteers, our force would be greatly diminished," Stevens says. "They

make good firemen because they respect the chain of command and are disciplined. That helps a lot."

Community service is a factor that attracts soldiers who are already busy with their careers and family responsibilities, Stevens says. Some of the soldiers have been volunteer firemen at other assignments and like it enough to volunteer their services wherever the Army sends them. Others get caught up in what Stevens calls the "red light syndrome." Flashing red lights and sirens get their adrenalin pumping. Still others volunteer as a prelude to a second career. Whatever the motivation, volunteers are welcomed in local firehouses.

Another similarity between firefighting and soldiering is the amount of training required to maintain proficiency. Every Thursday evening in Spring Lake, soldiers change uniforms and spend several hours in firefighting training. Special Saturday training is sometimes scheduled, too.

Much of the training is realistic. Stevens says that the town periodically makes available a condemned building to burn for training. The Spring Lake and Man-



chester departments, which work closely together, take certain precautions before practicing their firefighting techniques. After the training, the volunteers return to their stations for a critique.

The result of all the training is a cohesive and efficient team. "Everyone here is close," Stevens says. "We may have to depend on each other in a squeeze. These men are really involved in firefighting and

SPECIALIST 5 DENISE DUDLEY is a staff writer in the Public Affairs Office, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, N.C.



concerned about making the department better."

The fire departments maintain a close rapport with local military installations. "We have mutual aid agreements with both Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base just in case of a plane crash or other emergency," Stevens says.

Sp5 Terry Hoffman is one of the soldiers who volunteers his services to local fire departments.



Clockwise from left: • Soldiers from Fort Bragg assist one of their fellow volunteer firemen overcome by smoke. • A realistic training mission makes use of an abandoned building. • On the way to the real thing. • Volunteer firemen attend a class on firefighting techniques.

He is the SIDPERS NCOIC for the 530th Supply and Service Battalion.

"I take real pride in being a firefighter," Hoffman says. "It's like a real job to me." He has been a volunteer with the Manchester Fire Department for five years.

Hoffman and a friend joined the volunteers after hearing the fire siren one day in Spring Lake. "We talked to the firemen and volunteered the very next week," he says.

Now, several years later, Hoffman is deputy fire chief.

Like many soldier-firefighters, Hoffman has an understanding with his commander which allows him to participate in the firefighting force. He even considered re-enlisting for a firefighting specialty until the Army phased out that MOS.

"It's just something I like doing," Hoffman says. "It gives me a sense of accomplishment."

Whether serving the community or the country, responsibility and dedication are characteristics—no matter what the uniform—soldier or firefighter. □





# siege of savannah

Bob Goodenough and Dave McQueen  
Photos by Sp4s Eric Huisizer and Bert Goult







**THE AMERICAN** artillery barrage announced the beginning of the battle. The British replied with their artillery. Moving in formation, the Americans and the Polish, French and Haitian allies marched behind another barrage to assault the British. The Siege of Savannah had begun.





Clockwise from above:  
 Artillery returns salute  
 to visiting French  
 warships. •  
 Performance by 3d  
 infantry's Fife and  
 Drum Corps • and  
 precision Drill team.  
 • Dramatic "death"  
 scene.



On a clear, brisk afternoon last October, 1,800 participants came together to commemorate an American defeat that marked France's entrance into America's War of Independence.

The 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Fort Stewart hosted the re-enactment of The Siege. Logistically, it was a massive project. Aesthetically, it was a colorful and exciting event. Many participants contributed to the pageantry of The Siege.

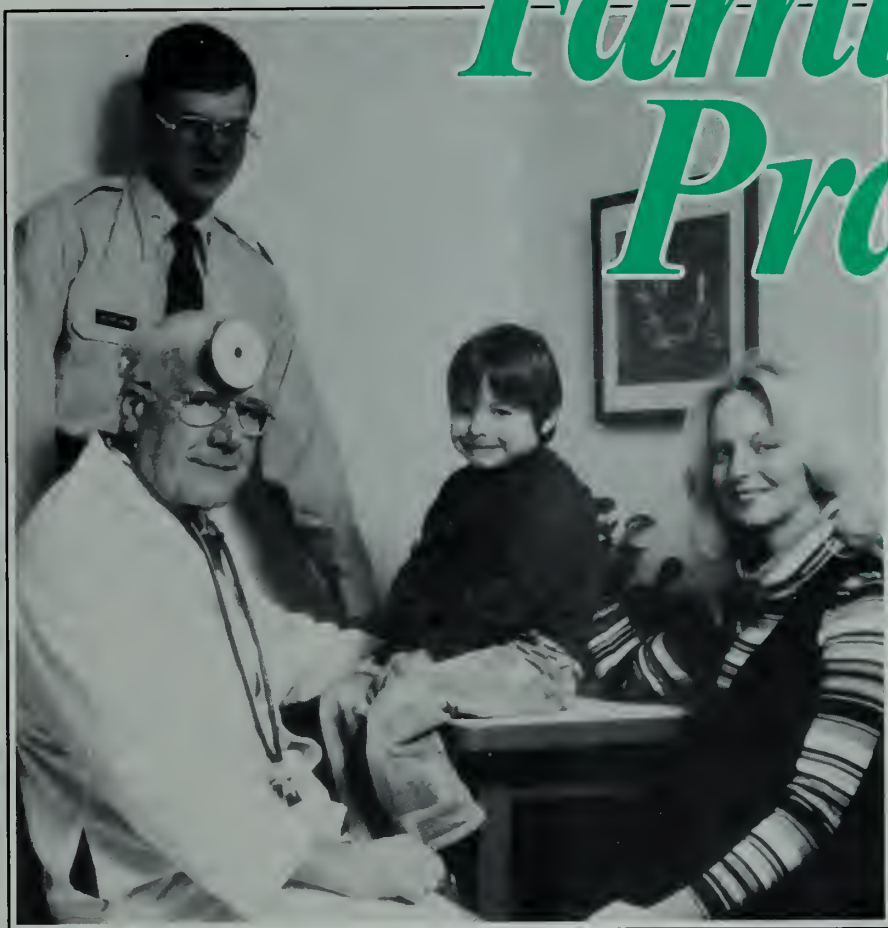


The Fife and Drum Corps, the U.S. Army Drill Team and the Commander-in-Chief's Guard

from the 3d Infantry's Old Guard, the 82d Airborne's All-American Parachute Team and Revolutionary War groups from as far away as New England joined the soldiers from Fort Stewart and the citizens of Savannah to commemorate the past. French and British warships sailed up the Savannah River to represent their governments at the celebration. Battery C, 2d Battalion, 35th Field Artillery provided the salute battery. Displays of modern military equipment from the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) and the Georgia Army National Guard provided a contrast to the historical event being commemorated. □

# Family Practice

Helen Kay Ellsworth



tremendously following World War II. This led to a swing toward specializations and subspecializations.

While in-depth training in a narrow field provided the world with a tremendous range of medical expertise, it also created problems.

Unable to stay abreast of fast-breaking developments, the general practitioner with his familiar black bag began to disappear. In 1931, 83 percent of all U.S. doctors were general practitioners. By 1974 the figure had fallen to 18 percent.

A second disturbing trend emerged. In many instances, these specialists were treating diseases and organs, not the people who had them.

"But more general practitioners weren't the answer," Scotti explains. "A whole new kind of orientation was needed."

Springing from the roots of general practice, family practice was first recognized as a medical specialty in 1969.

Unlike the former general practitioners, whose training was limited, family doctors are trained in the basics of internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, and preventive medicine. But, on top of those, family physicians emphasize the family as a social unit. According to their philosophy, an illness of one family member affects the health of others in the family.

Family practice doctors must serve a three year residency and are required to be recertified every six years. No other medical specialty had such strict rules when they were first established.

"There's no question that the military felt the same kind of fragmentation of health care," Scotti says. "It was not uncommon for families to see 15 subspecialists over the course of a year.

"Someone trained in the broad scope of medicine

**D**ad has an ulcer, Mom's getting migraine headaches and little Molly complains her stomach hurts.

On many Army posts Dad would go to see an internist, Mom a neurologist and Molly a pediatrician. Each of these specialists may or may not relate all these symptoms to a single problem: the fact that Dad is worried about being passed over.

But at an Army installation like Fort Belvoir, Va., where a family practice program is operating, the three would probably make appointments with their family practice physician. Trained to give overall direction to their health care, their family doctor knows them individually and as a family. He or she is more likely to spot such indications of stress and is trained to deal with them.

"Family practice is an attempt to return to more personalized care," says Dr. (Col.) Michael Scotti Jr., of the Office of the Surgeon General. "It's the first advance in the field of medicine which came about not because of a new discovery but because of patients' needs."

According to Scotti, medical knowledge grew



## Family Practice

At Fort Belvoir, a comfortable waiting room and personalized treatment are available



was desperately needed. It just wasn't appropriate for patients with pain in the lower regions to be deciding whether they needed to see a urologist or a gastrologist. But such things were happening."

The Army began its first family practice residency training program at Fort Benning in 1973. Since that time it has also established training programs at Forts Bragg, Ord, Lewis, Gordon, Belvoir and Tripler Army Medical Center. Approximately 150 residents are currently being trained in the field of family practice.

Family practice clinics are also operating on a small scale on several Army posts in the United States and Europe.

"At the present time, every place that has family practice wants to expand," Scotti says. "And a lot of the posts that don't have it want to start such a program."

The Family Practice Clinic at Fort Belvoir serves about 6,000 families, according to Dr. (Col.) Thomas Camp, chief of family practice there. Its staff of 14 doctors is currently training about 18 residents.

Each family accepted into the program is assigned to a specific doctor. That one doctor is responsible for the family's total health care.

Normally family practice physicians can diagnose and manage 90 to 95 percent of their patients' problems. Illnesses beyond their knowledge are referred to other specialists at DeWitt Army Hospital. But the family doctor retains interest in the case and follows it closely.

"I like seeing the same doctor," says Sp4 Michael Rice, whose family has been in the program for about a year.

"Before, when I'd go on sick call, I always

felt like the doctor would give me some medicine hoping to get rid of me. But my doctor here explains why I should do something. He talks to me like I'm a real person, not just a face in the crowd."

"It's nice for my children," adds Kathleen Mayer. "Seeing someone they know when they go to the doctor gives them a sense of security. It takes away a lot of their fears."

"I'm going to have my third child in a couple of months and my family doctor is going to deliver it. In a regular military hospital it would just be whoever happened to be on duty."

Personal care is an important feature of family practice but patients at Fort Belvoir appreciate other benefits too.

"It's convenient," says SSgt. Reece Thacker. "You just call for an appointment. It's just like being a civilian and having your own doctor."

Family practice patients are given a phone number at the hospital to call in cases of sudden illnesses. Then they are advised by a family physician whether to come in immediately or wait for an appointment. One of the family practice doctors is available 24 hours a day at the hospital's emergency room.

"I like the emergency room service," Jean Hopkins says. "I'm not a patient person when it comes to waiting. My daughter is pretty healthy but sometimes she has problems with bad ear infections."

"Before I got into family practice, there was usually an hour wait at the emergency room. One Saturday we waited three hours. Now a family practice doctor sees us in about 20 minutes."

Most patients accept the fact that family doctors

don't have the depth of knowledge about a particular problem that a specialist might have.

"I came to the clinic because I felt more comfortable seeing one doctor," Melinda Page says. "But I was relieved to find out he refers cases if he needs help."

Why do doctors go into family practice?

"I like the variety," Dr. (Capt.) Mark Hilliard explains. "I get to see men and women of all ages with all sorts of problems."

As a third year resident, Hilliard cares for 150 families. His time is divided evenly between the family practice clinic and rotating assignments at the hospital.

His training is overseen by Dr. (Lt. Col.) Dan Perugini, a former resident now serving as assistant chief of family practice. "I never had much exposure to other than general practitioners when I was growing up," Perugini says. "I guess that was my model and what I've kept. I like hands-on medicine and being able to take care of the patient myself."

Attitudes of other physicians toward the family practice doctor were varied when the specialty was first formed. Some operated under the misconception that family doctors were those who couldn't make the grade in other specialties. But as the purpose of family medicine gradually became better understood, acceptance has grown.

"I'm in a situation similar to that of the family practice doctor," says Dr. (Capt.) Michael Leatherwood, a general internist at DeWitt. "My specialty is much broader in scope than many of the subspecialties within internal medicine, such as cardiology or pulmonology."

"I think the important part is to know when to ask for help. It's hard to know it all. That's why I feel many doctors go into such narrow subspecialties. They feel more secure," he explains. "But the residents I've taught know how to organize their thinking. And they're not afraid to ask questions."

"This program's a big help," Dr. Robert Schatken, a civilian general surgeon under contract with the Army, readily admits. "Sometimes when the people at family practice suspect a serious surgical case, they just walk over to get my opinion. It saves putting the patient through the hassles of a system of formal references. And there've been times when I've referred non-surgical cases to them."

But patients and doctors aren't the only ones who benefit from the new program. According to Scotti, the military benefits as a whole.

"Family practice physicians have tremendous flexibility in time of mobilization," he says. "These men and women can fill in wherever they're needed. For example, a family doctor has considerable training in orthopedics."

"These doctors are also particularly useful in wartime in roles such as brigade surgeons. They know how to play the medical care system like a concert pianist."

Scotti also feels that the increasing use of family

practice physicians is having a favorable impact on the military doctor shortage.

"It is very dissatisfying for the subspecialist—the neurosurgeon, the endocrinologist—to work in a general outpatient clinic. I believe the retention of these physicians will be enhanced by the family doctor providing such primary care."

Not only that, use of family doctors is good economics. They increase the efficiency of the Army's medical care by cutting down on unnecessary referrals and repetitious testing.

"It adds a lot to our ability to audit medical records to determine if patients are receiving the best possible care," Scotti points out. "There should be a record of appropriate analysis, use of a management plan and the measuring of that plan's degree of success."

But Scotti warns that there are considerable difficulties in instituting family practice throughout the Army. "It changes the whole pattern of health care delivery," he explains. "Proper planning is terribly important."

The Army's current approach is to try to fully staff one post at a time with family practice doctors rather than send them everywhere at once.

"You can't send a family doctor to a post and expect him to set up practice," Scotti says.

Family practice physicians generally work in groups so that at least one is available to patients at all times. They are also trained to rely heavily on "physician extenders" such as medics, physician assistants and receptionists.

There is also the problem of too high expectations. "Whenever you begin a family practice program in a community," Scotti says, "There'll be that interim period when some families are enrolled in the program and some are on waiting lists."

"You can't send five family doctors to a post like Fort Sill, with a population of 70,000, and expect everyone to get into the program. Subspecialists need to recognize the family practice physicians' need for assistance. Five percent of the doctors on an installation can't be expected to provide 90 percent of all patient care," he emphasizes.

As the family practice program continues to expand, so should military families' satisfaction with their medical care. Unfortunately, the program is limited in some locations and nonexistent in others. Availability of "family" physicians is the limiting factor. But the Army is convinced the family practice program is the best way to provide personalized and responsive medical care to soldiers and their families.

Not only does it increase their general satisfaction, it also provides a valuable channel of communication for members of the medical community. And in time of war, family practice doctors will have the ability to adjust quickly to changing requirements.

To find out if your family is eligible to enroll in a family practice clinic, contact the nearest U.S. Army hospital. □

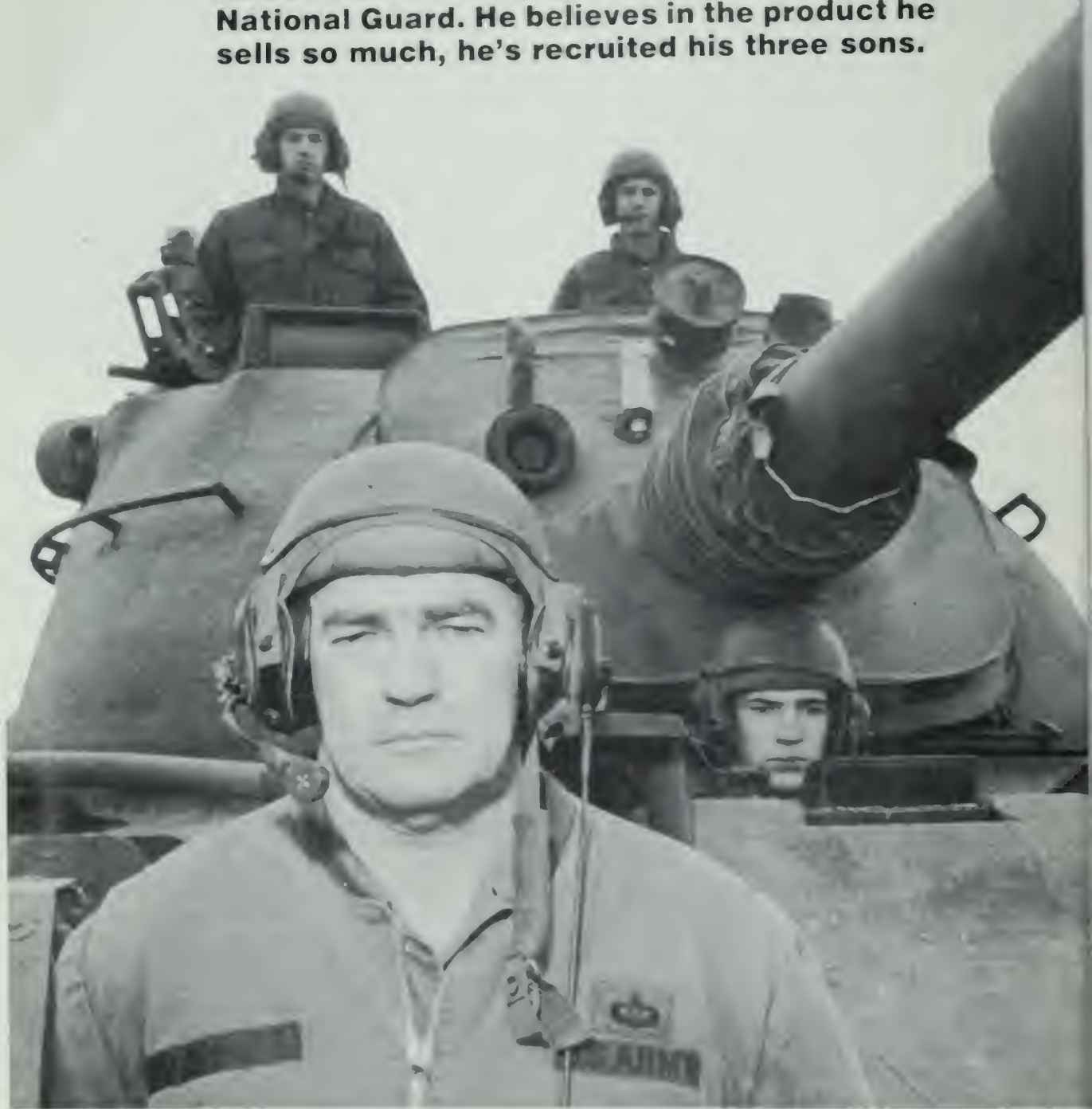


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# A NEW BREED

Maj. Robert B. Robeson

**Meet SFC Jim Murphy of the Nebraska Army National Guard. He believes in the product he sells so much, he's recruited his three sons.**



HIS NAME is Murphy—SFC Jim Murphy—and he shakes hands like he's cracking walnuts. At first glance, you know he's not the kind of guy who'd hold the coats during a street fight, even at the age of 44. At 6 feet and 200 plus pounds, he has the delicate hands of a Joe Frazier and the body of a sumo wrestler. You realize, instinctively, that if he ever got mad, everything he touched would probably turn to pain. He's an Airborne Ranger—rugged looking, brutally frank, but fair—and he's a full-time recruiter with the Nebraska Army National Guard.

Murphy doesn't handle recruiting like he's selling snake oil lots in a subdivided swamp. He goes after the highest caliber of youngster, the high school graduate, and the jocks. And he gives Nebraska Army National Guard recruiting the personal touch.

With 23½ years of military service, Murphy is a person who believes in the product he sells. He believes in it so much, he's recruited all three of his sons to be members of a special 49-member "Nebraska Tanker Platoon." In fact, he not only recruited his own flesh and blood, but three-quarters of the platoon as well.

All of the recruits are members of the 1st Battalion, 195th Armor, which is composed of units from McCook, Lexington, Broken Bow, Grand Island, Holdrege and Kearney, Neb.

Before this platoon of young men left Nebraska, their NCOs taught them many of the military subjects that would be required of them at basic training. They were taught drill and ceremony, the phonetic alphabet, rank recognition, firing of the .45 caliber pistol, laser gunnery, tank driving and PT exercises. This early involvement by the unit, undoubtedly, had a great

deal to do with their ultimate success.

These 49 recruits joined the Nebraska Army National Guard under the provision that they would undergo training together and study the same military occupational specialty (MOS). They were all trained as Armor Crewmen.

The entire contingent was flown to Fort Knox, Ky., home of the U.S. Army Armor School, in a C130-Hercules of the Missouri Air National Guard to begin One Station Unit Training (OSUT). OSUT combines basic training and Advanced Individual Training (AIT) into a 14-week training period. For some, the flight to Fort Knox came the morning after their graduation from high school, while others had just completed their first year of college.

SFC Murphy's three sons, James, Joseph and Daniel, were not the only brothers in the platoon. There were three other sets of brothers: Calvin and Melvin Martin, Charles and Virgil Myers, and Leon and Deon Haith.

At Fort Knox, the recruits underwent three days of extensive testing and were then assigned to a basic training company—Company A, 4th Battalion, 1st Brigade.

"These are some of the best people I've seen for a long time. They consistently rank high in training accomplishments, testing and inspections. Their morale is high and their attitude is outstanding," said Capt. Milton Koger, commander of A Company.

Before long, the physical aspect of basic began to make an impression on the young men from Nebraska. A few couldn't hack a quarter-mile run at first, but before long, they were all up to three to five miles seven days a week. Pvt. Robert M. Jones, a tackle on the Kearney State football team, came in at 230 pounds but was soon down to 210. That bulge he used to call a waistline had contracted and his

fatigues fit a lot better. But the biggest physical change of all happened to the Martin brothers. Calvin, 19 years old, went from 205 pounds down to 170. Brother Melvin, 18, gained fifteen pounds from 165 to 180.

Almost everyone is aware that tanks are no haven for the incompetent. And each of the "Nebraska Tanker Platoon" members had many dawn's-early-light encounters with these mechanical monsters before they finally got to drive one. The first time is something you never forget—like that first kiss. Everything speeds up like a silent movie—the engine roaring, your mind struggling to hold a dozen startling new sensations together.

Succeeding in their goal of becoming Armor Crewmen and soldiers were accomplishments they'll never forget.

On graduation day the 1st Platoon was named Honor Platoon. They were also named the best marksmen with individual weapons, the best in marching and in the three-part, crew-served weapons test. They scored highest in the physical training test and had the lowest number of sick calls and discipline problems.

Murphy said the tanker platoon was the first of its kind in the Nebraska National Guard in that the young men started together and finished together in the same platoon. Because of its success, he anticipates that another platoon will be formed for the coming year.

A new breed of volunteer has come over the horizon—49 of them from the "Big Red" country of Nebraska—thanks to SFC Jim Murphy and others who assisted him in this venture. And although Murphy is quickly running out of children with which to stock future platoons, you can bet that he'll still be right there in the middle of the action looking for more high-caliber recruits for the all-volunteer Total Army. □

MAJOR ROBERT B. ROBESON is the State Recruiting and Retention Manager, Nebraska Army National Guard.





## ARMY MUSEUMS:

# MILITARY HISTORY ON PARADE

Helen Kay Ellsworth

"If a picture is worth a thousand words, what shall we say about the value of the physical object itself?"

*Dr. Maurice Matloff  
Chief Army Historian*

WHEN General George S. Patton Jr. went souvenir collecting, he didn't fool around. He sent home complete tanks and guns, as well as massive Nazi parade banners.

Today these captured remnants of the Third Reich are found at the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor at Fort Knox, Ky.

Opened to the public in 1948, the museum originally displayed enemy weapons captured and sent to U.S. authorities by Patton for military examination. From 50 field pieces and 22 heavy-armor vehicles it has grown to cover 22,000 square feet of exhibit space. Today it's one of the most popular tourist attractions in Kentucky.

Museum exhibits cover the early history of Fort Knox as well as the development of armored weapons, equipment and uniforms from the Revolution to now.



• Far left, uniform belonging to Sgt. Alvin C. York, donated to the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg. • Center, World War I Renault tank at West Point's museum. • Left, Gen. Patton's staff car restored to mint condition and displayed at Fort Knox. • Above, museum visitors at Fort Carson view mounted display of "Windy," one of the last of the U.S. Army pack mules.

"Patton Gallery" contains personal items used by the famous general throughout his life, including childhood toys, a West Point sweatshirt, his ivory-handled pistols, and his field headquarters van.

A private fund raising campaign is now in progress for even further expansion.

Nearly every major Army post has some sort of museum. Their sizes and subjects vary, but all 55 Army museums have two things in common. They're open to the public and they're free.

Last year approximately two million people visited Army museums. They saw exhibits ranging from a one-of-a-kind walking machine at the Transportation Museum, Fort Eustis, Va., to Geronimo's Guardhouse at Fort Sill, Okla.

As a rule these museums perform three basic functions:

They help educate soldiers about the Army's past, they provide opportunities for recreation, and they preserve military artifacts.

Unlike the other services, the Army has no national museum to accomplish these missions. But the West Point Museum probably comes the closest.

Established in 1852, it's the oldest museum in the Army system. The ordnance collection in its galleries dates back to the Battle of Saratoga in 1777.

Visitors can stand behind a palisade (defensive fence of stakes) from Indian War days or view a portion of a World War I trench. Dioramas show major battles.

Unlike most Army museums, the story it tells is not limited only to America's past. Exhibits illustrate the history of warfare from the days of ancient Rome.

Primarily a college museum, the West Point Museum supports the education of academy cadets. Staff members rotate special displays in cadet areas, offer lectures and demonstrations, and lend certain items out for study.

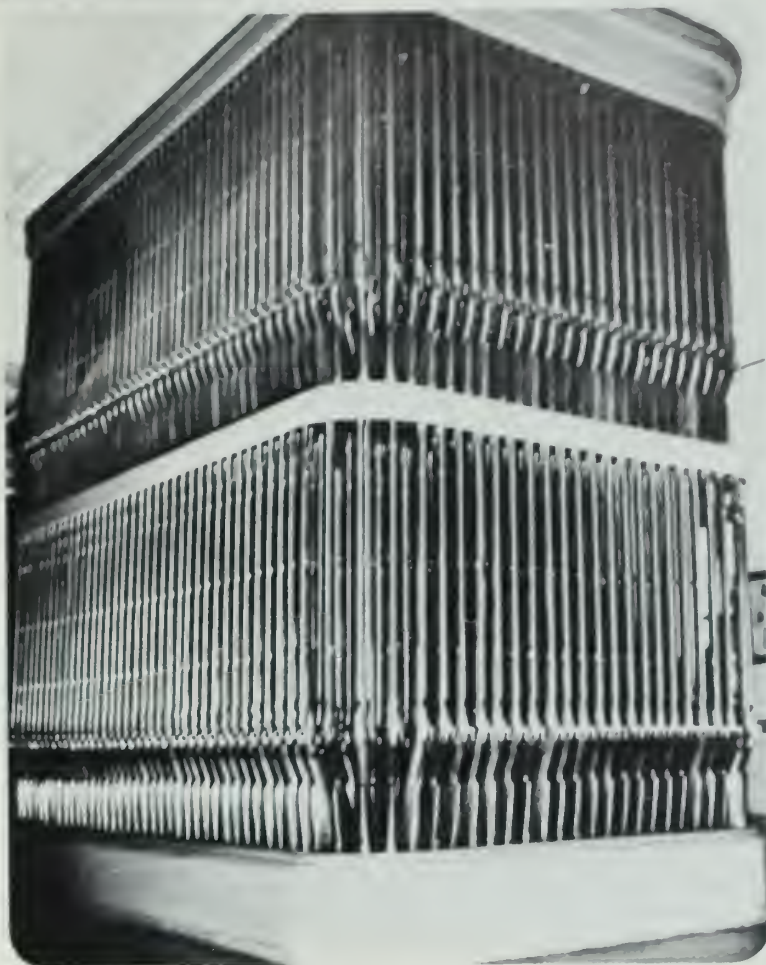
The museums at Knox, Eustis, and Sill are linked with branch schools. Each is concerned with a specific major arm of service within the Army—Armor, Transportation and Field Artillery.

At the Transportation Museum, 3,000 artifacts depict more than two centuries of military transportation. Models show how early Army expeditions traveled in the Arctic as well as how Conestoga wagons were used during the American Revolution.

Visitors can wander through a large outdoor park of actual aircraft, steam engines, amphibious



Union officials found this a convenient way to store 645 rifles. Photo courtesy Springfield Armory N.H.S.



craft and experimental vehicles. An experimental hovercraft is jokingly described as the only "flying saucer" in captivity!

One of the more unusual exhibits at the Transportation Museum is a walking machine. Designed by the Army during the 1960's, the giant four-legged machine was built to move a load of up to 500 pounds over rough terrain. It walked 5 mph but was scrapped after testing.

The larger Fort Sill Museum contains eight separate exhibit buildings over a 10-acre complex. The Field Artillery Hall of Flags, originally built as an infantry barracks, displays colorful flags of many famous regiments.

"Cannon Walk" is a 700-yard outdoor display of U.S. and foreign field artillery weapons. Most famous is "Atomic Annie," the

huge 280mm gun that fired the world's first atomic artillery round in 1953.

But only about half of the Sill Museum is concerned with Field Artillery history. During the first 50 years of the post's existence, it was the military center of Indian territory. The other half of this museum covers this colorful heritage.

The Old Post Guardhouse, for example, is a major point of interest. Through its doors passed perhaps the most famous prisoner of Indian War days—Geronimo.

Today an exhibit building, it commemorates Indian warriors and scouts of days gone by. Geronimo himself is buried out on the post's East Range.

Further west, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains at Colorado Springs, is Fort Carson's "Army of the West" Museum. It highlights the

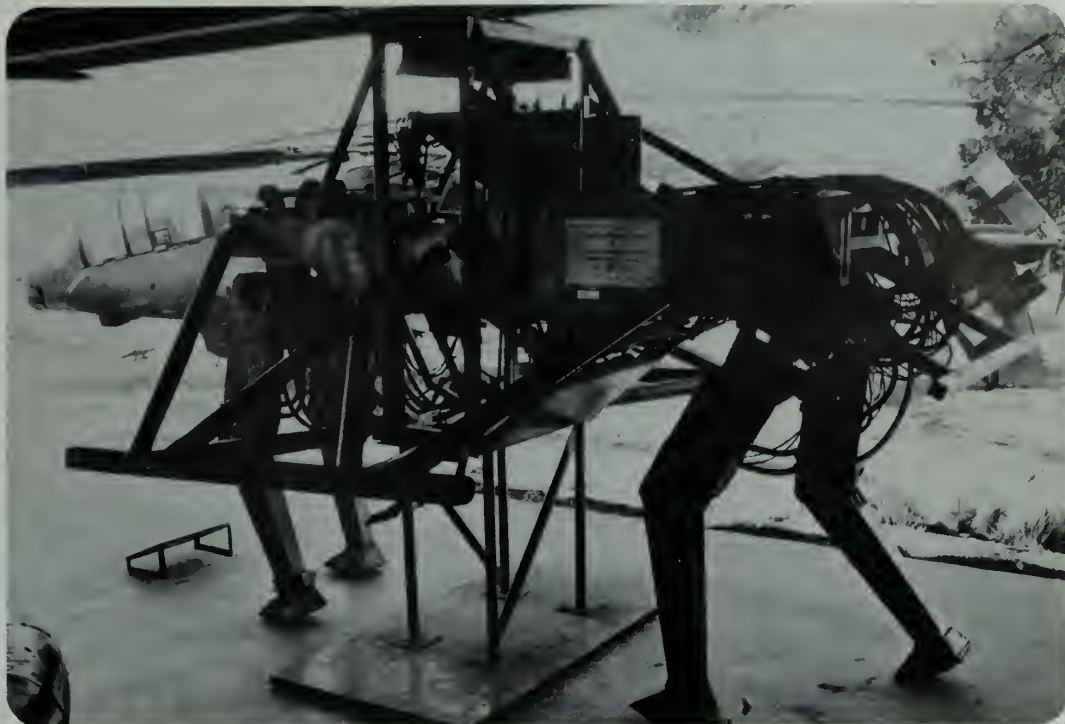
history of 180 early Army forts manned to protect pioneers from attack.

A particularly popular feature is the "Contributions of the Military to Society" gallery. It contains an extensive array of items invented by military researchers and adapted for civilian use.

The museum also features displays of uniforms from colonial days to the present. A new exhibit, to be opened this summer, will show how women's fashions have evolved during the past two hundred years. Some of the gowns, especially those representing Civil War days, are expected to be popular attractions.

Moving from the mountains to the East Coast at Fort Monroe, Va., is another post museum. The 14 rooms of the Casemate Museum trace the story of the fort and local





• Far left, the fierce Apache warrior Geronimo was once imprisoned in a Fort Sill guardhouse. • Left, Jefferson Davis was confined in this sparsely furnished cell at Fort Monroe following the Civil War. • Above, an experimental walking machine developed by the Army is a highlight of the vast museum collection at Fort Eustis.

military history.

Jefferson Davis was imprisoned here for a brief time following the Civil War. (The Confederate President had been falsely accused of plotting to assassinate President Lincoln.) His small cell overlooking a water-filled moat forms the nucleus of the museum.

Fort Monroe looks out over historic Hampton Roads, where the Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought in 1862. Inside the museum are scale models of the two ironclad warships as well as an account of the important naval encounter.

Most recently added to the museum is a display of artifacts (mostly bottles and pieces of crockery) recovered from the fort's moat by Navy scuba divers.

Arsenal museums are post museums but they concentrate on

inventions and technological achievements. The famous Springfield Armory museum in Massachusetts has one of the world's most complete collections of small arms. The National Park Service runs the museum, displaying weapons on loan from the Army Center of Military History.

The facility began in 1774 when three skilled craftsmen banded together to supply muskets to fellow colonists. One man hand-made the barrels, another the locks, and the third the stocks.

By 1817 the armory was turning out 14,000 muskets a year. Before it was closed in 1968, its employees were responsible for developing the famous 1873 "Trapdoor" Springfield Rifle, the Model 1903 of World War I, the M-1 Garand, and the M-14.

Achievements of a different

sort are highlighted at the 82d Airborne Division Museum at Fort Bragg, N.C. As an organizational museum, it operates primarily to raise unit pride.

An exhibit of a paratrooper preparing to leap from a "Gooney Bird" (C-47 aircraft used in World War II) symbolizes the spirit of airborne soldiers.

Nearby, the steel helmet and uniform jacket worn by Sgt. Alvin C. York also recall a tradition of courage and sacrifice. One of the division's heroes, he single-handedly captured a German machine gun battalion of four officers and 128 men during World War I.

Historic military treasures are cared for and exhibited in Army museums. Regardless of the type of museum, they all have a story to tell about the Army and America. Best of all they are free. □



# What's new

## ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF

Col. Donald C. Rubottom

• When emergencies strike and you need some extra cash in a hurry, the Army Emergency Relief is there. It's been helping soldiers with problems for 38 years.

Since 1942, AER has loaned or given more than \$154 million to soldiers who needed help. Last year, they furnished more than \$8 million—the largest amount of assistance for a single year since 1944.

AER is your organization. It's dedicated to helping the Army take care of its own. As long as you're a member of "the Army family," you and your family can go to AER with a request for financial assistance.

You're a member of "the Army family" if you're:

- serving on continuous active duty with the Army;
- a member of the Reserve Components and are on continuous active duty for more than 30 days;
- retired after completion of 20 or more years of active duty, or retired because of physical disability, or retired upon reaching age 60 (for Reserve Components);
- the spouse or orphan of an eligible Army member who died while on active duty or after retirement.

AER's goal is to help you meet real emergencies. Your uniform is your collateral for assistance. You don't have to put up your car or other property to get a loan. And when you get a loan, it's interest-free.

AER has other programs besides loans to help out. Needy widows and orphans of deceased soldiers are normally given grants, which don't have to be repaid. For that matter, when it's found that repayment of all or part of any loan would cause undue hardship, a grant or combina-

tion grant and loan could be made. They also have a limited undergraduate educational assistance program for unmarried dependent children of active Army, retired or deceased soldiers.

Funds for AER assistance come from four sources:

**Loan repayments.** The ability of AER to keep providing help depends upon soldiers repaying their loans.

**Investments.** These funds allow AER to meet normal assistance demands and exceptional emergency demands. For instance, in October 1978 and 1979, when it appeared that half of the Army would not receive its mid-month pay, AER was prepared to commit all of its resources to meet the basic needs of soldiers and their families.

**Unsolicited contributions.** These are special gifts, bequests or memorial donations from soldiers and their families.

**AER Annual Fund Campaign.** The annual campaign (March 1 to July 1) is the only time that soldiers are called upon to help so that needed funds will be available, in time of need, to you and other soldiers.

If you need AER assistance, see your unit commander, your local AER section, any local Red Cross chapter, any Air Force Aid Society officer or Navy Relief Society officer.

Army Emergency Relief has only one mission—to help the Army take care of its own. For soldiers and their families who need emergency financial assistance, the AER is ready and willing.

When someone in your unit asks you to give to the AER, you can afford to be generous. If you ever really need the money, it will be there waiting for you. AER is your emergency relief fund.

### SOURCES OF INCOME - 1979

Loan/Grant Repayments	\$5,947,902
Net Investment Income	\$1,793,749
Net Annual Fund Campaign	\$1,159,429
Unsolicited Contributions	\$ 45,470
From Net Worth	\$ 34,559
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,981,109</b>

### USE OF INCOME - 1979

Loans	\$7,250,119
Grants	\$ 765,212
Provision/Uncollectible Loans	\$ 508,191
Administrative Expenses	\$ 301,449
Educational Assistance	\$ 156,138
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,981,109</b>

Too often, soldiers feel no one at the top is looking out for them. Here's what some of our leaders have been telling Congress:

**Lt. Gen. Robert G. Yerks, deputy chief of staff for Personnel:**

"With the cost of living and travel expenses, soldiers today aren't making enough money to pay their bills . . . inflation and pay caps have eroded the soldier's salary.

"A variable housing allowance is a very important provision in this piece of legislation because about 50 percent of our soldiers are married.

"You'll see a soldier marching at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and he's living in a hovel somewhere because he's married and can't afford living in an area like Washington, D.C.

"Increasing the PCS mileage rate is also important because of the great amounts of money the young soldier must take from his pocket for travel and lodging when we present him with an official set of orders to go from Fort A to Fort B."

**Gen. E.C. Meyer, Army chief of staff:**

"Variable housing allowances, bonuses, giving soldiers enough for PCS so they don't have to pay a billion dollars out of their pockets every year as they do now and other elements that are included in the compensation package, it seems to me, are reasonable types of incentives to assist us in the retention of middle-grade officers and NCOs.

"When people get out, money is often driving them out . . . When pilots leave, they leave because they can make more money on the outside. When someone who is trained as a mechanic leaves, part of it is the economic incentive.

Compensation should be high enough to be sure we can retain the NCOs. Then I would insure we had operation and maintenance funds to take care of readiness.

"I would put educational programs in very high priority. It is one example where the needs of the individual and of the service are together."

**Clifford L. Alexander, secretary of the Army:**

"The living environment of the soldier and his family has a direct impact on the readiness of the Army. The unhappy fact is that our soldiers serve in many places where their standard of living is unacceptable.

"We are trying to relieve the soldier's financial burden by providing cost of living allowances to personnel in the barracks, continuing Junior Enlisted Travel overseas and increasing PCS mileage reimbursement.

"To reduce the number of soldier families living in high rent apartments in Europe, 1658 additional leases are being sought.

"We have in this FY 81 budget proposal some salary increases, some housing increases, recommendations for variable housing allowances, Junior Enlisted Travel funds, funds for the provision of some child care and recreational facilities at some posts. All of these and some others go toward the improvement of the overall quality of life of our soldiers.

"The Army also is striving to improve the quality of medical care and facilities for soldiers and their dependents."

**Robert Pirle, assistant secretary of defense (MRA&L) in a special interview on the Armed Forces Radio Network:**

"The administration had come to the realization that those pay caps which seemed like a good idea at the time (they saved a lot of money and they are relatively easy to impose) had a very serious and undesirable longer term effect.

"It doesn't show up very fast because our people are dedicated and they are very patient and so forth. But enough is enough. I think the message has been received very clearly. I think people realize, and I've heard it said in hearings in both the Senate and House, . . . that we have to give a signal to the people in the armed forces that somebody here in Washington cares about them and is concerned to insure that they do not suffer year after year losses in real purchasing power."

(More What's New on Pages 2, 56)

## Chess Tournaments Slated

• The Army's Chess Championship Tournament is scheduled to be held at Fort Meade, Md., September 15-19. To compete in the tournament, soldiers compete at installation level and then through their major command. Top competitors will be selected for the Army team which will compete in the 21st annual Armed Forces Chess Championship Tournament in the American Legion's Hall of Flags in Washington, D.C., September 22-26 and 29-30. The "split schedule" is designed to provide for seven days of competition and also allow the players two free days in the Nation's capital. With this exception, the tournament program will be the same as in other years, calling for three six-player teams from Army, Sea Services (Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) and Air Force to compete in twelve rounds, each player matched against every member of the other two teams. Final event will be the traditional reception-buffet in the Hall of Flags when Thomas Emery Trophies, Bulova Watch-Time Pieces and other awards will be presented. Chess players who desire to try for places on the Army's team should see their local recreation center personnel or apply directly to Dorothy J. Schmid, Morale Support Directorate, HQDA DAAG-MSA, 1 Hoffman Building, 2461 Eisenhower Blvd., Alexandria, Va. 22314. Telephone: (202) 325-8848/8849 or Autovon: 221-8848/8849.

## VA Info Book Ready

• The 1980 edition of "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," a Veterans Administration publication, is available for \$2 by writing the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The 73-page volume contains updated compensation and pension rate tables and rates of pay to veterans training under the GI Bill, along with explanations of general eligibility requirements for various benefits available to veterans and their dependents.

The booklet also includes toll-free telephone numbers of VA counselors in the 50 states and Puerto Rico.

## Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 35)

**WHAT'S IN AN ARMY?** 1. All these men have been Secretary of the Army. Clifford L. Alexander currently holds that post. 2. The correct order of the units and the commander is: squad/staff sergeant; platoon/lieutenant; company/captain; battalion/lieutenant colonel; brigade/colonel; division/major general; corps/lieutenant general. 3. battery 4. troop 5. squadron 6. The proper order of the general officers (highest first) and the number of stars they wear: general (4); lieutenant general (3); major general (2); brigadier general (1).



- Awards were recently presented to the Army's top Active and Reserve Component recruiting and re-enlistment NCOs of 1979. Those honored were Sgt. Randal S. Martin, SFC Patricia A. McMahon, MSgt. Sandra B. Farrands and SFC Felipe A. Marfisi.

Martin, currently assigned to the Sacramento, Calif., District Recruiting Command, is the Active Army Recruiter of the Year. He was cited for his active participation in community activities and achieving over 200 percent of his recruiting objective. McMahon is the U.S. Army Reserve Recruiter of the Year and is assigned to the Niagara Falls, N.Y., District Recruiting Command. She was cited for recruiting over 150 percent of her objective. Farrands, assigned to the 354th Civil Affairs Brigade, 97th U.S. Army Reserve Command, is the Army Reserve Re-enlistment NCO of the Year. She was cited for steady and significant re-enlistment increases in units within her area of responsibility. As part of her effort, she began re-enlistment awareness classes for unit re-enlistment NCOs. Marfisi is the Active Army Reenlistment NCO of the year and is assigned to the 2d Battalion, 64th Armor, 3d Infantry Division in Schweinfurt, Germany. He was cited for reenlisting nearly 300 percent of his first term enlistee objective and over 500 percent of his career soldier objective.



## New VA Program

- The Veterans Administration has announced a new program to help veterans finance the installation of energy-saving home improvements. Under the plan, the cost of solar heating, cooling systems, insulation and storm windows can be added to the loan amount when installed in conjunction with the purchase of an existing home. Improvements can be financed for up to 30 years without any cash outlay and usually can be made without further government involvement after the VA has approved a loan. Interested veterans can discuss the program with loan guaranty specialists at their nearest VA regional office or with their lenders.

## Promotion Point Change

- Unit commanders now have a greater say as to who gets promoted to E5. Since March 1, commanders have been awarding up to 150 points based on the soldier's knowledge of and ability to perform assigned duties, dependability, attitude, initiative, conduct, physical condition and potential to perform at the next higher grade. Previously, up to 150 points on the 1,000 point worksheet were awarded based on the Enlisted Evaluation Report Weighted Averages. Enlisted Evaluation Reports are no longer required for E4s. Promotion list scores have been changed for all soldiers on E5 promotion lists.

## Management Program Launched

- The Army's Maintenance Management Improvement Program (MMIP) was launched in February 1979 to attack root causes of problems in maintenance management and operations identified by various internal and external audit agencies. The program is designed to provide both near term and long range improvements. One development is a "How To" reference guide for leaders, DA Pam 750-1, "Maintenance Guide for Leaders," August 1979. Initial distribution to the field is automatic through PS Magazine distribution. Easy to read and pocket sized, it will serve as an excellent guide for leaders and supervisors at all levels.



**SOLDIERS AS PEOPLE**—That's the kind of photos we're looking for. Soldiers are all over the world doing all sorts of military and off-duty activities. But whatever we do, we're people; we add a human element to our jobs and our relaxation. **SOLDIERS** wants to tell the "soldiers as people" story with your help.

We need high-quality color slides or prints of soldiers doing things that soldiers do. The emphasis

is on people so get in close and capture the human aspect of your subject on film.

Along with your photo, please send us your name, rank and unit as well as those of the person you photograph. Also tell us what the person is doing.

Send your entries to : **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. All materials will be returned.





## Family Practice Medicine

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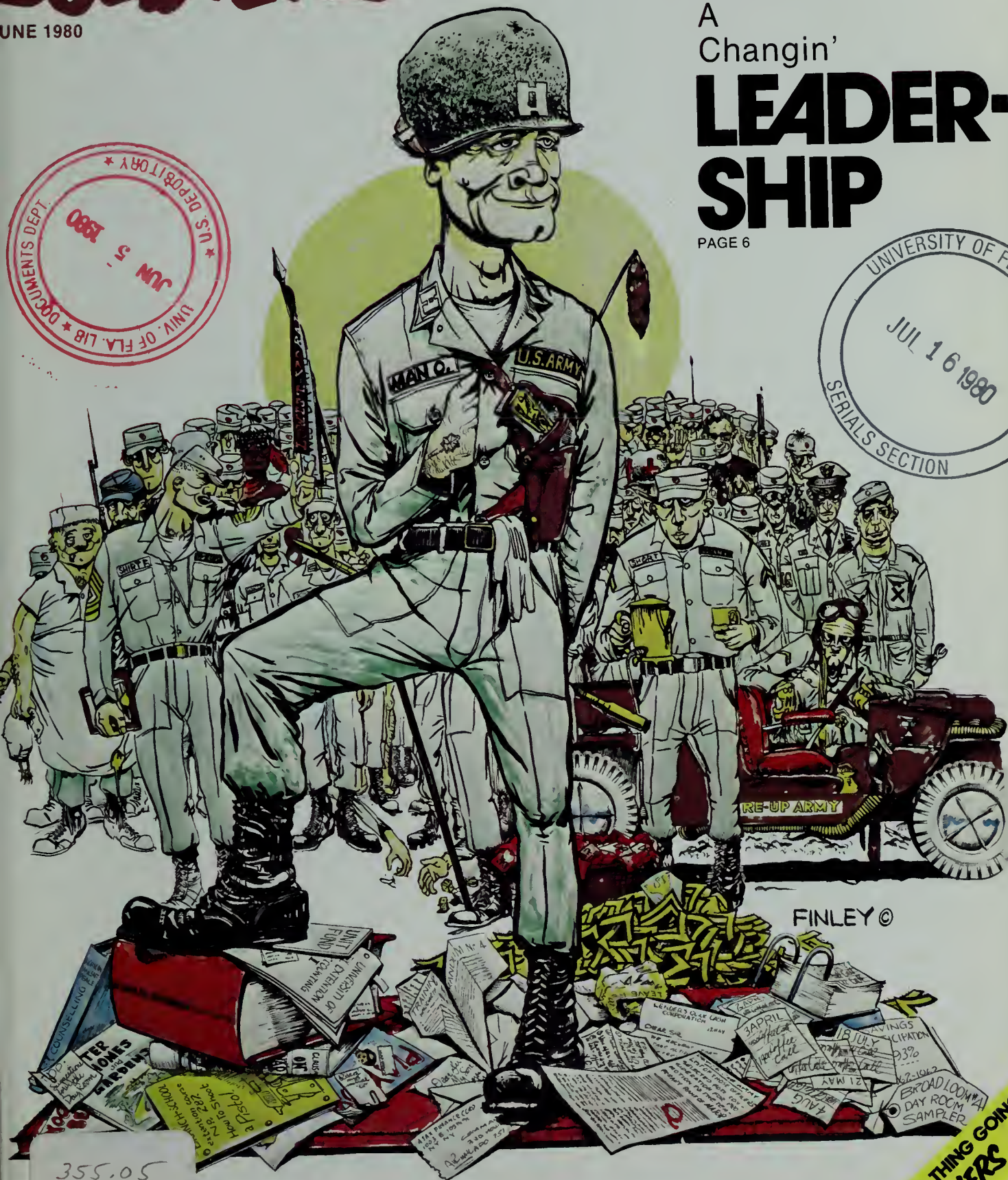
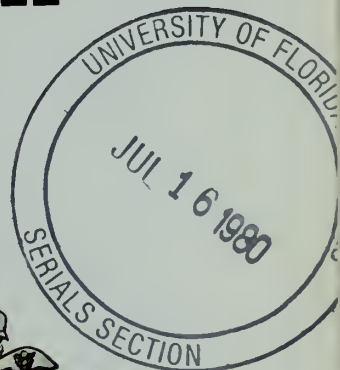
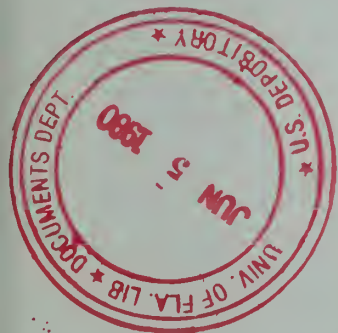
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Times Are  
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# LEADER- SHIP

PAGE 6



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KEEP A GOOD THING GOING!  
PASS SOLDIERS ON





# TOTAL READINESS

"The total preparation of each unit to go to war—and win," is the Army training goal for the 1980s, says Army Chief of Staff, Gen. E.C. Meyer, in his White Paper, 1980. Training to operate today's and tomorrow's NBC equipment and to meet the standards of unit evaluation programs are the subjects of two articles this month. See ARTEP, page 31 and NBC Equipment Good and Getting Better, Page 36.



# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
JUNE 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 6

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

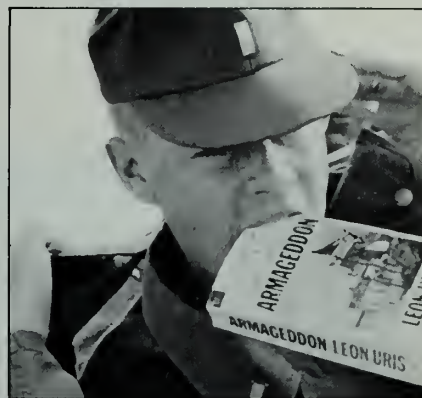
Col. James H. Breen  
Chief, Command Information

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**Credits: Front cover illustration by Lt. Col. George Finley; photo opposite by MSgt. Matt Glasgow; inside back cover photo by Capt. Mike Nason; back cover photo by Sp5 David Polewski.**

Editor-in-chief Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz, Executive Editor Maj. Clifford H. Bernath, Managing Editor Stephen R. Abbott, Art Director Tony Zidek, Associate Editor Capt. Gardner M. Nason, Asst. Art Director Anne Genders, Asst. Editor Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant, Photojournalists: MSgt. Matt Glasgow, Helen Kay Ellsworth, SSgt. James M. Boersma, Sp5 Lana Ott, Sp5 David Polewski, Executive Secretary Sharon Hargis, Editorial Asst. Bob Ray.

SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Public Affairs to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated (and except for cartoons, "by permission" and copyright items) material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ All photographs by U.S. Army except as otherwise credited. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual Subscriptions: \$17.00 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, December 23, 1975. Library of Congress call number: UA 23.A1S6 ■ SOLDIERS (USPS 434-290) is mailed monthly at controlled circulation rate from Vineland, N.J.



# What's new



## Records Captured

- The U.S. Army Parachute Team, The Golden Knights, has broken five of eight world parachuting records held by the Soviet Union.

Record attempts were made at Yuma Proving Grounds, Ariz., and certified by judges accredited with the Federation Aeronautic Internationale. New records include the women's day accuracy, four man team night accuracy and eight man team night accuracy.

The women's overall world parachuting champion, Sgt. Cheryl Stearns, took the women's day accuracy record with 27 dead center landings. The previous record was 25. She also demolished the women's night accuracy record, making 12 dead center landings compared to the previous record of three.

The men's individual night accuracy record fell twice when brothers Sp5 Mark and Sp4 Cliff Jones each went after the Soviet record of nine dead centers. Sp5 Jones initially captured the record with 23 dead centers, but one day later, brother Cliff scored 26 dead centers.

In team parachuting, the Army took the four man team night accuracy record by topping the Soviet record of two dead centers by one. The eight man team night accuracy record fell to the Army team with one round of dead centers (eight dead centers make up one round) and a one centimeter miss on the second round.

The "dead center" target area is a circle that's four inches wide. Accuracy is measured electronically.

## Awards Approved

- Two more disaster relief operations have been approved for award of the Humanitarian Service Medal (HSM). Soldiers who directly participated in the operational areas of the Teton Dam Disaster Relief operation in Idaho on June 5-19, 1976, and the Big Thompson flood disaster relief operation in Colorado on July 21-Aug. 3, 1976 are now eligible for the HSM. For more information contact your local military personnel office.

- Now's your chance to voice any complaints about field manuals dealing with drill and ceremonies, guard duty and soldier's guides. The Conditioning and Drill Branch, U.S. Army Infantry School, Airborne Department, is revising these manuals (FMs 21-13, 22-5 and 22-6). Suggestions and recommendations should be submitted on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and mailed to Commandant, The Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-A (SFC Resch), Fort Benning, Ga., 31905.

## Per Diem Surcharges

• People receiving per diem on TDY must pay the per diem surcharges when buying meals in Army dining facilities. A recent IG investigation found that several active Army and reserve component personnel had made false statements when they failed to follow these procedures. According to DA officials, an officer or civilian signing the cash meal payment sheet in any Army dining facility must enter the per diem surcharge in the surcharge column. The person must tell the headcount of his TDY per diem status and pay the meal rates listed below:

	<u>Meal Charge</u>	<u>Per Diem Surcharge</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Breakfast	\$ .70	\$1.00	\$1.70
Lunch	1.40	2.00	3.40
Dinner	1.40	2.00	3.40
Brunch	1.60	2.00	3.60
Dinner/Brunch	1.90	3.00	4.90
Holiday Meal	2.05	3.05	5.10
Late Night Meal	(BASED ON MENU SERVED)		

• DA officials say a new way of determining the number of E-4s allowed will brighten the promotion picture for E-3s. Previously, 70 percent of the total number of E-3s and E-4s assigned to a unit could be E-4s. Now E-3s with less than 15 months service will not be considered in determining the number of E-4s authorized. Along with this change, 80 percent of the total number of E-3s and E-4s with at least 15 months service may now be E-4s and 20 percent of the E-4s can be in the waiver zone (15 to 23 months).

Promotions to E-4 authorized by enlistment contracts and the "Stripes for Skills" program will continue to be honored and are exempt from these restrictions.



## New Helmet, Vest

• By the mid-1980s, soldiers will be turning in their "steel pots" for the new Kevlar combat helmet and vest set. About 30,000 new helmets and an as-yet-unknown number of new armored vests are expected to be delivered during FY82. The helmet somewhat resembles the headgear worn by German soldiers during World War II and is designed to provide protection to as much of the head as possible. Unlike the current helmet, the new one will come in three sizes and is rated 30 percent stronger than the steel helmet. Supply specialists say the new helmets and vests will go to "selected units." They predict that the rest of the Army should get the new items over a five-year period beginning in FY 83 if money is available.

## Slot Machines Return

• Army clubs in the Frankfurt and Kaiserslautern Military Communities in Germany have been selected as the first sites for the return of slot machines. A total of 200 machines will be put in 17 clubs at the two USAREUR locations in six to eight months. The machines will be used at these locations for about a year to verify control procedures and acceptance by the patrons. Eventually, there may be slot machines in about 230 clubs in USAREUR, 127 clubs in Korea, five clubs in Japan and at Armed Forces Recreation Centers in Germany, Korea and Japan.



# feedback

## THE FIRST FIRST

In the article, "Presidents Who Were Soldiers" (March SOLDIERS), you stated that George Washington started his military career in 1752 as a major. Washington received his commission as lieutenant colonel in 1753. Before that he was a special messenger for the governor of Virginia.

Also, contrary to popular belief, Washington was not the first president of the United States. He was the first Commander-in-Chief and the first president elected by the people, but definitely not the first president. John Hanson was elected President of the United States by Congress in 1781. Washington was also preceded as president by: Elias Boudinot, Thomas Mifflin, Richard Lee, Nathan Gorham, Arthur St. Clair and Cyrus Griffin. It's time these people received the recognition they deserve for the vital role they played in the founding of the country.

Sgt. David E. Hampton  
Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

The individuals listed deserve recognition for their roles as founding fathers of the United States but not as presidents. On November 5, 1781, John Hanson was elected by the Continental Congress as "President of the United States in Congress." He was the congressional presiding officer, not the head of state. The position he and the others you listed held is more in line with that of Speaker of the House than it is with the President. The fact remains that until the Constitution of the United States was ratified, there was no United States of America. Under that constitution the first Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the first Chief Executive Officer, the first President of the United States, was George Washington.

## PRESIDENTS IN RESERVE

I read with interest the article "Presidents Who Were Soldiers" (March SOLDIERS). However, your total should come to 19 if you consider some other presidents who served in the Militia/National Guard.

John Tyler was a Captain in the Charles City Rifles, 2nd Elite Corps of the Virginia Militia in 1813.

Captain James K. Polk served in the Cavalry Regiment of the 5th Brigade in Tennessee in 1821.

Private James Buchanan served with the Lancaster Rifles of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment of the Pennsylvania Militia in 1814.

Brigadier General Chester A. Arthur was the Brigade Judge Advocate of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division of the New York State Militia and also served as Engineer in Chief and Quartermaster General of the New York State Militia during the period 1858 to 1862.

It should also be noted that George Washington, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt served in the Militia/National Guard.

Maj. Josiah W. Fuller  
Pasadena, Md.

## NOT "OUR" PRESIDENT

The story "Presidents Who Were Soldiers" (March SOLDIERS) presented capsule biographies of the military careers of our Presidents who were Army veterans. The biographies are interesting and appear accurate. I plan to use them in my courses on Military History.

However, one glaring omission is obvious. President Jefferson Davis is not listed and I think it must be admitted that he was one of "our" Presidents. The article refers to our Presidents, not President of the United

States. President Davis' achievements as a soldier and Secretary of War are probably exceeded only by Jackson, Taylor and Eisenhower. As Secretary of War, his revolutionary concepts on tactics and organization of the U.S. Army ironically contributed to the defeat of his Confederate States of America.

Otherwise, the article and back cover picture were interesting and informative.

Maj. Joseph A. Malcom  
Assistant Professor  
University of Tennessee  
Martin, Tenn.

*SOLDIERS agrees with your praise of Davis as a soldier and Secretary of War, but strongly disagrees with your belief that he was "our" President. Being "our" President includes being "our" Commander-in-Chief. Jefferson Davis never was.*

## MAIL HOLDUP

I agree with your article "Mail Call" (March SOLDIERS). It is great we only have to pay postage to New York, when writing my husband overseas. But I'd be glad to pay 31¢ overseas mail if it would speed up delivery! It takes from 10-12 days for mail to reach my husband in Frankfurt Germany. Sometimes it takes longer.

Sometimes he receives 10-12 letters at once, written over a period of two weeks. Can't something be done in New York to speed it up?

Believe it or not mail does mean a lot to us during this separation! Meanwhile "Ma Bell" gets rich off us whenever there's an urgent message.

It sort of gets to a person to get mail on the 16th of March wishing him a Happy Valentine's Day!

Rose L. Ruiz  
Newllano, La.

## 22 POINT DIFFERENCE

In "What's New" (September SOLDIERS) you reported that the Primary Leadership Course (PLC) will be worth 30 promotion points for soldiers recommended for E-6.

I graduated from NCO Academy which is now worth only eight promotion points.

What I am trying to find out is what is the difference between PLC and NCO Academy that would warrant the difference in promotion points.

Sp5 Jeffry A. McQuillan  
APO New York



"If they continue to complain that we're treating them like slaves we'll cut off their bread and water."

The difference, according to MILPERCEN officials, is that PLCs have a standard curriculum Armywide and NCO academies did not. The academies were controlled by local commands and the courses and methods of instruction varied greatly. Some academies were excellent, others were not. As a result a decision was made to award promotion points for attendance at a NCO Academy based on the length of the course.

## WORKING SYSTEM

I found your article, "Off-Duty Education Pays Off" (March SOLDIERS) very interesting. I thought that my real life experience might be of some interest to your readers.

I enlisted in the Army in 1976 and began taking off-duty classes. I earned 18 credit hours from those classes and was awarded 60 more as a result of my CLEP test scores.

I applied for and received a two-year ROTC Scholarship and have recently completed my undergraduate work at the University of Pittsburgh. On May 4, 1980 I graduated and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Military Police Corps.

I find two things rather amazing. First, I served two years of enlisted active duty and still graduated from college at the same time that the class I graduated from high school did. Second, the entire thing only cost me about \$200.

The system does work.  
2d Lt. Amy L. Lithgow  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## UNIFORM UNIFORMS

On page 30 (January SOLDIERS) there's a photo of an ROTC cadet with what appears to be an Air Assault Badge on the right side of his uniform. At Fort Campbell, Ky. we wear them on the left side of our uniforms. I was under the impression that ROTC cadets followed the same uniform regulations as the Regular Army.

SP4 John D. Metro  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

ROTC cadets, by-and-large, do follow the same regulations. However, he is not wearing an Air Assault Badge. He is wearing the ROTC Distinguished Military Student Badge.

## TALLEST TALE

I wish to bring to your attention, on error in the "Mind Benders" (March SOLDIERS).

Question seven asked the name of the tallest building in the United States. The answer that you gave was, the Sears Tower in Chicago. If I am not mistaken, the tallest building in the United States presently, is the World Trade Center in the heart of downtown Manhattan. It would please me to see this controversial issue come to light and answered properly.

Sp4 Vernord K. Brown  
APO New York

*Both the World Trade Center and the Sears Tower are 110 stories high; however, the Trade Center is 1,350 feet tall and the Sears Tower is 1,454 feet. The Sears Tower is the tallest building in the United States.*

## CRYPTIC ERROR

How garbled can you get? Check your "Garbled Transmissions" section of "Mind Benders" (March SOLDIERS). Transmission four's second word before translation reads WIHDBQKWQJV. After translation it reads ACQUAINT-ANHE.

No, I didn't misspell acquaintance. You misspelled WIHDBQKWQIV.  
Sp5 Brian J. Carter  
Aurora, Colo.

YZUUL WEZDK KJWK

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.



# LEADERSHIP

## Times Are A Changin'

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

*It is time for a new generation of leadership to cope with new problems and new opportunities. For there is a new world to be won.*

*John F. Kennedy  
July 4, 1960*

**Y**ES, the times are changing and so is our knowledge about leaders and leadership. So, we're doing things differently now than we did in the past.

Meet Bur, leader of a primitive tribal unit of about 100 men, women and children.

Bur was the tribal leader because his father was a leader, as was his father before him. That was the way it was since anyone could remember. And so it would be for thousands of years to come.

Until relatively recent times, the leaders of the world were born into those roles rather than selected for them. Consider the Caesars of Rome, the kings and queens of Europe, the dynasties of Japan and China. In all these, blood determined who the leaders were.

But what if Bur had died without an heir? The tribe would have to select a new leader. But how?

"Bur was a good man," says Muka, an elder tribesman. "He was a skilled hunter and always shared the bounty equally among the tribe. He was a brave and cunning warrior and he seemed to know what to do without hesitation when danger was near. Yet, he was gentle and he listened to the words of his people, and for that he was greatly respected."

"Yes," Lumo says, "and I would go anywhere with him because I knew he would protect me and he wouldn't ask me to do anything he wouldn't do himself."

"He pleased the gods," another says.

"I have an idea," Muka says. "We must choose a new leader who is most like Bur. He should have bearing, courage, decisiveness, dependability, endurance, enthusiasm, initiative, integrity, judgment, justice, knowledge, loyalty, tact and unselfishness."

That basically describes the trait theory, or Great Man theory, of leadership which has dominated the literature well into this century. It's still alive today. If you have any doubts, look at the areas in which you're rated on your OER or SEER.

But we're learning more and more about leadership all the time. And one of the main things we're learning is that it's not a neat and tidy, clearly identifiable package. You can't measure it or put it under a microscope. Leadership is the "dash" of spice in a gourmet recipe. It's the "ol' eye" of the 400 hitter. It's the "dry" in the perfect martini.

The study of leadership is a constantly developing field. The latest development in the Army's study of leadership is a concept called Organizational Leadership (see page 14). But to fully understand that, we have to see what went before it.

Let's go back to Muka and his primitive tribe. They put their faith in the trait theory of leadership. This theory says that if you can identify the characteristics of a leader, you can apply those characteristics and, thereby, become a leader.

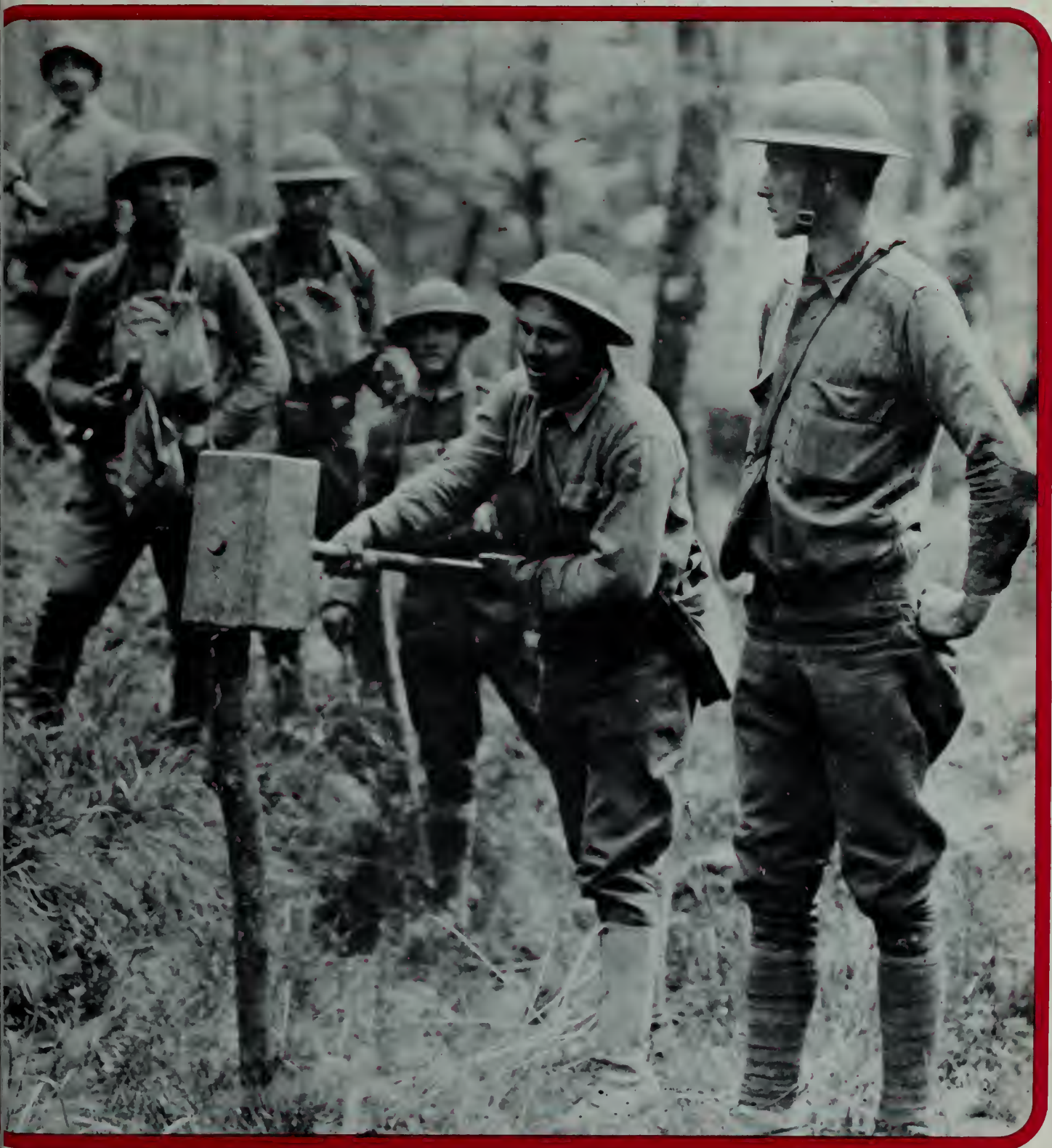
Today's literature indicates that this theory has not yet gone the way of the dinosaur, and with good reason.

A recent issue of *Armor* magazine listed "10 essential characteristics of outstanding commanders and managers." The old DA Guide for Platoon Sergeants listed "the desirable traits of a leader." The current Performance of Duty Observation Report is used to rate prospective officers in Officer Candidate School on 15 "leadership qualities." And a score of articles in the Army's professional journals and magazines speak of character traits, qualities a leader must have and attributes of leaders. Even the newest Officer Evaluation Report lists traits of professional competence and ethics.

The traits provide some valuable guidelines for leaders. One problem with them, however, is that every leader or would-be leader has his own list of qualities which describes, for that person, the ideal leader. There is no single list upon which everyone agrees.

But most of the traits fit somehow into the leadership principles found in many Army manuals. In one form or another, they are:

- Be technically and tactically proficient.
- Know yourself and seek self-improvement.
- Know your soldiers and look out for their welfare.
- Keep your soldiers informed.



**People, technology and situations are always changing. Yesterday's knowledge can no longer meet the increasingly complex challenges facing tomorrow's leaders.**

JUNE 1980



- Set the example.
- Insure the task is understood, supervised and accomplished.
- Train your soldiers as a team.
- Make sound and timely decisions.
- Develop a sense of responsibility among subordinates.
- Employ your command in accordance with its capabilities.
- Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions.

"I don't know who wrote the Principles of Leadership," says Col. Mike Malone, chief of the Systems Doctrine Office at TRADOC. "But they really knew what they were doing. Almost any model or piece of leadership research will line up under one or more of them. They relate to everything. They are to leadership what the Principles of War are to tactics."

And that's the main reason the traits and principles never die. That's why they should be understood and applied.

Another reason for the long life of leadership traits has been the common sense on which they're based.

But now the behavioral sciences are being used to explain and help apply the ideas of leadership that we already knew from common sense.

"There is a definite place for the behavioral sciences in leadership training," says Maj. Gen. Thomas U. Greer, Director of Management, DA. "You can't assume that because you are wearing the rank of a leader, that you ARE a leader. Anybody that

takes that attitude has his head in the sand.

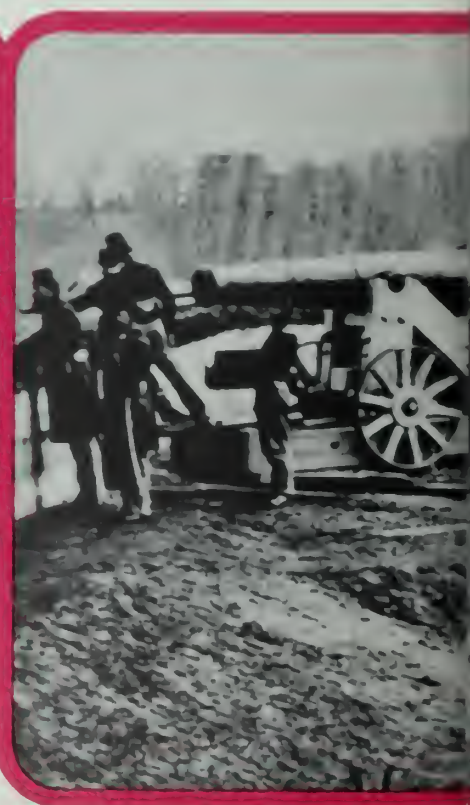
"All behavioral science is, is a study of people and what motivates them . . . what turns them on. One of the fundamental things they teach in any of the service schools is 'know your soldiers.' That's what we're really talking about."

In an article on leadership, Lt. Col. Paul M. Bons, then with the Leadership Department at West Point, wrote "It takes several years of intensive psychotherapy to change the personality (traits) of a person. If this is true, how can a knowledge about traits alone be useful to us in developing effective leaders? Certainly, the drill of memorizing lists of traits does not appear to produce more effective leaders."

So science began to take a look at leadership. They found that leadership depends on more than just the qualities of one person, in the form of a leader. Sometimes, the organization to which a person belongs and the ways in which he or she rises, or is appointed to leadership positions, determine the type of leadership that's needed. And, since leadership necessarily involves someone being led, the characteristics of the person being led are also important.

This led to studies of organizations and people and studies of how the two are interdependent. It also led to studies of the studies. Most of these were sponsored by private industry interested in getting the most from its leaders.

In 1973 and 1974, some changes were also taking place in the Army. "But we didn't have an organization anywhere in the Army that was charged with developing leadership doctrine," says Lt. Col. Frank Burns.



**The Army's mission is to fight in defense of the Nation. Victory depends on leaders who can motivate and train their men while managing the resources needed to win. Tomorrow's battlefield requires more of leaders than ever before.**



Organizational Effectiveness consultant in the Office of the Chief of Staff. "So they formed what was called the Personnel Administration Combat Development Agency, which was a 34-person staff set up at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to do combat development work in the human resources development area.

"Maj. Stephen Clement happened to be assigned out there and he was given a healthy hunk of time to look at all of the leadership studies that had been done and to see what was appropriate for the Army."

Clement's findings were published in Leadership Monograph Series #7, entitled "A Progressive Model for Leadership Development." (If you want to be one of the in-people in the leadership arena, you'll refer to it simply as Monograph 7.) Clement, and Donna Ayres, a research psychologist at Fort Benjamin Harrison, also published Monograph #8, "A Matrix of Organizational Leadership Dimensions."

"Clement's work was the first time that anyone in the Army had systematically identified that there is a big difference between what we expect of a leader at a lower level and what we expect of one at a higher level," Burns says.

One main question about leadership has always centered around whether or not people can be trained to be leaders. It's a sensitive question and there's not total agreement on the answer. Even those who agree it can be taught disagree on how.

"When I used to present instruction in leadership at the Armor school, I always said, 'Hey, I can't teach leadership!'" says Brig. Gen. Joseph Lutz, director of Human Resources Development at the Pentagon. "I

don't think anybody can teach leadership. We can present instruction around things about leadership and some of the dimensions, but you can't teach leadership. However, it IS a learned skill."

"Leadership ought to be seen as a set of skills, not knowledges. It can be developed, but I'm not sure 'taught' is the right word," Burns says.

Greer takes a slightly different approach. "I don't believe that leaders are born," he says. "Nor can you make everyone a leader. But I think leadership training—both in formal schools and on-the-job—plays a very major role. We're more influenced by watching those around us than through formal instruction. But there's still a very definite place for formal instruction."

Col. Frank Bettinger, director of the Human Dimension Directorate, TRADOC, goes a step further. "You need to look at how leaders come about. I submit that if you eliminate all school training, the Army would still develop leaders," he says.

Monographs 7 and 8 help clarify how leaders can be developed. Col. Tony Nadal, director of Curriculum Evaluation and Organizational Effectiveness at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., sums it up. "The essence of teaching leadership is that there is a body of knowledge that we can draw from. It is something we can teach. You teach a person to analyze the variables," he says.

**LEADERSHIP IN THE '80s.** Leadership development and training will receive a great deal of emphasis in the coming decade. The reason: "Leadership is the single most important aspect of combat readiness," Bettinger says.





In his "White Paper," Army Chief of Staff, Gen. E. C. Meyer wrote, "Leaders in the field must lead, motivate and help mold our soldiers and civilians into cohesive units capable of accomplishing wartime missions under what may well be the most demanding circumstances any Army has ever experienced."

Leadership principles that have endured through the ages such as setting the example and integrity, will be just as important in the '80s.

"The only kind of leadership that's effective in training and combat is leadership by example," says Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Palastra, Jr., commander, 5th Infantry Division (MECH) and Fort Polk, La.

"There's a must that every leader has to have, and that's integrity," says Greer. "You've got a right to make a mistake in every area but integrity. You never have a right to the first lie."

But a study prepared by the U.S. Army Strategic Studies Institute describes the difficulties to be faced in the 1980s and why a bigger effort will be needed.

"The overall leadership climate will be characterized by one of frustration, frequent reporting requirements, restrictive operations and oversupervision," the report says.

"Much of this will be the result of an increase in the use of management information systems, senior leadership anxieties, outside-the-Army pressures, resource shortfalls affecting training and operations and unrelenting standards for continuous high performance.

"A leader's success in motivating and directing subordinates will be based on the ability to use a varying combination of leadership skills and approaches effectively in a variety of management situations," the report concludes.

There are clear signs that today's leadership may

not be measuring up to the increased demands. There are ever-increasing charges of careerism being made against senior leaders. There is an increase in the number of senior officers declining higher level commands and sergeants major declining opportunities to become command sergeants major.

A recent report to Congress said, "an appeal for well trained, motivated and dedicated leadership was a universal theme by all enlisted soldiers. Dissatisfaction with leadership was prevalent in all groups (interviewed)."

The Army has always known that leadership is important. "Leadership makes things happen," says Maj. Don Rojas, a leadership staff officer at the Pentagon. "It's leadership that creates and shapes unit environment which inspires soldier motivation. It's leadership that shapes unit cohesion."

"It's what turns information into action," says Malone.

But in the past, there was no coordinated leadership training base. Soldiers were taught varying skills depending upon the schools they attended and, more often than not, those skills were not reinforced when they arrived in their units.

That should change in the 1980s. First, all of the commissioning sources (OCS, ROTC and West Point) and the service schools are currently basing their leadership instruction on Monographs 7 and 8.

Second, acknowledging that most of the leadership training goes on in the field, new guidance is also going to the field to help. A new FM 22-100, How to Lead, is to be published in the near future. FM 22-600-20, The Noncommissioned Officer Guide, is scheduled to hit the field this month. According to Clement, "The old manuals were written for the service school instruction. The new ones were written for leadership at the unit."

Another unifying force in the '80s could result from a week-long Leadership Action Planning Conference held in Virginia last February. A group of nearly 50 officers (ranging from captain to brigadier general), NCOs and civilians set for itself the goal of "developing a sensible, coherent Army action plan for leadership development" to be used in training future leaders.

They succeeded in developing a plan for the 1980s, which is now being staffed. If approved, it could impact on every area of Army life. It hits at formal and informal training, quality of life, command climate, personnel management, unit cohesion, doctrine and policy.

The 1980s will be a demanding period for Army leaders and the Army is working to prepare its leaders for the challenges ahead. But like so many other things, the final responsibility for leadership development will be with the individual leader.

The message is clear. Although many of the traditional ideas about leadership are still valid, there is a vast wave of knowledge working its way to the shore. Leaders have two choices: acknowledge it and ride it all the way in, or ignore it and wipe out. □



**People are the Army's most important resource. They must be cared for. The good leader knows that and earns respect.**





# SOLDIER EXPECTATIONS

Capt. Gardner M. Nason

DON'T underestimate soldiers. They know who their strong and weak leaders are.

Although soldiers don't rate their leaders on paper, they have opinions about them. You don't have to make a formal study of leadership to know if you're being led by a good or poor leader or if you're a good leader yourself.

Soldiers judge their leaders on their understanding of human nature, their own sense of fairness, their observations and their expectations.

Certain leadership traits are important to soldiers. Some soldiers can tell you what those are; others can't quite put their finger on it, but they know a good leader when they see one.

By the time soldiers have been in the Army a couple of years, they've been led by at least a half dozen sergeants and officers. With their own ideas about what's right

and wrong, their experiences and their expectations, soldiers make judgments about their leaders.

Soldiers *know* if their leaders are truly concerned about them. The new commander who "pledges his concern about each and every soldier" doesn't convince anyone until he starts demonstrating that concern.

"I've had four company commanders," says Sp4 Richard Rowe, a 63F who has served with the 5th Infantry Division at Fort Polk and the 8th Infantry Division in Germany. "My best CO used to talk problems over with us all the time. We could ask to see him. We had weekly meetings and we'd be able to talk to him when he walked around the area—like in the motor pool.

"It was no big deal or anything, but I felt like I could talk to him when I needed to," Rowe says.

Sp4 Donald Urey took his

basic and advanced training at Fort Dix. He's spent two years at Fort Carson and 18 months with the 56th Field Artillery Brigade in Germany. Urey has had seven commanders and an equal number of NCOs. He says that he could tell that one commander cared when he visited Urey one evening when Urey was pulling tower guard.

"He came and made the usual checks," Urey says. "That's his job. But then he stayed and talked for a few minutes. He didn't have to, but he did."

"The best units I've been in had few Article 15s, good discipline and the commander talked to us," says PFC Aaron Amos who has had five company commanders during his 34 months in the Army.

Not only is it important that soldiers feel they have access to their leaders, but they want leaders to be good listeners.

"Good leaders listen,"



Amos says. "They're just not quiet when you're talking. They *hear* what you're saying."

"I had one sergeant who would listen for awhile, but then he'd cut you off. It's like your time was up. It was frustrating."

"I had some personal problems," says Sp4 Rex Allen, a 13B with two years in the Army. "I had a commander who said that he cared, but I could tell what I told him went in one ear and out the other. Luckily, I had a section chief and a first sergeant who were pretty understanding about time off for family medical problems."

"Even if you were right, you were wrong," says Urey about one of his first sergeants. "If you were reported to 'Top' for something by your supervisor, you were in trouble. The verdict was decided no matter what you said."

Soldiers have a sense of fairness and they expect it of their leaders. One complaint troops have is that some leaders play favorites or appear to do so. A perceived wrong is just as damaging as a real one. Soldiers know who works and who "gets over." They know who gets promoted and who gets time off and whether or not each is deserved.

"I watched two people get promoted ahead of me who didn't deserve it after my first sergeant and battery commander told me that I would be the next one to get pro-

moted," says Sp4 Jeffrey Kypers who has been in the Army more than four years.

PFC Gary Brophy, who has been in the Army for a year and has worked under four NCOs, says that everybody in his platoon performed details but some soldiers got the "good details" all the time. He says that one of his platoon sergeants played favorites. That's how Brophy and his fellow soldiers saw the situation.

About another of his NCOs, Brophy says, "He worked everybody hard. He kept us in line, made everybody do their jobs, and punished you no matter who you were when you screwed up." Brophy feels that platoon sergeant was "outstanding."

Discipline is a common denominator when soldiers talk about what makes a strong leader good and a weak leader poor.

"I was in a crummy company at Fort Polk," says Sp4 Jimmie Spinelli, an 11B in the Army for 30 months. "Then we got this new captain. He was tough. Nobody liked him at first—even the NCOs. But after awhile, you could see he was fair. He was just making us do what we should have been doing all along. After that, the only people who didn't like him were the guys who weren't doing their job."

Pvt. 2 Timothy Mead says his best leaders made sure he kept up his appearance and his job skills.

Mead has been in the Army for 18 months.

"They knew just how they wanted things," Mead says of two of his sergeants. "You had to come up to their standards and they didn't cut any slack. They knew their jobs and they were usually right. We had a decent section."

"If I were a squad leader," says PFC Louis Perez, "I'd get tough with bad troops and reward the good ones. Everyone would work hard—even me."

"I think sometimes NCOs and officers are afraid to confront bad troops," Perez says.

"The unit I just came from in Germany was strag," says Sp4 Joseph Fontaine. "The first sergeant and commander were fanatics about being on time and having all your equipment, like your TA-50. You could screw up but not on those two things. Not even the NCOs or lieutenants were ever late. If you were late and didn't call in with a damn good excuse, you got burned."

"Everyone knew what was expected," Fontaine says. "It was a pretty good unit. We were always ready to go. Other units, even in our battalion, weren't. We felt pretty good about that."

"Bravo Company had a strict commander too," Fontaine says. "But he was strict about things that didn't matter. He was obsessed with appearances all the time—not that that's not important. We had

**Soldiers expect leaders to be fair, to maintain discipline and to hold themselves to the same standards they hold their troop—if they don't, that's hypocrisy.**



inspections too but ours were to make sure everything was there and worked in case we had to go to war."

Most soldiers recognize a difference between what's required in the interest of discipline and what they consider harassment.

"A commander or first sergeant who's tough about maintenance and training, or following orders, does it for discipline," Fontaine says. "If you get hassled about something important . . . you understand—like if your vehicle wasn't topped off. Man, you were in trouble.

"If the CO tightens up on the appearance of the barracks, it's usually because somebody is living like a pig or there was some vandalism or something like that, and he wants to make sure everybody else has a decent place to live," Fontaine says.

"But once I had a commander who was power crazy. He was always hassling us but it was never about anything important," Fontaine recalls. "He was always busting into our rooms saying that it was 'for health and welfare.' It wasn't. He just liked to see guys jump when he was around. If the grass was cut, the curbs painted and swept and the tracks were lined up straight, that's all that mattered."

Soldiers expect discipline and they're disappointed when it's not there.

"I'm getting out," says Sp4 Daryl Johnson, who has been in the Army for three years and has served in both Germany and the states. "Things are just too lax—no discipline. I've had officers and NCOs who came to work late and left early. You can't tell me they really cared about you. I was bored a lot. It wasn't what I expected."

"I haven't decided whether I'm staying in or getting out," says PFC Dorothy Miller, who has been in the Army for 20 months. "I've been in both kinds of units (disciplined and undisciplined). It depends on my next assignment. If it's good—if I get treated right and get to do what I'm trained to do—I'll probably stay. If not, I'll get out. We'll see."

What some leaders fail to recognize is that the Army has to measure up to the soldier's expectations as well as the soldier measuring up to the Army's standard. If the Army fails, the young soldier will simply get out. That puts a big responsibility on leaders to treat their soldiers right. Each leader has to ask, "Are my soldiers getting out of the Army because I failed to challenge them or show enough interest in them?"

When soldiers arrive in a unit, they expect discipline in the same degree it was required in their basic, AIT or OSUT. If it's not required, first they're confused, then they're disappointed. Soldiers expect to have the unit's standard operating procedures explained to them, adhered to and applied equally with fairness to all.

"You've got to know exactly where you stand," says Sp4 Bennie Coleman, who is leaving the Army after four years. "In my last unit, sometimes an Article 15 was given for disrespect and other times nothing happened. You never knew where the line was drawn.

"I used to be a pretty good soldier, but then I gave up," Coleman admits. "The NCOs got over big time and nothing was ever done. When a troop got caught for the same thing—like cutting out early—they paid the price. That's not fair."

Soldiers especially appreciate leaders who speak up for them. "If the chow is bad, it should be the squad leader who tells the first sergeant and the mess sergeant—not the soldier," says Sgt. Billy Fox, a 13B with 37 months service. "If there is a mistake on the guard roster, the soldier's NCO should take the matter up with the first sergeant.

"Some soldiers will speak up if something is wrong," Fox says. "Others won't. They'll just carry a chip on their shoulder. That should never happen."

Fox doesn't think leaders know their subordinates well enough. They leave matters like duty rosters, which can make or break morale, to the first sergeant.

He says leaders need to be more "tuned in" on what's going on in the heads of their subordinates.

"The best leader I had was a motor sergeant who spoke up for his troops," says PFC Kenneth Clark, a 63C. "He was tough but fair. If you worked late to bring a truck off deadline, he'd make sure we'd get some extra time off. Sometimes he couldn't get it for us right away, but he didn't forget."

Leadership by example is important in the eyes of the troops. When leaders don't hold themselves to the same standards they hold their soldiers to, that's hypocrisy, pure and simple.

If officers and NCOs expect their soldiers to be on time, they've got to be on time themselves. If leaders expect their soldiers to be sharp looking, they've got to be at least as sharp. If leaders expect their soldiers to take physical training, they had better be there too.

"I had an NCO who always disappeared at PT time," says Sp4 Edward Somers. "Everybody knew why. He was overweight and couldn't do it. He would volunteer for details like headcount just to get out of PT."

\* \* \* \*

Let there be no mistake. The troops know when they've got good leaders and when they don't. They expect to be cared for, treated fairly and held to certain standards of discipline. They know what's important to the unit's welfare and mission and what's harassment. They have a sense of justice and expect it to be applied. They want to see their leaders, talk to them and be heard.

Soldiers don't expect miracles with resources they know their leaders don't have. But they do expect their leaders to make the best of what they do have.

To young soldiers, their leaders are the Army. Whether or not soldiers end up staying in the Army or getting out is largely determined by what kind of leaders they have. The question is, "Did the Army meet the soldiers' expectations?" □



# HOW TO DEVELOP LEADERS

Maj Stephen D Clement

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN This morning I'm going to present a three hour block of instruction on leadership. At the conclusion of the instruction, each of you should be aware of the principles and basic traits of leadership."

Sound familiar? The problem with this approach to leader development is that leaders send subordinates to leadership classes expecting them to return as fully developed leaders. And students attending the classes expect concrete answers to specific problems.

But research shows that leaders can't be developed solely in classrooms. Leadership training is a total, integrated process which involves three ingredients.

The first ingredient is motivation (attitude). A soldier who is properly motivated and has a positive attitude is more receptive to learning the skills needed to perform required tasks.

The second ingredient is the individual's skill, or ability, to perform assigned tasks. The ability to perform is increased through additional training.

The third, and perhaps the most important ingredient is the organizational climate in which the skills are used. The soldier must be allowed to exercise and further develop his newly acquired skills.

The important thing to remember is that leader development depends upon all three factors. The absence of any one will slow down or stop development.

For instance, if you have a motivated individual who has the skills to perform a task but you deny him the opportunity to perform that task, you're going to have a frustrated individual. From there, you get a snowball effect. Frustration lowers motivation which lowers desire to learn skills which increases frustration, and so on. And development stops.

The same is true for the other ingredients. If you take a motivated soldier and give him a task that he wasn't given the skills to perform, he'll be frustrated.

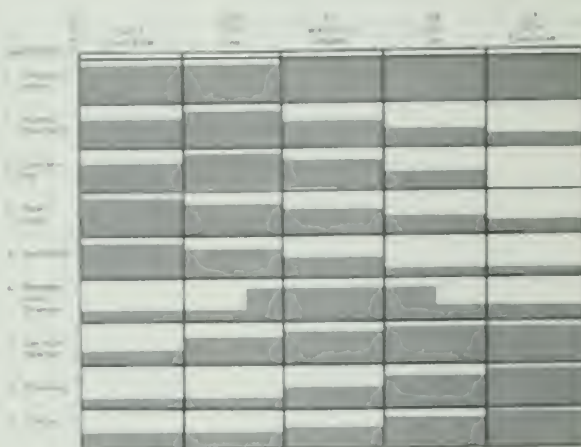
Another important element in the formula is that skills and knowledge can be developed in the various service schools but opportunity occurs in the troop units. This is important because it takes some of the leader development training out of the schools and puts it in the units.

So if the Army is going to develop leaders,

it's going to have to give them the motivation, skills and opportunities to perform as leaders. And the responsibility for doing that is shared by all levels, from the individual soldier to Department of the Army.

But leader development is only half the story in training future leaders. One of the ingredients of development is skills. If we are to train leaders, we have to identify key ingredients of effective leadership which can be taught.

Again, research yields some answers. The chart below lists nine critical dimensions of leadership, which can each be broken down into skill areas and independent tasks. Those tasks can be incorporated into training programs.



The chart illustrates an important fact. Although all the dimensions are required at all grade levels, some are needed in greater quantities at some levels and less at others.

This discovery has an impact on leader development. Armed with this knowledge, each of the service schools can concentrate on teaching the specific skills which will be required at different levels of leadership instead of repeating the same type of instruction at each level of schooling. And, at unit level, opportunities to develop and exercise various skills must be made available.

What all this boils down to is that leaders can be developed and that everyone in the Army is responsible for that development.

It also means that "once a leader" does not mean "always a leader." The effective leader must continually learn new leadership skills to fulfill changing leadership responsibilities. □



# EOD

## HANDLE WITH CARE

Sp5 Linda Kozaryn



### SHORTLY

before curtain time at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., a limousine pulls up. Secret Service agents whisk a man into the theatre.

A presidential hopeful, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other Congressional dignitaries are already seated inside to see "Mr. Lincoln," a play about the president who was assassinated in this theatre 115 years ago.

The people in the theatre are unaware of the Secret Service agents stationed along the aisles. Nor are they aware of the drama that began unfolding an hour earlier when the phone rang in a small building just inside the gates of Fort McNair in Washington.

"We need a team in 30 minutes. Can you do it?"

"We'll be there."

Within minutes, equipment is loaded in a car and two soldiers in civilian clothes are on the way. The special agent in charge greets them as they arrive at the theatre. "I'm glad to see you guys. I didn't think we'd be able to get a team on such short notice."

They enter the theatre through a side door. "How do you get behind the stage?" one of the soldiers asks.

They're looking for a bomb.

There's been no threatening phone call, no bomb scare. The two soldiers are Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) specialists and they're performing a routine search for the protection of important government officials in the audience.

Tonight's assignment isn't unusual. According to Capt. Jackey Edwards, commander, 67th EOD Detachment, Fort McNair, the unit may get calls like this once or twice a month.

"Since we're in a sensitive area here



in Washington, we sometimes get called on short notice because the other EOD units at Fort Belvoir (Va.) and Fort Meade (Md.) are further away," Edwards says.

All three units help the Secret Service protect the President, Vice-President and other American and foreign dignitaries.



On this particular night, no bomb is found. But the team will wait at the theatre until the VIPs leave—just in case they're needed.

But what if they had found a bomb?

"First, the Secret Service would take the VIPs out, if they'd already arrived," Edwards says. "Then we'd clear the area and approach the device. We'd listen to it with a stethoscope and take some X-ray pictures. If it turned out to be an explosive, we'd call in our emergency vehicle with all our equipment and dispose of it."

How they'd dispose of it is classified.

"We really appreciate you people," the special agent says. "I remember once when we were protecting a senator. He was making a speech and we'd taken all the normal precautions for his protection. A man in the audience stood up and handed him a pineapple. One of the agents took it, thanked him and calmly handed it to one of the EOD men who was there."

"Luckily, it was just a pineapple, but it could have been a bomb," he says.

About three and a half hours after they arrived, the team leaves Ford's Theatre. It's been a long, but fortunately uneventful, night.

There are about 600 EOD specialists in the Army. About 800 are authorized.

All the men and women in EOD are

volunteers, but not everyone who volunteers is accepted. During December 1979, about 75 people volunteered. Only 20 were accepted.

"Right now, we have eight men in the unit," Edwards says. "That's what most EOD units are authorized. We're supposed to have 11 because we provide presidential support. We have two men on call 24-hours a day."

The next day—seven a.m.—they have a different job. A World War II bomb has been turned over to the unit by local police for disposal. They pick up the bomb and take it to a safe disposal area a short drive from Washington.

Walking on the range, SSgt. Bob Dailey and Sp5 Ron Johnson spot a depression where they'll put the bomb. Putting plastic explosives over the bomb, they set a time fuze and calmly walk away.

"We always emphasize safety," says Johnson. "If you see a guy taking a lot of chances, you tell him so. Even on the range, you always take your time. You never run off the range once the charge is set. You could fall and break your leg. Then your buddy would have to come back and get you."

Ninety seconds . . . sixty seconds . . . thirty seconds . . . then . . . the earth trembles.

Clockwise from below:  
 • Plastic explosives are used to destroy recovered ordnance.  
 • EOD specialists stand a safe distance away as they destroy a bomb.  
 • 1st Lt. Edward Saunders, 63d Ordnance Detachment, displays a 1,000 pound bomb his unit was called on to dispose of.



Johnson and Dailey go back and check the area for any remaining explosives. The job is done. A hazard no longer exists.

On the way back, they stop at the U.S. Naval Explosive Ordnance School at Indianhead, Md. They spot two of the 67th EOD's trainees. They've already completed two weeks of chemical training at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., and now they're going through 13 weeks at Indianhead.

Upon graduation, they're awarded the EOD badge, MOS 55D (Explosive Ordnance Disposal Specialist) and they receive demolition pay.

EOD specialists are well trained. The Navy school covers conventional ordnance (weapons, bombs, projectiles) and not-so-conventional devices like letter bombs and homemade bombs. A five-week course on disarming nuclear weapons is offered to E5s and above. Refresher training is required every three years. In addition, SQTs and ARTEPs provide continuing training.

About 40 percent of those who attend the Navy school, don't make it. "You have to be dedicated because it's a tough school," Edwards says. "The people who wear the badge have earned it."

There are 57 EOD detachments throughout the U.S., and in Korea, Germany, Hawaii, Panama and Alaska. Each detachment is responsible for a specific area.

Last year, the 67th was called out on about 150 off-post incidents. "An incident," Edwards explains, "may be anything from someone finding a .22 caliber shell to a suspicious package at the local post office."

Today, there are no "incident" calls. It's quiet. A call comes in from the Washington D.C. National Guard. The 260th MP Group is forming a special tactical team and they want instruction on bombs and sabotage. Edwards, and SSgt. Maurice Valentine, get their training devices and slides together for a Saturday class.

"The most important thing we want you to remember," Edwards tells the guardsmen, "is don't touch anything. If you're in a situation where you find something, leave it alone and call the experts. Some devices are so sensitive, just passing your hand over them and blocking out the light can set them off."

Then the guardsmen are shown some devices they may be exposed to—a briefcase conceals TNT, a fire extinguisher sets off a small blast.

"All you have to do is lift this soda can and an alarm goes off," Edwards



● Above, a seemingly harmless blasting cap was taped to the palm of a plaster hand and detonated. The results are at right. ● World War II-era explosives, left and below, are often kept as souvenirs; sometimes with deadly results. EOD experts warn that all ordnance should be considered dangerous and should not be handled or kept.

demonstrates. "That alarm would be the explosion."

When the demonstration is over, the guardsmen gingerly handle the devices.

The class ends and another mission is successfully completed.

For the men of the 67th and the other EOD specialists in the Army, mission accomplishment can be a matter of life and death. □



# BOMB SQUAD IN ACTION

1st Lt. Edward Saunders



"SIR, we've got a World War II high explosive bomb here. It may be filled with up to 260 pounds of TNT. If it detonates, a lot of people are going to get hurt and these buildings will be leveled."

Only minutes earlier, members of the 63d Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) were locking up the old firehouse where they work at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. Another day was almost done. But, like so many times before, this day would last a little longer.

An MP game warden has spotted two bombs being used as decorative items in front of a company barracks on post. He realized the danger and immediately called for help from the EOD unit.

A two-man reconnaissance team led by SFC George Sledge is dispatched to the bomb site. Moments later, Sledge radios back.

"We've got two general purpose bombs here: a 1,000 pounder and a 500 pounder. No problem with the 1,000 pounder but the 500 pounder is filled and fuze. The fuze is armed. We'll need MP security and an immediate evacuation of the area."

An instant later, log books are snapped open, unit trucks are started, tools loaded and radios checked. The unit's many hours of training are paying off. The rest of the team mounts the emergency response vehicles and arrives on site to neutralize the bomb.

The men of the 63d have worked together for a long time and no one needs to be told what to do.

Sledge, SFC Tom O'Neill, senior explosive ordnance disposal supervisor, and SSgt. O.R. "Chris" Fowler set up the equipment they'll need to disarm the bomb. The unit commander directs the support and safety requirements they'll need. He alerts the fire department and the hospital. He advises the airfield to restrict low flying aircraft over the immediate area. Except for the EOD team, the entire battalion area is evacuated.

Death lurks with every EOD incident. Only recently, a former member of the 63d had been killed.

"I knew him for more than 10 years," Sledge says. "He was my first sergeant and a close personal friend."

"He knew the risks. I guess we all do. You just have to keep going. It's a job that has to be done."

It's a dangerous job but it's not like what you see at the movies or on TV. The sweat-drenched foreheads, low and steady ticking, tense selection of wires that have to be cut and the final cut that prevents disaster seconds before the scheduled detonation make for good drama but poor and risky procedure.

"There are inherent dangers in EOD, but the people are thoroughly trained and they're taught to find the least hazardous way to do their job. Foolish risks are never taken," O'Neill says.

"We have tools and methods of disarming ordnance while the team is a safe distance away. Many times, the most hazardous part of the job is driving to the incident," he says.

EOD teams are trained never to touch, move, or in any way

disturb explosive ordnance unless it's absolutely necessary. They urge people to never touch anything they even suspect to be explosive. If there's any doubt, call the police, MPs or an EOD unit.

Once the equipment is ready and the area is secured, the team meets in the rear of the emergency response van to discuss the situation. Even though each member of the team is seasoned with many years of experience, no one knows all there is to know. They work out a plan together. Mistakes can't be repeated. They can't even be accepted.

After a brief discussion, they arrive at the least hazardous plan. Fowler and Sledge move to a safe area and hug the ground in a small dry drainage ditch. O'Neill and the commander approach the bomb and begin the procedure to remove the armed nose fuze. They've practiced it many times before and know it by heart. They radio in.

"Nose fuze removed. We'll have to dig to see if there's a fuze in the tail end of the bomb."

Fowler and Sledge come forward and take turns digging by hand, carefully, through the hard packed gravel. Minutes pass. Fowler calls out, "It's clear. No base fuze."

"All right, let's get this thing out of here," the commander says.

It's almost dark as the EOD team loads the now safe 500 pound bomb on a truck to be taken to a safe demolition area where it can be destroyed in the morning.

Back at the firehouse, they clean their tools and perform maintenance of their vehicles. They might be needed again tomorrow. □

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD E. SAUNDERS is commander, 63d Ordnance Detachment, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

HAVING a party next week and need some tapes, records or cassettes? Is your car broken down and is it going to take part of next month's pay to fix it? Need a new hair-do or a change of makeup? Does your room need redecorating without breaking your budget? How about that report you need for class about pteridophytes and you can't even be sure of the spelling much less find a book on it.

These problems and many more can be solved by a visit to your local Army library.

It's true! There are about 700 Army libraries worldwide covering these categories and many more in

**DIANA PROESCHEL** is the Field Services Librarian, Morale Support Activity, TAGO, Washington, D.C.

ways that you can't imagine.

Those first four problems are a snap to solve! Of the 700 libraries, 268 are Morale Support Libraries. That means they have what you usually think a library should hold—best sellers, research books, children's books, periodicals and a variety of other materials. Most also carry all kinds of tapes, records and cassettes from country western, rock and soul to symphonies and operas. Some libraries have special sections on car repairs as well as "yellow books" on current market prices of used and new cars.

The periodicals section carries magazines on auto repairs and magazines with articles on makeup and hairstyles.

Your redecorating needs can be found in the periodicals section as well as the book section on do-it-yourself projects and home redecorating. If your library doesn't have what you want, they'll get it for you!

Army libraries share their ideas, programs, resources and professional skills. The smallest library has access to the holdings of the largest. Your library can get what you need, no matter how large or small your request, through an interlibrary loan.

Well, what about the person who needs to write the report on pteridophytes? Even though your library may not have any books on the subject, some libraries can tap

Visit the exotic lands of the world, repair your car, learn to disco, relax with a bestseller—your library has it all.

# *A Magic Kingdom*

Diana C. Proeschel





into commercial computer data bases. These data bases have access to published reports and studies on just about every subject—even pteridophytes. So it's easy to find out that a pter . . . etc., etc. . . a member of the highest group of seedless plants having roots, stems and leaves. So go plant that in your hat.

How about some gee whiz facts? There are about five million books, 140,000 periodicals, 560,000 microforms and 353,000 audiovisual materials in the Army library system.

There are 57 medical libraries and 100 technical libraries (serving scientists, engineers and other specialists like those who need to know about pteridophytes). Additionally, there are 267 law libraries and other special libraries like the U.S. Military History Institute and the Army Library at the Pentagon. Mind-boggling, isn't it?

Maybe you need "happy birthday" translated into German. Or perhaps you need a recipe for

pecan pie. You can get questions like those answered by phone or in person.

Not only is your library interesting, so are your librarians . . . Army librarians come in assorted shapes and sizes. They are male and female, come from a broad variety of backgrounds and have an assortment of interests.

For example, Les Miller of Fort Sill, Okla., had been a longshoreman, tariff analyst and a cryptographer before becoming a librarian; Margaret Murphy was a chemist; Ray Yamachika, a pharmacist; and Rosemary Hennessey is a competitive horsewoman.

Alaska's Isabelle Mudd and her husband are building their own home. Korea's Leon Kadin is a black-belt in Karate and Ginger Omadahl came to the United States from Norway under a Fulbright Scholarship. Several librarians were airline stewardesses and professional models as well as Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers. How's that for backgrounds, and that's

only a few!

Perhaps you need some assistance with your GED or CLEP tests. All libraries offer special study materials and assistance along those lines and there are special collections of microfilm and microfiche with portable viewers available to give you answers to your questions.

James Bond-o-philes and Star Trekies . . . your Army libraries are into the 20th Century too. There are all kinds of computerized programs going on. Headquarters, Department of the Army has a test program called CENBAX. U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command has a special project called TRALINET. Both of these are designed to help get material to you faster and more efficiently through computerization.

Libraries have other goodies too. They check out pictures, posters, maps, filmstrips and slides. All libraries have newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, clippings and documents. Some have collections of telephone directories (you can

A few years ago this young officer was photographed carrying all the equipment for a successful field training exercise including his entertainment in the form of a bestseller from his post library.



Topes Capital Journal photo by Jack Kenward



look up Aunt Minnie's phone number in Missoula, (Montana) and college catalogs. Many even have copy machines and typewriters.

Libraries offer a wide variety of programs and exhibits such as judo, karate, tae kwondo demonstrations, folk and disco dancing, consumer education, pet shows, story hours for children, play readings, makeup and weight-loss clinics, cooking and craft demonstrations, flower arranging, puppet shows, motorcycle repair sessions, travel talks, book discussion groups and much, much more.

No matter where you are, your library gets to you! If you're in a hospital, carts of reading and listening materials are brought to your bedside along with special equipment such as page turners, if needed. And don't be surprised when you're on a field training exercise and you see a book mobile loaded with good reading material arrive in your isolated position. They do exist.

Bored? Rainy day? Show at

## Quotable Questions

WHILE libraries are the answer place, patrons' questions sometimes lend themselves to a variety of unwanted responses. The following are a few quirky queries that actually happened in Army Morale Support libraries.

- A young man asked who won the Kentucky Derby. The foreign library assistant came back after a moment and said, "I'm sorry, sir, but all our books on hats are out."

- A young elementary school child walked up to the circulation desk one afternoon and asked the librarian for all the information she had on the "Sea Ox" Indians. (answer—Sioux.)

- A mother came into the library with a small child in tow. "Do you have any books on makendo?" I beg your pardon," the reference librarian questioned. "What is makendo?" "You know," the young mother announced, "the things you make and do yourself!"

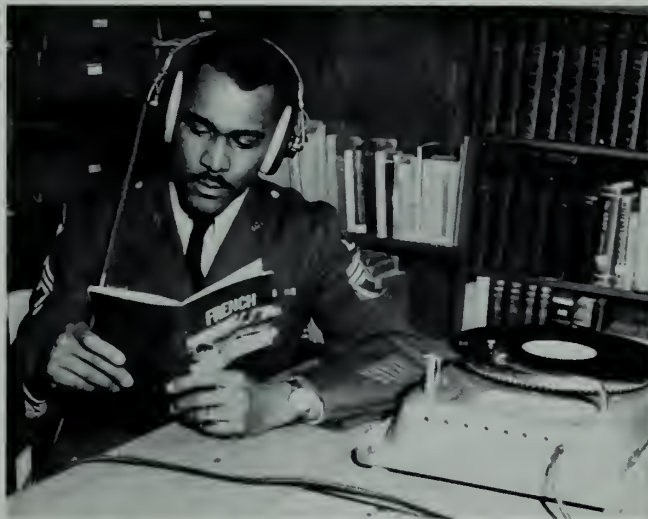
- A patron had spent some time at the card catalog looking for a topic. It soon became apparent to the librarian that he was not having any success locating his material. She walked over and asked: "May I help you?" "Yes," he replied, "do you have any books on advanced sex."

- A soldier asked for a copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The foreign library assistant said, "I'm sorry. We don't have phone books from Pennsylvania."

- The whole staff of a library was sent into orbit by a patron's request for fast help in killing a turtle and a recipe for 500 lbs. of turtle meat! In his car in front of the library was a very angry sea turtle which he had caught and kept in a bathtub in his house for a week. Threat of divorce drove soldier and turtle to the library for help. Local butchers accepted the challenge. The library staff, EM and NCO Club ate real turtle soup for a month!

the post theater a rerun? Visit your Army library. Why not? Today's Army libraries are a lot more than books, although they're booked

solid. Take a friend to the library for a game of chess, good listening or just browsing. It's a whole new world. □



**Many libraries offer a variety of services including self-paced language instruction, current newspaper reading files, book selections in hospital wards and research departments where you can review tapes of old newspapers.**





## GIANT FTX HELD AT NTC



**FORT IRWIN, Calif.**—The 2d Brigade of the 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo., and the 2d Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kans., were the key maneuver forces in the recently completed Joint Readiness Exercise *Gallant Eagle '80*.

Approximately 26,000 soldiers, airmen and marines participated in this U.S. Readiness Command exercise. More than 25 percent of the Army's forces were from the National Guard and Reserve.

The exercise gave U.S. forces the opportunity to conduct joint ground and air combat operations, using armored and mechanized infantry, Marines and tactical air forces in a semi-desert environment. Electronic warfare was an area of special interest.

Fort Irwin is located in the upper Mojave Desert, midway between Los Angeles and Las Vegas. Almost the size of Rhode Island, the post has been under the control of the California National Guard since 1972.

In 1981 it will become a Forces Command post, called the National Training Center. More than 2,700 military and 500 Department of Army civilians will eventually staff the center.

**FORT DRUM, N.Y.**—More than \$18 million worth of construction is underway to help this post meet increasing year-round training missions.

Largest of the building projects is a 300-bed combined barracks and dining facility. Other construction includes a health facility, vehicle wash racks, range construction and improved National Guard equipment sites.

According to a spokesman, it's the most construction to take place at Fort Drum since 1941.

## Chemical Company Activates

**FORT CAMPBELL, Ky.**—The 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) recently activated the 63d Chemical Company (NBC Defense).

The primary mission for the new unit is to provide nuclear, biological and chemical reconnaissance and decontamination support for the division.

The company will have 111 chemical operations specialists once it's up to authorized strength. The M12A1 power-drive decontamination apparatus mounted on 5-ton trucks will be the company's primary equipment to perform its decontamination mission. To perform its reconnaissance mission, the company will be equipped with M8 chemical alarm systems and radios mounted on ¼-ton trucks.

NBC defense companies are a new concept, says 1st Lt. Henry Frank, a platoon leader in the 63d Chemical Company. "But there is an obvious need for them. We're treading on new ground by developing this unit to support an air assault division."

**FORT BRAGG, N.C.**—Three hundred Fort Bragg medics recently competed for the prestigious Expert Field Medical Badge. The badge recognizes medics who demonstrate high technical knowledge under physically and mentally demanding circumstances.

Soldiers were tested on field hygiene and sanitation, evacuation of sick and wounded, emergency medical treatment, signal communications, mine detection and M16 firing. Four-person teams carried a litter and "patient" through an obstacle course while they battled simulated gunfire and chemical attacks. The final requirement was a 12-mile forced road march.

Only 132 medics earned the badge.

**FORT GORDON, Ga.**—A booming cannon started off the second annual "Beat the General" race held here during March. More than 9,000 soldiers, civilians and dependents participated in the two-mile event.

Post Commander Maj Gen William Hilsman (center, below) challenged the runners to beat his time of 13 minutes, 40 seconds. All who succeeded received certificates attesting to their accomplishment. 2d Lt. Earl Caruthers led all finishers with an impressive time of eight minutes, 52 seconds.



**K** NOWING how our NATO allies are trained to react in different situations and what tactics they'll use in combat could mean the difference between victory and defeat on the battlefield. By increasing our knowledge and understanding of one another, we also increase the combat readiness of the alliance.

Toward that end, allied soldiers take part in joint training exercises, exchange visits and individual training programs. The largest such exercise each year is AUTUMN FORGE which takes place in Europe. It includes REFORGER and involves airlifting thousands of soldiers from the United States to bases in Europe.

In addition to REFORGER, many units send platoons, squads and individual soldiers for training in Europe throughout the year. At the same time, thousands of soldiers from other NATO armies travel to the States for training each year. While here, they live, work and train with their American counterparts.

One such training exchange visit took place last summer when a group of Italian paratroopers, or paracadutisti, arrived at Fort Bragg, N.C. to train with the 82d Airborne Division.

During their three-week stay, the members of Italy's Folgore

Brigade were exposed to every facet of airborne training with the U.S. division. They trained with U.S. equipment, jumped from U.S. aircraft and practiced U.S. tactics.

The Italian paratroopers fell in love with the American steerable parachute, the MC1-1B, describing their jumps as "ultima" (perfect). And, although the Folgore felt the C-141 Starlifter would be the best aircraft for wartime jumps, they said they much preferred the UH-1H Huey helicopter for fun jumps. "It was like jumping into bed," Lt. Mario Magrino said as he described the soft opening shock. "And Sicily Drop Zone is like jumping into the arms of a woman, so soft and warm."

The Italians only have one soft drop zone but it's not always warm. Paratroopers of the Folgore Brigade who have injuries don't get out of making jumps, they simply get out of making hard landings by jumping into the ocean near the mouth of the Arno River. Italian jumpers are required to make three jumps every six months.

In addition to the parachute training, the paracadutisti took part in portions of the XVIII Airborne Corps Recondo School.

After their first full week of training with the 82d, the Italians traveled to Washington D.C. to meet the Italian ambassador, Paolo Pausa-Cedronio, who held a reception in their honor. During their visit

to Washington, the Folgore Brigade presented a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

During their second week of training back at Fort Bragg, the troopers were visited by their ambassador. While there, Ambassador Pausa-Cedronio watched the Folgore display their newly gained confidence and skill with the MC1-1B parachute.

The second week passed quickly with more jumps and field exercises keeping the Italians busy from dawn to well past dark. Asked if the full schedule made for long days, one paratrooper replied, "No, but it sure makes the nights very short."

Their second weekend in America was spent indulging in the favorite pastime of paratroopers all over the world—girl watching at Wilmington (N.C.) beach.

The highlight of the third week of training was amphibious assault training.

At the conclusion of training, the Folgore were presented U.S. parachutists wings which they wore opposite their Italian wings. Gen. E.C. Meyer, Army chief of staff, made the presentation at Fort Bragg.

Their last weekend in the U.S. was spent in New York City. The Italian community there welcomed them with open arms.

The exchange was considered such a success that another is planned for this year. □

SERGEANT PHILIP R. BREEZE is a photojournalist assigned to the Public Affairs Office, 82d Airborne Div., Fort Bragg, N.C.



# Italian Connection

Sgt. Philip R. Breeze



# focus on people



Lanam: Fast eater

It was a close contest but **Pvt. 2 Russell Lanam** of Fort Hood, Texas, won by a mouthful!

The 2d Armored Division tank turret mechanic emerged the victor in a recent pancake-eating contest held on post.

Contestants were given two stacks of pancakes with butter and syrup and told to fork everything down as fast as they could. Lanam was clocked at 45 seconds. "I'm just a big and a fast eater," he says with a grin.

This was the Worthington, Minn., native's second speed eating contest. "I entered a pie-eating event in my hometown once," he says. "In that one you had to keep your hands behind your back and dive in with your face."

After the contest, he and the other competitors were fed a breakfast of sausage, eggs, and ... more pancakes!

Before **Capt. Larry Shea** begins a model, he devours military history

books. The Fort Lee, Va., military police advisor is proud of the accuracy of his work.

Shea first began building models five years ago when he purchased a model World War II motorcycle during an assignment in Germany.

His most recent creation is a diorama of a World War II field hospital, built on a 1/35th scale. "The people came from kits," he explains. "But I mixed parts so they could be in more realistic poses."

After experimenting with several materials, Shea mass-produces sand bags by wrapping tiny chunks of clay with pieces of surgical tape. The tents, litters and foliage were also made from scratch.

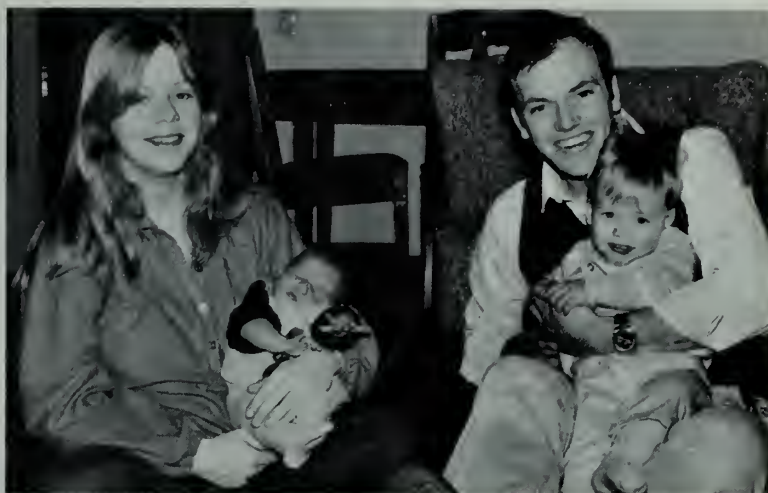
Ask **Capt. Marc Van Dongen** and he'll tell you

Shea: Miniature hobby





**Van Dongen: Prize catch**



**Pollo and family**



**Bulluck: Talented songmaker**

that the waters off Southern California are great for fishing.

On a recent fishing trip, he and his wife collected four lobsters, eight abalones and 80 pounds of other fish.

"The last lobster we caught weighed 12 pounds," he says proudly. "It was by far the biggest I've ever seen."

According to the Los Angeles District Recruiting Command adjutant, the lobster meat was valued at more than \$300. "I'd say it was a fairly profitable trip," Van Dongen concludes.

When **Sp4 Dwaine Polio** recently read through a first aid manual, he was studying for Soldier of the Quarter competition. But the book ended up helping him in a way he'd never expected.

Shortly afterward, the 5th Signal Command soldier delivered his own daughter.

"My wife, Jennifer, woke up in the middle of the night with labor pains," he says. "I couldn't get the car started and the baby arrived before the ambulance did. Thanks to what I'd studied, I knew pretty much what to do."

The delivery of seven-pound, seven-ounce Kristian Leann was a success but Polio says he'll let the obstetrician handle the next one. He and his wife also have a son, Jeremy.

The technical controller is assigned to the 73d Signal Battalion in Pirmasens, Germany.

**PFC Tony Bulluck** bought his first electric guitar for 12 books of green stamps. The microwave

satellite operator has been picking strings and singing ever since.

Bulluck is a member of the 298th Signal Company in Kaiserslautern, Germany.

A professional musician before joining the Army, Bulluck's name has been in lights at clubs and hotels since he was 18. "Being on the road was rough," he says. "Probably the roughest thing I've done other than basic training. But the money was good."

Getting into the signal field has helped Bulluck understand the technical aspects of music. "It also gives me something to fall back on if anything ever happens to my voice or hands," he says.

The 25-year-old Bulluck frequently plays on post and at several German clubs nearby.





# AIRBORNE!

## HOW IT ALL BEGAN

Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bani

Anyone who has ever attended the Army's Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., is familiar with the 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry, the "Pioneers." Soldiers from that unit make up the demonstration teams at the school. Except for time out for World War II, a brief tour in Okinawa and the Korean War, they have been doing that job since 1919.

The 29th Infantry's motto, "We Lead The Way" is demonstrated almost daily in the battalion's support to Officer Candidate School, the Infantry Officers Basic Course, NCO Leadership courses and airborne and ranger instruction.

It was also demonstrated 40 years ago when men from that unit became members of this country's first airborne unit.

On June 26, 1940 it was announced at reveille formations throughout the 29th that volunteers were needed to test a new concept called "airborne." Some 200 "Pio-

neers" volunteered. Two officers and 49 enlisted men were selected.

Under the leadership of Maj. William Lee, the test platoon was ordered to test and experiment with ways of delivering men to the battlefield from aircraft.

From Fort Benning, Lee went to New York to the site of the 1939 World's Fair to observe the fair's parachute tower.

Lee then took his platoon to Hightstown, N.J. where they trained on similar towers built by the Safe Parachute Company to train aircrews in parachuting. When they returned to Fort Benning they built replicas of one of the towers and began more serious testing.

The test platoon quickly mastered tower jumping and made its first jump from a Douglas B-18 on August 16, 1940. The tests were so successful that two weeks later, on August 29, the test platoon made its first mass jump.

On October 1, the platoon was used to form the nucleus of the 501st Parachute Battalion, the Army's first airborne unit.

Volunteers for the new unit were plentiful but training was slowed by a shortage of aircraft and parachutes. The latter was caused by the War Department's insistence that all paratroopers carry a spare chute on their chest.

Interest in the airborne concept increased in May 1941 following the successful airborne assault in Greece and Crete by German paratroopers.

U.S. Army airborne units were increased and in August 1942, the first-division-sized organizations were introduced. On that date existing parachute units were combined with elements of the 82d and 101st Infantry Divisions and reorganized to form the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions. Thus the U.S. Army Airborne was begun. □

### "TRUST ME"

1st Sgt. Frank Davenport  
NYANG

My SGT said, Trust Me.

"There are no obstacles on the Drop Zone. Son. Go get your equipment and draw out your gun. There are plenty of chutes, you're not subject to bump. You're going to make this parachute jump."

My Commander said, Trust Me.

"There are no obstacles on the Drop Zone, Son. Check out your equipment and check out your gun. The Air Force is ready, we have perfect weather. Don't worry men, we'll make this jump together."

My MACO said, Trust Me.

"There are no obstacles on the Drop Zone, Son. Put on your equipment and tie down your gun. The DZ is soft and two miles wide. Get into the airplane and enjoy a nice ride."

My JM said, Trust Me.

"(I can't remember his name, but he and the MACO Were one and the same.) He stood me up, I went out of the door. Into the stink of exhaust and engine roar."

My Airborne Training said, Trust Me.

"There are no obstacles on the Drop Zone, Son. Lower your equipment and untie your gun. A quick look around, it's as nice as can be. Son-of-a-bitch, will you look at that tree. And ditches, and wire, and water to boot. The whole damn world is after my chute."

The DZSO says, Trust Me.

"(I don't recall his name, but MACO, JM, and he were The same.)"

"Loud assurances he calls up to me. (Suspended as I am, in my own private tree)."

"Pop your reserve and climb down outside. (That's not really easy, and one hell of a ride). I hit the ground, a green wrinkled heap. Making promises I swear that I'll keep. Like finding my Sergeant and breaking his pen. So he'll never manifest my name again."

"The whole world seems silent as I walk toward the truck. With main chute, reserve, rifle, and ruck. My mind starts to wander as I make the trek. It wasn't so bad, and oh what the heck. The DZ looked soft, it was two miles wide. The plane was on time, it was a nice ride."

"Oh Sergeant, my Sergeant, we made it again. Get out the manifest, here, use my pen. The DZ is soft and it's two miles wide. I'm ready and eager to take that next ride."

I say to myself, Trust Me.

"PT, Mock Door, Tower and Pit. Have made mind and body ready and fit. To uphold the proud Airborne Tradition. (The Airborne insertion just starts off the mission). Once on the ground, we're like any other soldier. Tho' just a little prouder, and, a whole lot bolder."

# THE MONEY MONSTER

Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant



THE squeeze is on. The money monster is devouring paychecks, raising havoc with dreams and generally making life miserable. It's a time of price tag roulette with prices on everything from gas to tuna fish rising almost on a daily basis.

The money monster—also known as inflation—is forcing more and more American families to walk a financial tightrope. Some are poised for disaster.

In fact, some credit counselors say that more than 60 percent of American families have money problems. Conservative estimates indicate that 10 percent are in serious trouble.

One source of money problems is the rising cost of living. During the past two years the Consumer Price Index has gone up nearly 24 percent. At the same time

military pay increased about 14 percent. So just to stay even, spending habits have to be trimmed 10 percent. Many families haven't made that adjustment. Instead they have turned to "paying" by credit and that means other problems.

Before the turn of the century, cash-and-carry was the rule for consumers and businesses. It wasn't until the 1900s that credit became a possibility for American wage earners.

In the early '20s the consumer debt was only \$7 billion. Today it's well over \$200 billion and that doesn't include home mortgages. Consumer debt is increasing at a rate five times greater than the population.

Mary Quinn from the National Foundation for Consumer Credit (NFCC), agrees that inflation and easy credit are two of the major causes of money problems. "The third and most important," she adds, "is the unwise use of credit. Lack of education is the biggest problem. We don't teach our children how to use credit. We spend millions every year to teach them how to drive a car but very little is spent on teaching them how to pay for one."

Because the average family can't do anything about the rate of inflation, the first concern should be the family members' easy access to credit, Quinn says.

Even if today's customer tries to avoid charging an item, it can sometimes be bothersome. Paying by check often seems to confuse the salesperson. All checks seem to need the approval of someone who just went on a coffee break. The credit card pitch usually follows. "Have you considered opening an account? It'll only take a minute." A sensible answer would be, "Let me take the

## LIVING WITHIN A BUDGET





## RECORD OF INCOME AND EXPENSES



### MILITARY INCOME

Base Pay \_\_\_\_\_  
 Housing allowance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Separate rations \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clothing allowance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other: flight pay, hazardous duty pay, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

### Less deductions

SGLI \_\_\_\_\_  
 Federal tax \_\_\_\_\_  
 State tax \_\_\_\_\_  
 FICA tax \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soldiers Home \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

NET MILITARY INCOME \_\_\_\_\_

### OTHER INCOME

Salaries, wages, tips (minus deductions) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

NET INCOME \_\_\_\_\_

### EXPENSES

Rent or mortgage payment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Utilities: electricity, gas, phone, water, garbage \_\_\_\_\_  
 Food: groceries, lunches, eating out, snacks, drinks \_\_\_\_\_  
 Laundry and dry cleaning \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clothing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Car payment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other bills (itemize below) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Car maintenance: gas, oil, repairs, license plates \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other transportation: bus, etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Household expenses: furniture, equipment, supplies \_\_\_\_\_  
 Recreation and entertainment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Records and reading materials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miscellaneous: savings bonds, charity, child support, travel, school costs, etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL EXPENSES \_\_\_\_\_

INCOME MINUS EXPENSES \_\_\_\_\_

LIST BILLS BELOW—name of creditor, balance due, monthly payment:

application and think about it.”

The NFCC thinks you should take the form home and think about it. Talk it over with your family and include the children in the conversation. Some day they’ll have a similar decision to make. Chances are pretty good you’ll decide you really don’t need another credit card.

Mark J. Lenhoff, an Army Community Services financial counselor in the Military District of Washington, D.C. feels that the family’s budget should be an important part of that conversation.

“Most of the people I talk to have no idea of what a family budget is all about,” he says. “When they say they have no idea where the money goes, they’re not kidding. One of our top priorities is to help military families set up and live on a budget. The ACS offers financial counseling to the Army community and addresses problems unique to military personnel. Unfortunately, most of the people we see already have serious financial problems.”

His clients generally fall into two groups. The first includes soldiers in the 19 to 23 age group. They’re generally E2 through E4, single, just married or planning to be married soon. Their debts are usually related to luxury items—a car, a motorcycle, a stereo system or the like.

They don’t have many debts, but they have usually been talked into overextending by high-pressure salespeople. In many cases they have outstanding bad checks. They haven’t tried to defraud anyone. It’s just that their inexperience in financial matters includes not knowing how to manage a checking account.

People in this group don’t usually ask for help. They’re often sent by the commander or first sergeant for budget counseling. Often, the soldier simply goes through the motions of counseling. His idea of a solution is to get a loan and borrow his way out of debt. He doesn’t want help in solving the underlying problem of poor money management. He just wants to solve the immediate problem—getting the “old man” off his back.

The second group of Lenhoff’s clients is generally older, from mid-twenties to the early thirties. They’ve been in the Army longer and are usually E5 through E7. The individual in this group is generally married and has two or three children.

He has substantially greater debts than the member of the younger group for two reasons. His growing family has a greater need for money and he has a greater

**TIPS FOR STAYING OUT OF FINANCIAL TROUBLE**

- Set priorities. Decide what is important, then decide where you can cut down.
- Look ahead. Use a calendar to see what’s coming in future months that will cost money.
- Buy from established merchants.
- Time your purchases so as to take advantage of “specials,” seasonal sales and so on.
- Don’t buy on impulse. When in doubt, wait. If a month later you still want an item and are willing to sacrifice for it, then buy it.
- Determine how much credit you can afford. One general rule is to subtract the total cost of food, clothing and shelter from the annual take-home pay. Total debt should not exceed one-third of the difference.

Example: Take-home pay	\$8,000
Less food, clothing, and shelter	5,900
	<hr/>
	\$2,100

- Total debt should not exceed 1/3 of \$2,100, or \$700.
- Before you borrow, shop around. Banks and employee credit unions usually have lower interest rates than finance companies.
- Some revolving charge accounts have annual interest rates of 18 to 20 percent. Look carefully at anyone charging a higher rate.
- Always read contracts before signing. If you don’t understand a contract, take it to the Judge Advocate General’s office for interpretation. If the dealer objects, don’t deal with him.
- Don’t sign blank forms or forms with blanks on them.
- Review the budget frequently and make necessary changes.
- Try to put something aside from each paycheck for savings.
- Watch for “freebies” in educational and recreational services—public libraries, free concerts, parks, classes and so on. Remember, these services are generally funded by your taxes.

opportunity to get credit. His credit standing is likely to be much better.

This family is probably indebted to finance and small-loan companies as well as credit card accounts for as much as it can get. The family generally seeks help on their own when the monthly payments finally prove too much to pay.

As a volunteer participant in counseling, the family is more likely to stay with the program as long as it takes to solve the problem. As a result, the success rate is much higher for those who voluntarily ask for help.

ACS financial counselors are doing a brisk business with both groups. But their clients are not the only ones who need help in managing money. More people of every rank need help each year.

“Regardless of their rank or financial condition,” Lenhoff says, “the process is usually the same. We start by establishing the individual’s net worth. This involves comparing total assets (savings, bonds, possessions of cash value) with liabilities (balance owed on loans and credit card accounts).

“Next we prepare a budget including three areas to be compared and adjusted as needed. They are monthly net (take home)



## Are You In Trouble?

"ONE of the weaknesses in the system," Mary Quinn, NFCC says, "is getting people to recognize and admit they've got financial problems." She provides the following 11-point quiz:

1. Are you charging day-to-day living expenses such as groceries and health care products and not paying in full when the bills arrive?
2. Are you running a month or more behind in your payments?
3. Are you paying the minimum on your credit cards?
4. Are you dipping into your savings to meet current obligations?
5. Are money problems causing arguments at home?
6. Are you receiving phone calls and letters from your creditors?
7. Do you know how much money you owe?
8. Are you saving money from your paycheck?
9. Have you planned for replacement of major furniture and appliance items?
10. Are you willing to readjust your living style in terms of day-to-day living expenses?
11. Does your family have a planned budget?

The answer to the first six questions should have been "No," and last five, "Yes." If you answered four or more incorrectly you're headed for trouble, Quinn says. Six or more incorrect answers means you probably have serious money problems already and should seek professional help.

income from all sources, fixed monthly commitments (liabilities) and living expenses."

Living expenses include everything from rent, utilities and clothing to transportation, entertainment and food.

"Next," Lenhoff says, "We add the fixed monthly payments with the living expenses and compare that with the monthly net income. If payments are less than income then it's just a matter of setting up a schedule of payments. If the opposite is true then changes must be made in the budget."

"Adjustments could include a change in life style. This might mean moving to a less expensive home or apartment, selling a car or dining out less often—anything that will reduce monthly expenses and payments."

"If those adjustments aren't practical then the obvious next step is to increase the client's income. This is usually in the form of a part-time job for the soldier or a job for any member of the family."

"Whatever decisions are made," Lenhoff says, "it's very important to involve the family in counseling and planning. This includes the spouse and any children who are old enough to understand what's going on. It's important for the entire family to be aware of the problems and why certain changes are necessary. It has to be a team effort if it's going to be successful."

Lenhoff is quick to point out that financial problems aren't always the cause of family problems. Sometimes the opposite is true. A husband and wife will have an argument and one of them will go out and charge some things they don't need and can't

afford just to get even with the other one. Then the other retaliates. By using family finances to settle family problems, they just cause new ones.

"When we see that family problems are the cause of financial difficulties we try to get the help the family needs to settle those problems," Lenhoff says. "Whether it's a drinking problem, a situation of a cheating spouse, or disagreement on how to raise the children, we have experts who can give assistance either through ACS or through other Army and civilian agencies."

After counseling sessions, if the family still has more bills to pay than money to pay them, the counselor has other ways he can help the family get out of trouble.

"At times we might recommend a consolidation loan to pay off all outstanding bills and reduce monthly payments," Lenhoff says, "but that's a rare occasion. For most people it doesn't work because they start using their charge cards again."

"Prorating debt payments is usually a better method. With this method, payments are made to each creditor based on the percentage of the total debt owed to each creditor and the amount of money the family has for monthly payments after other expenses are met."

If the soldier owes \$10,000 and \$1,000 of that is owed to a credit union, then that accounts for 10 percent of his total debt. If he has \$140 a month for making payments, then the credit union should get 10 percent of that, or \$14.

"This of course, requires the understanding and cooperation of the creditors," Lenhoff says, "but we have found in the past that most are willing to cooperate."

"Prorating also requires the cooperation of the soldier. Once a program is set up, the soldier has to stick to it if it's going to be successful. Regular payments must be made and made on time."

"It isn't easy for a family to get itself out of financial troubles once they get into them," Lenhoff concludes, "but it can be done. The trick is to avoid them in the first place and we can help them with that too. We would much rather teach them how to set up a budget and manage their finances then to help them straighten them out when they're in trouble."

The key of course is to set up a family budget and stick to it. It isn't easy with today's economy but by using a little common sense and the various Army agencies and facilities available to them, soldiers can make it work. □

# ARTEP

Sp5 Michael Lindsey

To the combat arms private fresh from AIT, the ARTEP didn't seem like anything special; just what he'd been promised, days on end of nothing but him and his weapon; "your best friend" his drill sergeant had called it.



*This company/team live fire exercise tested the young private.*



# ARTEP



• Above, sparks fly as a Cobra blasts rockets into the night sky. • Right, soldiers exit an APC during Company/Team live fire exercise. Photos by John Sleezer. • Below, as darkness approaches, soldiers await the order to move out. Most say they like the action because "they're doing what they're paid to do." Photo by Mike Godfrey.



He sat out there on the live fire range on the back of an APC. He watched as the jets screamed low overhead, craning his neck and eyes on the swift shadows passing in front of the sun. This was the "air" he had heard so much about.

But he wasn't overly impressed; he had other things on his mind. How was his company going to do on the range?

It's surprising, the number of people who think the private doesn't worry about this, who think that only commanders and NCOs are concerned about the performance of the unit.

He saw the last jet swooping down on the target releasing its load; the almost immediate flash on the

ground below. Moments later he heard the blast . . . the "air" was gone as swiftly as it had arrived.

He was listening to a new noise, something he couldn't figure out. But he could see the explosion down range. The noise sounded almost like a whisper; a loud whisper. It seemed to suck in other noises from the air around it. It sounded like someone's last breath.

Cobras. He saw only the rotor blades behind the crest of a hill. He couldn't take his eyes off the blades. God, Cobras could "bring smoke." But now he was all the more anxious to bring a little smoke of his own.

The platoon that had gone before his was seated in a covered grandstand overlooking the range. They



had done well; no slip-ups. Now they sat back watching the bogus war fought with live ammo.

It was great fun in the stands, shaded from the Hohenfels sun, watching someone else do it; feeling like judges, their commander strutting back and forth in front of the stands pointing out the "other guy's" mistakes.

"Look at that, men! They're going down there lined up like ducks! I don't believe that! We know better, don't we? (A chorus of "Yes Sir!") Damn straight, we know better!"

So this was the combined arms. A good concept, the private thought. He had not studied battle. He was no Patton or Napoleon. He had, just seven months

earlier, stood on a high school football field and received his diploma; a piece of paper that seemed to tell him it was time to leave home, to learn more about what was happening on the outside.

He joined the Infantry, or as his drill sergeant called it, the "Real Army." And he got caught up, so that when it came time for him to fire his machine gun he became part of the weapon, body and soul. Nothing existed on either side of him. All his energies, emotional and physical, were focused on the target. He loved it. It was his high. Live fire.

The private was behind his fifty cal. He heard the captain's voice in the tank to his left through his CVC. It was like they were in the same room. The captain was very excited. He was hooked on the same stuff and the private knew it.

The voice in his ears told him to fire and he did. He watched the tracers. Then he adjusted, putting a slight arch on the fire. The tracers looked like gleaming new pennies pitched into a basket.

From his tank, the captain could see the battlefield. He held a pair of binoculars and he had the enthusiasm of a young man at the races. He was sure his horse would win.

"All this talk about morale," he says. "We say it until it becomes a cliché. We say, 'A happy soldier is a soldier doing his job.' But it's true. I've got guys who can't stay in garrison for more than a month without an Article 15. Take them out here and they get Letters of Appreciation.

"It's not just the enlisted men; it's all of us. Out here firing our weapons, we're happy. We're doing what we're paid to do, what we were trained to do, and what we do best."

"Combined arms shows us that we can't do it all by ourselves. And it makes you feel good knowing you've got all that firepower just a radio call away," the private says. "Imagine what a drag it is to go into battle not knowing what to do. I mean, just imagine how scary that must be."

Very scary. As scary as a Cobra's growl.

The captain is looking through his binoculars again. This time, at a crew of combat engineers setting up a "bangalore torpedo" down range.

"What? They're through already? No, no one can set one of those up in six minutes."

But they're on their way back, all smiles on top of the APC. Behind them the bangalore explodes.

The major complaint of these soldiers is that they don't get to do this as often as they'd like. There are not too many things as exciting as live rounds headed down range. □

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*Sp5 Michael Lindsey, currently on the staff of the European Stars and Stripes, is the 1979 Army Journalist of the Year. This story was one of his entries in that competition.*



# CRIME

## HOW NOT TO BE A VICTIM

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

### Burglary: Myths and Facts

**MYTH:** Burglars will break in through the roof, windows, or walls to get into your house.

**FACT:** Most burglars get into your house the same way you do—through the door. They may even use your key if you've been kind enough to hide one near the door.

**MYTH:** Burglars are usually professional criminals who know how to pick locks, jimmy windows and rappel down ropes.

**FACT:** Most housebreakers are rank amateurs who just take advantage of unlocked doors or windows.

**MYTH:** There is no way to keep burglars out of your home, if they want in.

**FACT:** If you take a few, minor precautions, most burglars will give up long before they manage to get into your house or apartment.

This year, police expect a burglary at least every 10 to 12 seconds. Your home could be next. But there are ways you can help discourage most would-be burglars.

- Install a "vertical one inch deadbolt" lock on your door. Or put in a "double bar" lock. Both are available at most exchanges and hardware stores.

- Remove old, ineffective window locks and replace them with inexpensive good ones. Most housebreakers would rather not attract attention by smashing a window, so be sure to lock the windows at night and when you leave.

- Put your Social Security number or driver's license number on your valuable items with an engraving pen. These are usually available at MP and civilian police stations. Keep a list of your valuables. Include the name, description and model or serial number of each item on the list.

- Don't go on vacation without stopping your mail, suspending newspaper delivery and asking police for courtesy checks while you're away. (See "Vacation Checklist" for more protection.)

- Don't leave your garage door open at night, especially if the garage is attached to the house.

- Leave a TV or radio playing when you go out at night. Burglars prefer to work when they think no one is at home. If you are at home pretend to be asleep, if possible. Although dangerous when cornered, most burglars are more interested in your property than in hurting anyone.

### Vacation Checklist

#### AT LEAST ONE DAY BEFORE YOU LEAVE

- Notify your news carrier to discontinue newspaper deliveries
- Notify the post office to hold your mail OR ask a neighbor to pick up and hold your mail
- Make arrangements to have grass cut and watered while you're gone. Have someone check daily to remove throwaway papers and circulars from your driveway and yard.
- If you have valuables in the house, take them to your bank for storage in a safe deposit vault. Deposit extra cash in your bank account
- Make sure any broken windows, door locks or window locks are repaired.
- Arrange with a neighbor or relative to watch your house and give them a key. Let them know where, or how, you can be reached in an emergency. Write their telephone number down so you can check with them during your trip. Give them your car description and license number.

- Move all ladders, tools, lawn implements, garbage cans and yard furniture to your garage, basement or storage shed

#### ON THE DAY YOU LEAVE

- Turn down the volume control on your telephone so it can't be heard from outside.
- Close and lock all windows and sliding doors. Make sure that a "Charley bar" is secure on sliding doors and that all screens or storm windows are locked or fastened
- Put window shades in normal daytime position and make sure all main floor drapes, shades and curtains are arranged so that neighbors and police can see into your house
- If you are leaving a car or other vehicle in your driveway, make sure it's locked
- Set your electrical timer to turn some lights on and off during the evening hours. Hook-up a radio on an automatic timer to play during day and evening hours.
- Lock your garage door
- Make sure the last person out locks the door. Take a walk around the house. Check the doors and windows

## WHEN YOU GET ROBBED . . .

SO YOU'RE walking through a deserted area late at night. A guy shoves a gun in your face and offers to take all your money and jewelry. What do you do?

"You give it to him," says CID Special Agent Dennis Scott. "Never resist if he has a weapon. There is no sense in being killed or maimed for your valuables."

Actually, the time to do something about the robbery is before the guy points the gun at you.

Like what? Like not walking through deserted areas late at night.

There are two things any robber must look for before he can score on you. He'll want to make sure you have money, or at least look like you have something worth stealing. Second, he must make sure the place he picks for the hold-up is going to be safe for him.

"They look for maximum return and minimum risk. You have to minimize your vulnerability," Scott says.

The CID agent recommends several ways to avoid being held-up.

- Don't flash your cash in public.
- Don't tell anyone, even friends, that you are carrying a lot of cash or something that is expensive.
- Don't hitch-hike or pick up hitch-hikers.
- Avoid dark alleys, deserted streets and lonely areas, especially at night.
- Watch out for dark doorways, unlighted streets and wooded paths.
- Don't carry much cash in your pocket, especially when you are going out at night.
- Walk with a friend, if you have to walk at night.

If you ignore all of this, CID asks one favor. After you get robbed, stop and write everything you can remember about the person who did it: height, clothing, speech, the weapon, hair color, scars and anything else that might help find the guy.

## SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL BARRACKS THIEF . . .

SUPPORT your local barracks thief.

Here are some of the things you can do to help keep your local barracks thief from being broke, unhappy and out of work.

- Don't put a case-hardened lock on your wall locker. Buy an easy-to-break combination lock for 98 cents. Give the combination to everyone. Then write it down on the door to your wall locker.
- Better yet, don't lock your wall locker at all. Leave it open when you leave your room.
- Never put case-hardened hasps on your wall locker. If you can, put the hasps on backwards so the nuts are on the outside. That makes it easier for the thief.

- Don't record the serial numbers from your stereo, camera and radio. People who have kept such lists have sent many hard working thieves to prison.

- Don't engrave your social security number or driver's license number on your TV, watch, or tape player. That makes it hard to sell.

- Don't have your paycheck sent to the bank. Cash it and put all the money in your wall locker. Or just leave it in your pants pocket when you sleep.

- Be sure everyone knows about it when you have a lot of cash on you. Never lock it in the company safe overnight.

- Make sure everyone in the barracks knows when you are going on pass or leave—and when you will be back. That will give the barracks thief plenty of time to work, without risking the embarrassment of being interrupted.

Barracks thieves don't ask for much, all they want is a chance. You can help. Most victims do.

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## I RIPPED OFF YOUR C.B. . . .

YOU SAY someone got into your car and ripped you off? Since you are never going to know who I am, I don't mind telling you it was me. I'll tell you something else—you're a turkey.

I mean there's your car, parked back in that dark corner away from the street. That isn't smart.

Then I check it out. You've got the kind of door-locking knobs that I can pop in 10 seconds with a coat hanger. And I say to myself, "Man, this dude's gotta be some kind of stupid or something."

Right there on the seat, I could see a pair of expensive sunglasses and a case of cassette tapes. So before I even pop your car, I know it's going to pay off even if I can't get your CB off the dash.

The CB only takes about a minute because you weren't smart enough to get the kind that's hard for me to take out, or the kind of mount that would have let you take the CB with you.

Since you had cassette tapes, I looked for your player. Hiding it under the seat wasn't too bright.

It was all over in two minutes, and I got away clean. Since you didn't engrave your name or social security number on the CB or the tape player, it won't be very hard for me to sell both of them. Thanks, sucker.

I laughed all the way home. But the really funny part won't happen until tonight. Since you've already been ripped-off, you won't be expecting me back. But I noticed you didn't have locking lug nuts on those expensive mag wheels. Tonight, I'm coming back to get those, too.

Wish I could see your face tomorrow morning, turkey. Cause if I can find your hide-a-key, your car will be gone, too! □



# NBC EQUIPMENT

## Good and Getting Better

Soldiers have to be conditioned to work while wearing chemical protective clothing

Capt. Gardner M. Nason

IN THE next battle the Army fights, chemical agents are likely to be used by the enemy. If the Warsaw Pact armies fight like they train—and that's usually the case—chemical agents will be used by them on the battlefield. Count on it.

In fact, the Soviet Union is reported to have used chemical agents three times in the last ten years—in Cambodia, Laos and, most recently, in Afghanistan. The Soviet Army is so serious about chemical warfare that it's even willing to take casualties in training from using chemical agents. The Soviet soldier is trained and disciplined to function in a chemical environment. He believes in his ability to do so and survive.

U.S. Army command emphasis on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) training has been growing in recent years. However, NBC protection is an individual matter as much as it is a command matter. After all, the primary target of the chemical attack is the individual.

Hypothetically, if there are two individuals in the same unit with the same equipment and the same training, it's possible one might survive a chemical attack and one might not.

The difference might be that the soldier who lives took his NBC training seriously, had his protective mask immediately available, had his mask fitted properly and knew how to decontaminate a liquid agent on his skin.

The other soldier didn't take NBC training seriously. To him, training with his chemical protective gear was a hassle. His protective mask was never close by and it didn't fit. What he didn't know killed him.

"There's nothing mysterious about functioning and surviving in a chemical environment," says Lt. Col. William Hahn, Chemical Systems Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. "It's a matter of training and conditioning.

"Our soldiers have to be better trained to function in their

equipment," Hahn continues. "If you wear a new pair of boots on a long march, what happens? You get blisters. It's like that with chemical protective gear—you've got to get used to the equipment."

Soldiers have to be conditioned if they're going to function in a chemical environment. That means, for example, that mechanics have to be able to change spark plugs and do every task in full Mission Orientation Protective Posture (MOPP).

Likewise the truck driver, aviator, cook, MP, clerk, supply specialist, wire splicer, computer operator, rifleman, artilleryman and everyone else will have to be able to perform every one of their jobs in full MOPP.

"But there's a price you pay for wearing the equipment," says Col. John Spence, commander and director of the Chemical Systems Laboratory. "The soldier becomes somewhat burdened. He's got to move slower and find alternate ways to perform his work.

"For example, the artilleryman who works with a computer may not be able to punch a button without hitting two or three with rubber protective gloves on. He's going to have to learn that when he's wearing his chemical protection gear, he may have to use the eraser end of a pencil to punch the buttons. Of course, he wouldn't know this unless he trained frequently in his chemical protective clothing.

"Another price we have to pay for full protection is the potential danger of heat casualties," Spence says. "Body heat has to be released when a soldier is working. Under normal circumstances most of the body's heat is released from the top of the head. But, when the soldier is 'encased' in full MOPP, the heat has little chance to escape."

Commanders and soldiers have got to realize this and make adjustments. Ways to adjust might be to slow the pace, have more rest breaks, have soldiers watch over and help other soldiers, or to divide





• Top, a soldier of the '80s in full mission oriented protective posture (MOPP). • Left, the improved M258 skin decontamination kit in two envelopes. Shown with the older kit of vials with solutions to mix. • Above, two M51 Shelter Systems will be at battalion aid stations where soldiers can receive necessary medical aid while in a chemical environment on the battlefield.



sections into work shifts. "Experience gained from training will dictate which ways work best," according to Spence.

"There's a large amount of new equipment that's come on board recently. And a good amount of equipment is coming down the road," says Capt. Amador Cantu, a chemical officer who is concerned with making sure that the researchers who design and engineer equipment meet the needs of the soldiers who use the equipment.

Here's a preview of some of the new chemical protection equipment in various stages of development that you're likely to see in the future.

**NEW PROTECTIVE MASK.** A new protective mask, presently in development is being designed to replace masks now in use. The new mask should be available for initial use by the mid 1980s.

The new mask is to have many advantages. The large single lens is flexible plastic which makes it compatible with the optical sighting devices on many weapons systems. The lens will bend so soldiers can press as close to their sights as necessary.

The external cannister makes it a simple matter to change. Also the cannister can be positioned on the right or left to accommodate the right or left handed shooter. Two voicemitters will make talking easier and clearer. The mask and its accessories will provide the wearer with the capability of performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation as well as drinking.

From the logistics point of view, the new mask will replace four masks now in use: The M17 series, the M24 (aviator's) the M25 (armored vehicle crewmen's) and the M9 (special purpose). Also, the filter will have the NATO standard thread.

Designed to be worn with the Kevlar helmet, the mask comes in three sizes and is supposed to take less time to put on.

**DECONTAMINATING KIT, M258.**

Improvements to the M258 skin decontaminating kit will make it easier to use. Towelettes in foil envelopes with Solution I and Solution II will replace the plastic bottles in the present M258. The current M258 kit can only be used once. The improved kit can be used three times. There is no mixing of solutions. Just tear open the envelopes and apply the solutions.

The improved kit should hit the field later this year.

**DECONTAMINATING APPARATUS PORTABLE (DAP), XM13.**

The DAP, XM13, is a portable decontamination device which will replace the M11 decon apparatus currently in use. The XM13 will have a 14 liter capacity and will be issued on the basis of one per tactical vehicle. The new apparatus provides a greatly expanded capability for limited decontamination of parts of a vehicle which crewmembers come in contact with. Soldiers are likely to see the XM13 fielded in the early 1980s.

**SHELTER, M51.** The M51 Shelter System is a self-contained, inflatable unit designed to provide protection for 10 occupants against all known chemical and biological agents. The unit has a filter system, compressor, heater, blower and other accessories.

Two M51s will be authorized for battalion aid stations. The shelter system is transported on a 142-ton trailer and can be air-dropped. Under normal circumstances, five men can set it up in 30 minutes.

It should arrive in European units soon.

**DETECTORKITS, M256.** The M256 Chemical Agent Detector Kit is an improvement over the M15A2 and M18A2 chemical agent detector kits. The kit contains 12 individually packaged samplers, instruction cards and ABC-M8 Chemical Agent Detector Paper. Each sampler contains finger crushable ampules and is capable of detecting harmful vapor concentrations of nerve, blister and blood agents. The

sampler, or detector, shows a color change when a chemical agent is present at dangerous levels. The M8 paper is used to detect liquid V, G and H chemical agents.

The M256 has a longer shelf life and is much easier to use than the M15A2 and M18A2 kits. Even though the new kit is simpler to use, experts emphasize that at least four hours of training are required to use this equipment with skill.

The kit is available now. **LAD, XM9.** This is a liquid agent detector adhesive paper. It is sensitive to small drops of liquid chemical agents but it doesn't tell the difference between types of agents. LAD paper does not replace ABC-



M8 Chemical Detector Paper which does identify the type of liquid agent.

XM9 LAD is designed to be worn on the clothing to warn of the presence of a liquid chemical agent. This paper is scheduled to be available in the early 1980s.

**TRAINING DEVICES.** To assist units in realistic NBC training with their NBC equipment, a number of devices have been developed to simulate a real chemical environment.

- The M72A2 Simulants Chemical Agent Identification Training Set (SCAITS) is a kit intended for use by a qualified instructor to train soldiers in the classroom in the use of the M256 detector kit.

- The M256 Training Kit (Simulator) is identical in outside appearance to the M256 Chemical Agent Detector Kit except for training markings. Positive color responses are part of the kit to simulate nerve, blood and blister agents. This training device will not be available for a couple of years.

- The XM81 Chemical Agent Alarm Simulator is a transmitter receiver radio-linked system which remotely activates the M8 alarm. The purpose of the device is to provide realistic integrated

NBC training. This piece of equipment is also scheduled to be available within the next few years.

- Simulator, Projectile Airburst, Liquid (SPAL) M9 is a British chemical defense training device adopted by the U.S. It consists of a liquid agent simulant and a propellant/burster charge. When fired from the ground, an airburst occurs at about 35 to 40 feet sending droplets downwind over an area 10 meters wide and 50 to 100 meters long, depending on the weather. The droplets simulate a persistent agent delivered by artillery. They give positive readings on ABC-M8 Chemical Detector Paper. This training device should be available in the near future.

- The XM137 Simulant Dispenser and Chemical Agent, used in conjunction with artillery simulators, will produce a simulated non-persistent chemical attack. The device gives off an offensive "skunk like" odor which should cause soldiers to mask immediately. This item will be available in the early 1980s.

**SMOKE.** Smoke is an extremely important tool for survival on the modern battlefield. Rapid buildup of dense smoke is a form of defense for armored vehicles on the battlefield.

Developments in the use of smoke include the UK-L8A1 smoke grenade which provides armored vehicles with an extremely rapid smoke screen capability. The Vehicle Engine Exhaust Smoke System (VEESS), vaporizes diesel fuel in the engine exhaust to provide a means of sustaining the smoke cloud established by UK-L8A1 grenades. Other smoke producing devices are under development.

So that's what's on the horizon in chemical protection. Undoubtedly, each of the items mentioned here, and others in various stages of development, will enhance soldiers' abilities to survive and fight.

But if the next war starts today, tomorrow, next week or even next month, we're going into it with the equipment and training we have now. Are we ready?

The experts say the equipment will do what it's designed to do. Now we've got to train so that we are physically and psychologically conditioned to operate in a chemical environment.

"To the unprepared soldier, chemical warfare is a bear," says Lt. Col. Hahn. "With the equipment we have, the proper training and the right attitude, that bear becomes a cub." □



• Left above, a soldier in full MOPP uses ABC M8 Chemical Detector Paper to test for presence of harmful liquid agents. • Left, "Continue the mission" was the name of the game in World War I as it is today. Horses wearing protective masks pull wagon. • Above, soldier decontaminates vehicle with the XM13 decontaminating apparatus.



# BIKING

## Different Spokes for Different Folks

SSgt. Jim Boersema

HOW would you like to own a vehicle that doesn't pollute, gets better mileage than any car on the road and costs less than \$100 a year to maintain? You can, you know. In fact, the odds are you or someone in your family already owns such a vehicle. It's called a bicycle.

Don't laugh. Bicycles *are* an important form of transportation. In many countries they are the primary mode of travel. In nations as advanced as France and Japan, workers commute by bicycles to their offices and housewives ride them to the marketplace. In Holland, bicycles actually outnumber cars by almost two to one.

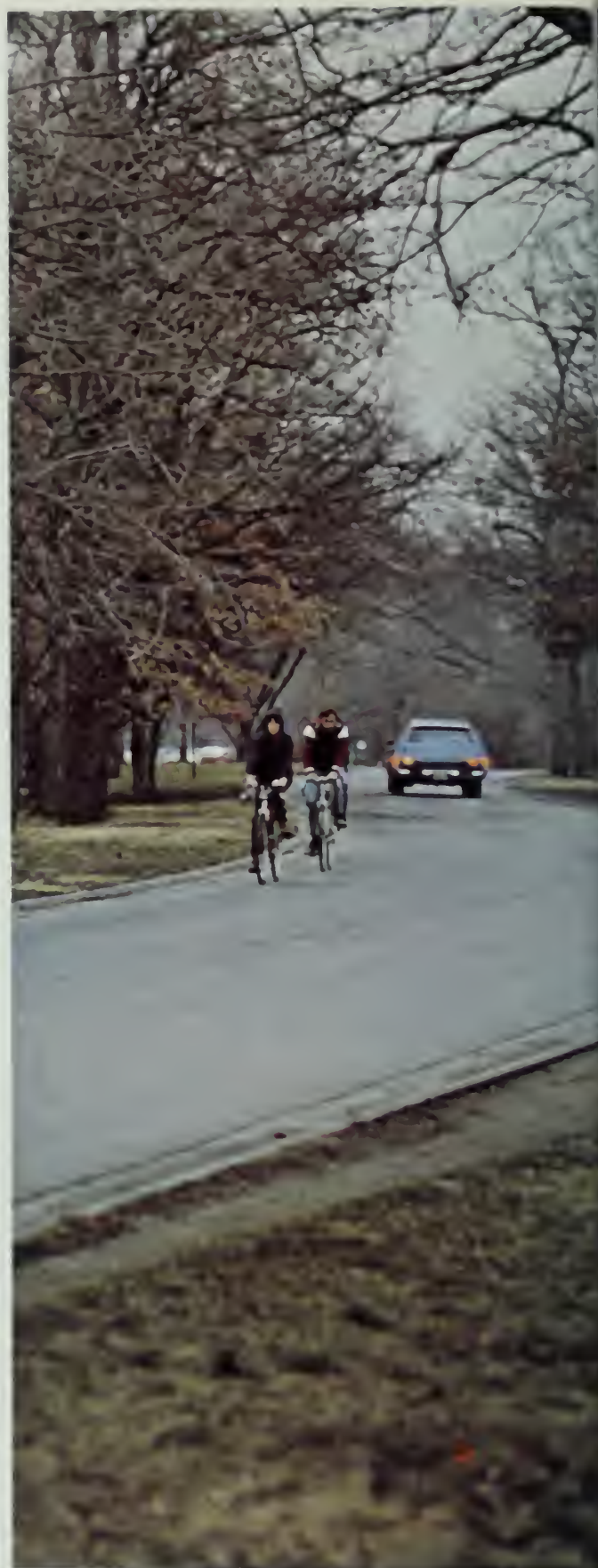
If you think such a thing couldn't happen here, then you haven't been counting your handlebars lately. In the past decade the United States has taken a giant leap backwards and begun again its old love affair with the bicycle.

Today there are more than 100 million bicycles in America and more on the way every day. In 1979 alone, nearly 10 million Americans bought bicycles in their rush to join the pedal powered parade. They have been selling so well that Newsweek magazine recently reported a possible shortage of new bikes before this year is out.

All of this should come as no surprise. With highways becoming more crowded every year and no end in sight for rising gasoline prices, many people are finding that the bicycle is a good replacement for the car. Thousands of people, from Boston to Honolulu, are riding bicycles to work and enjoying pumping pedals instead of gas for a change. In many cases they are traveling on new bike paths constructed to encourage bicycling and ease commuter traffic. Cities such as Atlanta, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Washington, D.C. have built special bike paths in recent years.

Not all bikers are riding to avoid traffic or save money on gasoline though. Many of them are riding because bicycles are a good way of getting into shape and maintaining good health. Others are riding just because they find it enjoyable.

James Pavlus, from Washington, D.C., says he rides his bike 10 miles to work each day because he enjoys being out in the fresh air. "It really wakes me up in the morning and makes me feel more alive."



Other people are taking to bikes because they are a good form of family entertainment. A weekend bicycle excursion is fast replacing the old Sunday drive in the car for many families. David Roney of Woodbridge, Va., says he and his wife take their two children for a bike ride at least once a month during warmer weather. "Bike riding is a good, cheap way for us to do things together," he says, "and we often see things that we would miss if we were in the car."

Many bike dealers, who previously only sold bicycles, are getting in on the riding revival by renting bicycles out on a daily or hourly basis. Their businesses have been helped considerably by the new bike paths in many cities. George Wesley, a salesman in Alexandria, Va., says his rental business is booming. It is so good that sometimes demand is greater than his supply of bikes, he says, especially bicycles built for two.

Another factor that may be causing the surge in bicycle popularity may be the variety of bicycles on the market. Regardless of age or sex, there seems to be a special bicycle for every individual. Kids generally prefer bikes with wide wheels, long banana-shaped seats and colorful names, like Grabber and Chopper.

Adult bicycles are not so exotic, but they are more varied in design and price. They range from the regular street bike to the super sophisticated 10- and 12-speed racing models. The prices for these more advanced machines can run as high as \$1,000, which might explain why bicycle racers are so dedicated to their sport. They can't afford to quit.

Cyclists can also purchase a wide assortment of attachments for their bikes. Everything from fog horns to flashing lights to chrome-painted baskets are for sale. But that's just the tip of the iceberg. There are also special cycling shoes, headgear, uniforms and gloves and even fur-lined bike saddles which sell for more than \$400. More cautious cyclists can even buy tiny rear-view mirrors that hook onto eyeglasses. The variety in bikes and bike gear makes it a real case of different spokes for different folks.

This isn't the first time America has gone bananas over bikes. In the late 1800s, before automobiles hit the road, bicycles were our most popular mode of travel and entertainment. The first American bike factory began operation in Boston in 1878. Before the turn of the century, there were more than 400 bicycle manufacturers in the United States.

In those days there were hundreds of cycling clubs. Club members went on excursions into the countryside and sponsored biking picnics and sporting events. Many clubs had considerable political power. They pressured state governments into building better roads for bike travel. Little did they know that these roads would aid the decline of bike riding and the birth of the auto industry a few years later.

Bicycles even played a minor role in women's liberation. Prior to the coming of the bike, women's fashions consisted of floor length dresses designed to

### Tips For Safer Biking

While riding a bicycle, you should observe these safety tips: observe traffic regulations; keep to the right; never ride against traffic; ride single file on crowded roads; use hand signals whenever turning; have a headlight or some kind of a back reflector for night riding; yield the right of way to pedestrians and cars; do not carry passengers on your bike; have a warning device (bell or buzzer) and use it; keep an eye on the road ahead of you for holes and car doors opening suddenly; keep your bicycle in good working condition; and wear light or reflective clothing when riding at night.

hide as much as possible. However, these dresses were impractical when pedalling a bike. They were always getting caught in the spokes resulting in torn dresses, broken bicycles and damaged pride. Women were forced to choose between hiking up their skirts or walking while the men rode. It was no contest, of course, and the world hasn't been the same since.

The heyday of the bicycle didn't last long, as cars arrived in the early 1900s. Parents turned the bikes over to their children or let them rust away in the garage in their rush to get an automobile. By 1920 there were as many cars as there were bikes, with cars getting most of the attention.

But bicycles weren't about to be stamped out. Twice they made comebacks in times of crisis. First, during the Great Depression, when owning a car became too expensive and then during World War II when private auto production virtually stopped.

Once the war was over, Americans rushed back to their superhighways and high speed automobiles. Bicycles were again pushed to the back seat where they remained for the next 25 years. Then came the Arab oil shock of 1973 and once again Americans responded to a crisis by buying bikes. In 1974 nearly 15 million bicycles were sold in the United States, making it the best sales year in history for the industry.

Since that time bicycle sales seem to have been tied to gasoline lines. The longer the lines, the more bicycles sold. Last spring in California, for example, when there was a shortage of gasoline, bicycle sales were more than 40 percent higher than the previous spring.

Unfortunately, the surge in bicycle riding has brought a surge in bicycle accidents. Last year more than 50,000 people were hurt while riding bikes. Part of the fault lies with the riders themselves, who often don't pay attention to safety rules. Even if they are safety conscious, however, bike riding can be a dangerous sport. Cyclists must look out for holes in the road, car doors that suddenly open up and dogs with nothing better to do than nip at passing wheelers.

Still, for most people, the exhilaration of flying down a hill with the wind blowing in their face more than makes up for the dangers involved. They'll continue to ride bikes as long as they can get that feeling of sheer joy impossible in an automobile. □





# SO gallantly streaming

Laura Neltz  
Photos by Sp5 David Polewski

ITS 15 stars were two feet from point to point. Its 15 stripes were almost twenty-four inches wide. The finished size, 30 feet hoist by 42 feet fly.

As the early morning mist parted, the dawning day revealed the flag still flying after the two day bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British in September 1814. Inspired by this scene, a lawyer named Francis Scott Key penned the stirring words of "The Star Spangled Banner" as he stood on the deck of a sloop offshore.

This was not the first or only flag that soldiers of our young nation had fought and died under.

When the 13 original colonies were still under British rule, the flags and banners displayed by the individual colonies carried slogans representing their feelings about the mother country. The flag of the Hanover Associators carried the words "Liberty or Death." The South Carolina Rattlesnake flag warned, "Don't Tread On Me." The Rhode Island Revolutionary War flag displayed the single word, "Hope."

Intent on defending their country, the colonists gave little thought to a national flag. However, when Gen. George Washington reorganized the Continental Army on January 1, 1776, the Great, or Grand Union Flag, was raised on Prospect Hill near Boston during a celebration of the event.

One theory says that the design of the Grand Union Flag was based on the Meteor Flag used by the British Navy. The Union Jack was placed where we now have the field of stars. The rest of the flag was red. To this flag were added six horizontal white stripes dividing the field into 13 red and white stripes to symbolize the 13 original colonies. It was this flag

that was raised in honor of the Continental Army on New Year's Day in 1776.

It is natural that the history of the American flag would be interwoven with the history of Great Britain. For more than 150 years, the red Meteor and Union flags were familiar symbols of the crown to the colonists.

The Grand Union flag was not adopted by the Continental Congress, but it served to express a growing national unity among the people of our emerging nation. When the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776, it severed forever the allegiance to the British crown. It declared "That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, *Free and Independent States*."

Historians do not agree on who made the decision that the flag of these United States would be the Stars and Stripes. But on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia and entered into the Journals of Congress one sentence with no introduction or explanation:

*"Resolved. That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."*

The resolution left unanswered questions of proportion, dimension, arrangement of stars and the number of points each star should have. These decisions were often left to the seamstresses and their customers.

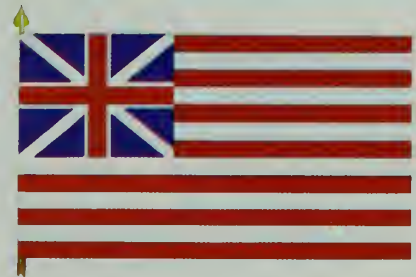
Many variations of the Stars and Stripes appeared. Folklore has it that Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes in her Philadelphia home. There is no evidence to support that theory. However, she was

“... It is my desire to have a flag so large  
that the British will have no difficulty in  
seeing it from a distance.”

*Major George Armistead  
Commandant, Fort McHenry, Md.  
Early Summer 1813*



This South Carolina flag was typical of those used by the colonies to express their opinions of the mother country.



The Great, or Grand Union, flag was raised over the Continental Army at Cambridge, Mass., January 1776.



There were many versions of the stars and stripes. This is the Betsy Ross flag that appeared in mid-1777.



This was the version of the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner in 1814.



paid for making flags for the Pennsylvania Navy during May of 1777.

The Bennington Battle Flag, believed by some to be the oldest Stars and Stripes in existence, is said to have been used by the Vermont Militia at the Battle of Bennington in 1777. This flag is unique in that the blue union has 11 seven-pointed white stars forming an arch over the number "76" which is also in white. Two other stars are in the upper corners of the union. The origin of this flag is also disputed.

In October 1780, Congress adopted a resolution which stated that any lands ceded to the United States would be admitted to the Union as new states on an equal basis with existing states. This resolution paved the way for more stars to be added.

After the admission of Vermont as a state in 1791 and Kentucky in 1792, another resolution was added by Congress, again in brief form, that beginning on May 1, 1795, the Flag of the United States should be "fifteen stripes alternate red and white, that the union be fifteen stars white in a blue field." This disturbed some who thought the design should be permanent as alteration of the flag could go on for "one hundred years to come." However, the 15 stars and stripes flag remained the national symbol for almost 25 years.

It was this flag that inspired the writing of The Star Spangled Banner officially adopted in 1931 as the National Anthem. There appears to be no dispute that Mary Young Pickersgill made the "Star Spangled Banner" flag in her Baltimore, Md., home. A receipt,

signed on the reverse by Maj. George Armistead attests to the fact that Mary Pickersgill was paid for her services for making an "American Ensign 30 by 42 feet, first quality Bunting for Fort McHenry"—the cost \$405.90. This flag is now on permanent display in the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C.

Finally, on April 4, 1818, a third act was passed concerning the Flag of the United States. Still in effect today, it states that:

*"The flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white. That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."*

Still no indication of the arrangement or the configuration of the stars existed with the exception of the 1818 orders for flags for military use. In 1960 it became the 50-star flag we use today.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world is a symbol of national pride flown in so many different forms. On any national holiday, the Betsy Ross Flag, the Bennington Battle Flag, or any of the American Flags may be seen flying in honor of our country. The variety attests to the independent spirit still in this country.

But whatever the makeup of these flags . . . thirteen horizontal stripes, alternating red and white, and white stars in a blue field continues to be the symbol of this "land of the free and the home of the brave." □

ALTHOUGH THE Flag Resolution of June 14, 1777, designated a flag for our then fledgling nation, the Army still had none to call its own. The Army Flag evolved slowly.

One of the early regimental flags of the U.S. Army depicts an eagle in flight over a base of white clouds. The design is based on the Great Seal of the United States of June 20, 1782. The original flag is now on display in Independence National Historical Park at Pemberton House in Philadelphia.

But more than a century would pass before the Army as a whole had a flag of its own. On June 12, 1956, President Eisenhower designated an official flag for the United States Army. The design was recommended by the Department of the Army.

The flag is made of white rayon with the central element of the original War Office seal centered in blue.

The central element of the seal is a Roman cuirass (body armor) symbolizing strength and defense.

The sword, esponton (a type of half-pike), musket, bayonet, cannon, cannon balls, mortar and mortar bombs, represent traditional weapons.

The drum and drumsticks are symbols of the Army's purpose and intent to serve the Nation and its people.

The Phrygian Cap (called the Cap of Liberty) and the motto, "This We'll Defend," on a scroll held by the rattlesnake (a symbol used on some American colonial flags) signify the

Army's constant readiness to defend and preserve the United States.

In the Civil War, Army units embroidered the names of battles on their colors. In 1890 the battle honors were inscribed on silver bands which were placed on flag-staffs. Then in 1920 embroidered streamers were authorized. The history of the Nation's battles is recorded on the 167 campaign streamers attached to the Army Flag.

The Army Flag symbolizes a trust that is as vital today as it was on August 27, 1776, when General Washington told his troops at the Battle of Long Island:

"The fate of unborn millions will now depend under God on the courage and conduct of this army."



# CHAMPUS

Steve Abbott

JOHN GROUNDSMAN recently joined the Army. When he left for basic training, his young wife and infant son stayed behind in Vermont. They planned to join him when he reached his first permanent duty station.

John knew very little about the Army when he reported for basic; his wife knew even less. One big question they both had was, "I get my medical care on post, but how do my wife and son get the medical benefits we were promised when I signed up?"

Of course, if John's wife and child were with him on post they would receive most of their medical care at the post hospital or clinic. If they lived near a military hospital in Vermont, they could use it. Even though John's in the Army, his family can go to any Uniformed Services Medical facility. The Uniformed Services include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard.

But John's family is more than 100 miles from any military installation. For them, the answer to the medical benefits question is CHAMPUS—Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.

To use CHAMPUS, and to have access to other benefits such as commissaries and post exchanges, John's wife and child must get identification cards as soon as possible (children under 10 years old do not need an I.D. card). John can get I.D. cards for them even though they aren't together. All he has to do is contact his chain of command.

CHAMPUS was begun in 1966 so family members of service people could get medical care from civilian health and medical facilities (doctors, hospitals, etc.) when a uniformed services medical facility wasn't nearby, or when the military couldn't provide the medical services they needed.

But a few words of advice—spouses and children of soldiers are entitled to medical care in military medical facilities and that's where they should seek treatment first.

For complete information on CHAMPUS contact one of the people or organizations listed on page 47.

The following people can use CHAMPUS:



- spouses of active duty members of the uniformed services,
- children of active duty members,
- retirees of the uniformed services,
- spouses of retirees,
- children of retirees,
- un-married widowers and widows of deceased active duty members and deceased retirees,
- children of deceased active duty members and deceased retirees.

Active duty members are *not* eligible to use CHAMPUS. That includes active duty soldiers who are married to other active duty soldiers.

Your family can get outpatient care in a uniformed services medical facility, or use CHAMPUS. They can also use

CHAMPUS for inpatient care if they live outside a 40 mile radius of a military hospital. If your family lives within a 40 mile radius of a uniformed services medical facility, they must attempt to get inpatient medical care from that facility. If the military facility can't provide the services needed, then your family can use CHAMPUS.

However, they must get a non-availability statement from the military hospital before CHAMPUS will share the cost of nonemergency, inpatient care from a civilian hospital.

But what if your family has a real medical emergency? Whether it occurs within or outside the 40 mile radius of a uniformed services medical facility, they can go to a civilian medical facility and CHAMPUS will share the cost with you. However, the hospital or clinic providing the care must certify on the CHAMPUS claim form that it was a real medical emergency.

Even if CHAMPUS care is authorized, the program doesn't pay all the costs. A CHAMPUS beneficiary is responsible for the first \$50 of covered outpatient services during a fiscal year (Oct. 1, 1980 through Sep. 30, 1981 for example) or \$100 per family. After the deductible is met, CHAMPUS will pay 80 percent of the charges for covered care received by spouses and children of active duty members and 75 percent for all others eligible for CHAMPUS coverage.

When inpatient care is received, spouses and children of active duty members pay the first \$25 of the hospital charges or \$5 per day, whichever



is greater. All others pay 25 percent of the total charges.

Here's an example of how CHAMPUS might be used:

Larry is a specialist four assigned to Fort Lee, Va. His wife is with him on post. She's pregnant. The post hospital has no OB/GYN care available.

The couple's first step would be to contact the CHAMPUS advisor at the hospital. The advisor would help them get a nonavailability statement.

That statement allows them to find a civilian doctor. They should try to find a civilian doctor that "participates" in the CHAMPUS program.

If a doctor participates in CHAMPUS, that means he agrees to accept the CHAMPUS-determined reasonable cost, or charge, as the total reimbursement for the medical services provided. The physician agrees to accept this CHAMPUS-determined amount even if the actual bill is higher.

A participating physician will also prepare and sign the CHAMPUS claim form and submit it to a CHAMPUS contractor. The money is then paid directly to the doctor. Larry and his wife are responsible for the first \$25 of the hospital bill or \$5 per day whichever is greater.

A "non-participating" physician does not agree to accept the CHAMPUS-determined cost as total reimbursement for his services.

When you get care from a non-participating physician the claim may be submitted by you or the physician. In either case any payment due is made to you. You're responsible for payment of the physician's total charges.

So, if Larry and his wife can't find a participating physician, they can go to a non-participating one. However, they should be aware of the potential difference in cost.

Larry and his wife should also be aware of another major point about pregnancy coverage. The mother is covered by CHAMPUS up to six weeks after the birth. The baby is *not*. No well-baby care, such as check-ups and immunization shots, is covered by CHAMPUS.

That's just one example of CHAMPUS in action. Now here are some CHAMPUS tips from Iva Culotta, Health Care Coordinator, Army Surgeon General's Office.

- Don't be afraid to ask questions about CHAMPUS. There are many sources of information available including the CHAMPUS advisor at military hospitals and clinics.

- Read the instructions provided with claims forms carefully. (See box this page).

- Remember the deductible and cost sharing aspects of CHAMPUS. Send in all claims, even if charges are only \$10. These charges can be accumulated toward satisfying the \$50 and \$100 deductible rates.

## Filing Claims Forms

TWO forms are used for submitting CHAMPUS claims: CHAMPUS Form 500 (for claims for services and supplies received from non-institutional sources such as physicians, pharmacies and laboratories), and DA Form 1863-1 (services and supplies provided by civilian hospitals).

These forms are available from many physicians and all hospitals or from a CHAMPUS advisor at a uniformed services medical facility.

**CHAMPUS FORM 500:** Thirty percent of these forms are returned because of errors in filling out items #1-18. The most frequent errors occur in the following items:

**ITEM #5:** Note that three dates are required. For dependent I.D. cards, the issue date is on the front of the card in block 2; the effective date is on the back in block 15b (upper right hand corner); the expiration date is on the front of the card in block 3. When the claim is for a child under 10 who does not have an I.D. card, the item must be completed using the data from either parents card.

**ITEM #14:** Be sure to check yes or no. Answer all other yes/no questions on the form as well.

**ITEM #18:** Each claim must be signed. If the recipient of care is 18 years old or older, they must sign the form. If the recipient is under 18 years old, the sponsor or responsible adult signs.

**ITEMS #19-33:** The provider of the care fills out the part of the form. If the provider participates in CHAMPUS he must fill out these items and answer "Yes" in item #32.

If the provider doesn't participate in CHAMPUS he may fill out these items but will answer "No" in item #32. Or he may not wish to complete the form. In that case simply send the form with the first 18 items, other than item #9, completed and attach the provider's itemized statement to the claim form.

• Always explain inconsistencies in the information provided on the forms. For example, if the last name of the patient is different from the last name of the sponsor, explain why.

**DA FORM 1863-1:** Items #1-13 are to be filled out by you. Items #14-32 are to be filled out by the institution providing the care.

Pay particular attention to Item #13- Certification. Although it doesn't say so specifically, dependents *must* check one of the applicable boxes.

- You do *not* have to submit paid bills with your claim. For example, if you owe a civilian doctor \$100 for care received, you can submit your CHAMPUS claim (with the itemized, unpaid bill attached) before the bill is paid.

- All bills submitted with claims must be itemized. Among other essentials, the bills must include the nature and diagnosis of the illness and the specific name of any lab test performed.

- You should always keep the original of the non-availability statements in order to make copies if needed later.

- Use your right to appeal if you feel a mistake

# CHAMPUS/CHAMPVA CLAIM FORM

For services or supplies provided by civilian sources except Institutions  
Read cover instructions and the back of this form before completing and aligning

Form Approved  
OMB No.  
022-RO182

PATIENT'S NAME (Last name First name Middle initial)		2. PATIENT'S DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DAY YEAR		7. SPONSOR'S NAME (Last name First name Middle initial)	
PATIENT'S ADDRESS (Street city state ZIP code)		4. PATIENT'S SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE		8. SPONSOR'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO. OR VA FILE NO.	
9. PATIENT'S ADDRESS (Street city state ZIP code)		6. PATIENT'S RELATIONSHIP TO SPONSOR <input type="checkbox"/> SELF <input type="checkbox"/> SPOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL or ADOPTED CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> STEPCHILD OTHER (Specify)		10. SPONSOR'S DUTY STATION OR ADDRESS FOR RETIREES	
10. NO. (Include area code) STARTING IDENTIFICATION CARD		11. IS CONDITION WORK RELATED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		12. SPONSOR'S GRADE/RANK	
11. NO. (Include area code) EFFECTIVE DATE MONTH DAY YEAR		12. SPONSOR'S BRANCH OF SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> USA <input type="checkbox"/> USAF <input type="checkbox"/> USMC <input type="checkbox"/> USN <input type="checkbox"/> USCG <input type="checkbox"/> USPHS <input type="checkbox"/> NOAA <input type="checkbox"/> VA		13. SPONSOR'S STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> ACTIVE DUTY <input type="checkbox"/> RETIRED <input type="checkbox"/> DECEASED	
12. YES, ENTER NAME OF OTHER PLAN OR PROGRAM		13. IS CONDITION AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT RELATED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		14. PHONE NO. (Include area code)	
ADDRESS		14. INPATIENT/OUTPATIENT CARE <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENT <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENT-EMERGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENT HOSPITAL OUTSIDE 40 MILE RADIUS <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENT SKILLED NURSING FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENT OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENT HOSPITAL WITHIN 40 MILE RADIUS (ATTACH DD FORM 1251)		15. DESCRIBE CONDITION FOR WHICH YOU RECEIVED TREATMENT IF AN INJURY NOTE HOW IT HAPPENED	
CITY STATE ZIP		15. TYPE OF COVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (GROUP) <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAID <input type="checkbox"/> STUDENT PLAN PRIVATE (NON-GROUP) <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICARE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		16. OTHER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	
16. OTHER PROGRAM THROUGH EMPLOYMENT?		17. EFFECTIVE DATE MONTH DAY YEAR		17. NATURE OF PATIENT OR AUTHORIZED PERSON CERTIFIES CLAIM INFORMATION AND AUTHORIZES RELEASE OF MEDICAL OR OTHER INSURANCE INFORMATION READ INSTRUCTIONS AND BACK OF THIS FORM BEFORE SIGNING	
EMPLOYER NAME		SIGNED DATE		RELATIONSHIP TO PATIENT	
PHYSICIAN/OTHER PROVIDER (Items 18 through 23 are to be completed by the physician or other provider.)		18. NAME AND ADDRESS OF REFERRING PHYSICIAN		19. NAME & ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE SERVICES RENDERED (Other than home or office)	
PRIVATE PRACTICE or <input type="checkbox"/> UNIFORMED SERVICES		20. HOSPITALIZATION INFORMATION ADMITTED MO DAY YEAR DISCHARGED MO DAY YEAR		21. LAB WORK OUTSIDE YOUR OFFICE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO CHARGES	
22. PROVIDER OF SERVICES ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OTHER		23. DIAGNOSIS SYMPTOM OR NATURE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY RELATE DIAGNOSIS TO PROCEDURE IN COLUMN D BY REFERENCE TO NUMBERS 1 2 3 OR CODE			
A. DATES OF SERVICE MO DAY YEAR		B. PROCEDURE CODE IDENTIFY		C. DESCRIBE PROCEDURES SUPPLIES FOR EACH DATE SUBMIT REPORT EXPLAINING UNUSUAL SERVICES OR CIRCUMSTANCES	
D. DIAGNOSIS CODE		E. CHARGES		F. LEAVE BLANK	
PATIENT'S ACCOUNT NO.		24. PHYSICIAN'S OR OTHER PROVIDER'S NAME ADDRESS ZIP CODE & PHONE NO. (INCLUDING AREA CODE)		G. TOTAL CHARGES	
PROVIDER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		25. AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE (READ BACK OF THIS FORM) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		H. AMOUNT PAID BY BENEFICIARY \$	
PROVIDER'S EMPLOYER ID NO.		26. SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN OR OTHER PROVIDER (READ BACK OF THIS FORM BEFORE SIGNING)		I. AMOUNT PAID BY OTHER INSURANCE \$	
PROVIDER NO.		SIGNED DATE			

LEGEND OF SERVICE CODES:  
1 - INPATIENT HOSPITAL  
(H) - INPATIENT HOSPITAL  
(O) - OUTPATIENT HOSPITAL  
(D) - DOCTOR'S OFFICE  
2 - INPATIENT HOME  
(H) - INPATIENT HOME  
(O) - OUTPATIENT HOME  
(D) - DOCTOR'S OFFICE  
3 - INPATIENT NURSING HOME  
(H) - INPATIENT NURSING HOME  
(O) - OUTPATIENT NURSING HOME  
(D) - DOCTOR'S OFFICE  
4 - INPATIENT SKILLED NURSING FACILITY  
(H) - INPATIENT SKILLED NURSING FACILITY  
(O) - OUTPATIENT SKILLED NURSING FACILITY  
(D) - DOCTOR'S OFFICE  
5 - INPATIENT AMBULANCE  
(H) - INPATIENT AMBULANCE  
(O) - OUTPATIENT AMBULANCE  
(D) - DOCTOR'S OFFICE  
6 - INPATIENT OTHER LOCATIONS  
(H) - INPATIENT OTHER LOCATIONS  
(O) - OUTPATIENT OTHER LOCATIONS  
(D) - DOCTOR'S OFFICE

## Sources of Information About CHAMPUS

THE following people and organizations can provide complete information about CHAMPUS:

\*The CHAMPUS advisor at any uniformed services medical facility, such as a post hospital or clinic.

\*OCHAMPUS, Aurora, Colo. 80045:

\*OCHAMPUSEUR, APO New York 09102 or, for those who can't use the APO system: OCHAMPUSEUR, 144 Karlsruhestr. 6900 Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany. (For people in Africa, the Middle East and in the U.S. European Command.)

\*OCHAMPUSPAC, Hawaii Medical Service Association, 1504 Kapiolani Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814. (For people in the Pacific.)

\*OCHAMPUSSO, Mutual of Omaha, 3301 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68131. (For those in Bermuda, West Indies, Central and South America and Mexico.)

\*The Surgeon General of the Army, Patient Administration Division, Room 2C468, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310.

has been made.

While CHAMPUS is an important benefit, not everyone in the military is happy with it. A recent Army Times survey on CHAMPUS found that 83 percent of those responding would drop CHAMPUS for a civilian health care plan.

Forty-two percent of the respondents would even be willing to pay a monthly insurance premium of \$17 to \$54 for a medical plan to replace CHAMPUS.

Sixty-one percent of the survey respondents, "would be willing to pay a \$3 fee for each visit to a military doctor in exchange for new health benefits."

The benefits most people would like to see added are dental care for dependents and well-baby care. CHAMPUS does not cover either of these.

Critics of CHAMPUS claim that the system doesn't pay enough for some types of care, it takes too long to get payment and the paperwork involved is complicated and time-consuming.

CHAMPUS isn't designed to replace treatment in uniformed services medical facilities. But it's nice to know that if you don't live near such a facility, or the facility can't handle your particular problem, CHAMPUS is there to fall back on—even if it does have some problems. ☐



**H**IS Army was crushed . . . shattered . . . wiped out. Yet there was no sign of panic on the general's face. All along he knew his chances for victory would be slim.

Outnumbered three to one, he had risked everything on one massive thrust into his enemy's homeland. It had failed. The end was inevitable. The remnants of his Army would be hunted down, surrounded and destroyed. It was only a matter of time.

Still, the general took it in stride. He was used to defeat. After all, this was the third war he had lost in less than a month.

"What the hell," he thought as he rose from his chair, "it's only a game." At that he shook hands with his opponent, picked up his board and went home. He was already late for dinner.

The above scenario isn't as unusual as it might seem. Each week the "general," and thousands of other Americans, peacefully gather to wage war with each other. Not real war, but war games, played on boards, with dice and cardboard pieces or movers representing vehicles and combat gear.

They are, in fact, members of a rapidly growing subculture. In clubs and private homes all across the country, more and more men and women are getting their kicks bombing Berlin, marching on Moscow or nuking New York.

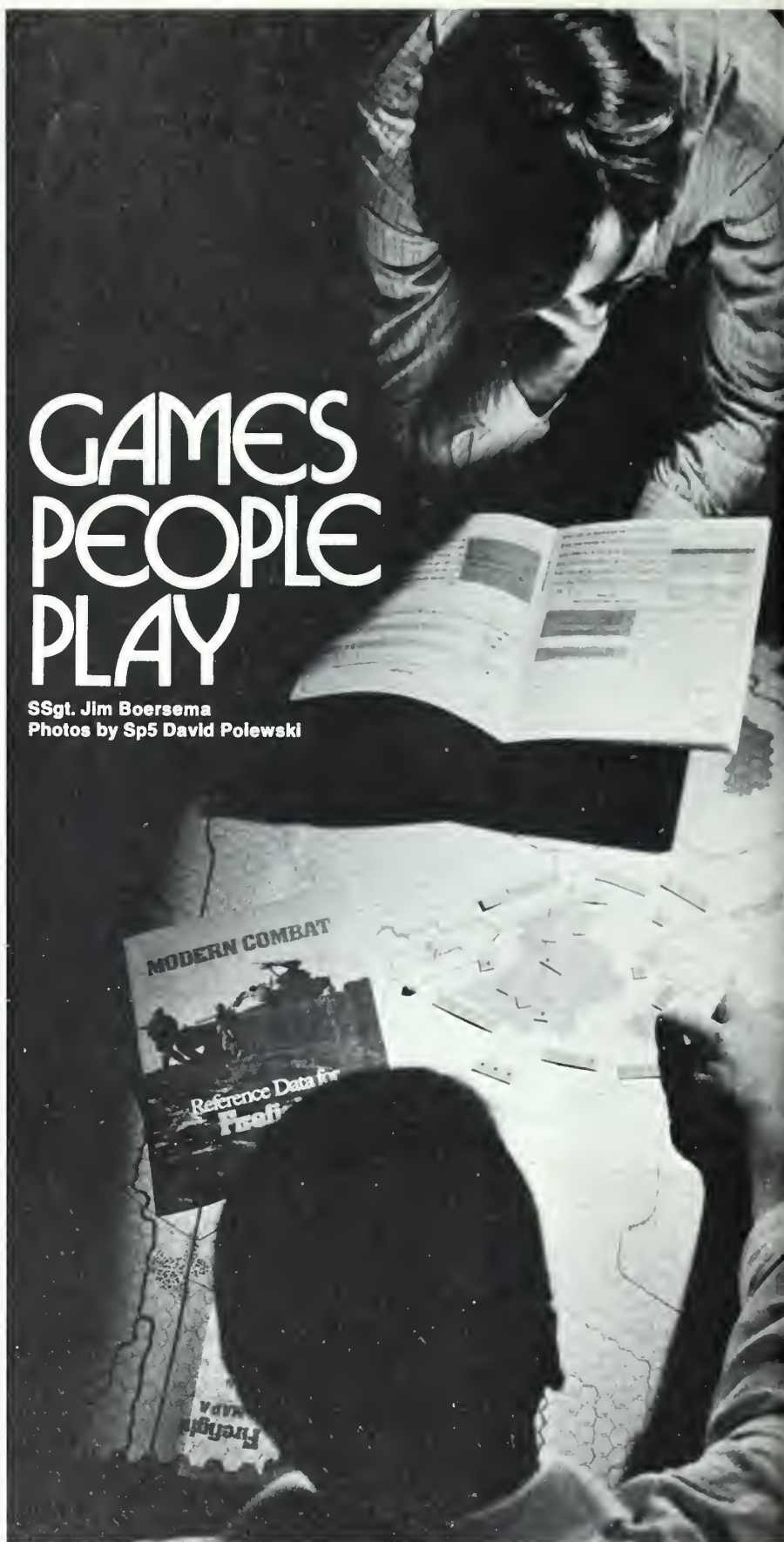
It's estimated that more than 50,000 Americans are now playing war games. Last year nearly six million dollars worth of the games were sold. This year sales are expected to go even higher as more converts are drawn into the action.

Many of the players are attracted to war games because they're challenged by the idea of changing history. The games are usually based on battles or wars that have already taken place, or which might possibly take place in the future.

Although there are dozens of different war games, they all have several common features. Each has a playing board, a pair of dice and hundreds of small moveable pieces,

# GAMES PEOPLE PLAY

SSgt. Jim Boersema  
Photos by Sp5 David Polewski



representing the combatants who took part in each historical conflict.

Some games are quite simple. Others are so complicated that it can take hours just to read and understand the rules. One of the larger games presently on the market, "The Next War," has a rule book more than 70 pages long. Actual play of the various games can run for hours or even days.

Most of the games can be played by just two people, but larger games can be played in teams. Each team member takes the part of a commander or a particular staff officer, or any of a number of other roles.

Victory in the games is generally accomplished by one of three means—destroy the opposing Army; occupy the opposing side's home country; or force an opponent to quit from sheer exhaustion.

The board for each game is a scaled down map of a real conflict area, complete with cities, mountains, roads, rivers and forests. Overlaid on the maps are hexagons, which are used for movement across the board. Each hexagon represents a specific real life distance and allows for six-way movement of the players.

The cardboard pieces or movers represent anything from a platoon to a division, depending upon the scale of the battle or war fought. In all cases though, the pieces react just like the real units they represent.

Time is also quantified in the games. One turn by a player can represent a day, a week or even a month of real time. Thus, World War II in the Pacific can be fought in several days, instead of over a four year period.

Other elements are added to the games to make them as realistic as possible. There are rules for determining weather conditions, the psychological impact of the war on the opposing armies and the ability to resupply forces in the field.

Despite all this realism, there is still an element of luck in each game. Whenever two opposing forces bump into each other on adjacent hexagons, "combat" takes

## Challenging Electronic Wizardry

ELECTRONIC war games are soaring in popularity as they become more sophisticated and realistic. Much of their appeal rests on their life-like sound effects and the ability of players to feel like they're taking part in the combat.

Electronic war games fall into three categories—miniature hand held sets, cartridges which play on television sets and large noisy floor models which are found in penny arcades.

The television cartridge sets are probably the least played of the computer-type war games. That's primarily because of their cost. The cartridges aren't expensive, but the master sets they plug into can run as high as \$200.

The attraction of the television games is that they can be played by one or two people. In the two-person games, each player has a mover like a tank, jet or ship, on the screen which he can control. The object of the game is to destroy the opponent's mover before he can destroy yours. Players are able to control both the movement and the rate of fire of their own mover. Tank battles and space age dogfights seem to be the most popular of these cartridge games.

The miniature war games are the latest thing on the market. Dozens of them have gone on sale in the past two years, many for less than \$20. These too, can often be adjusted for one or two person play.

One of the most popular of these games involves a laser fight between two space age soldiers. The soldiers can jump, crouch and stand while firing their lasers at their opponent. Whenever one of them is hit, he explodes on the screen to the accompaniment of realistic sound effects. In these days of mounting pressure, few can resist the enjoyment of blowing up a hated opponent.

However, despite the growth of miniature and home television electronic war games, it's the large size penny arcade games which are the best known. In shopping centers, clubs and malls all across the country, computerized combat of this sort draws thousands of participants.

One of the most unique of these big games is called "Space Invaders." In this game a player shoots down row after row of relentlessly invading aliens before they can blow him up. Even though the player starts off with four blockhouses in which to hide his man, they are gradually worn away by the alien attack. Eventually he's left alone in the open to face dozens of the enemy who continue to advance at an ever increasing tempo. Outnumbered fifty to one, the end is inevitable. The only satisfaction for most players when they're finally obliterated is the satisfaction of taking so many space invaders with them.

Other man-against-machine games feature tank battles, submarine duels and aircraft engagements. Most of these games, however, are based on an accumulation of points for accuracy and do not result in the destruction of the players' own man. Of course, many people enjoy accumulating points. Christian Clark, a Springfield, Va. resident, says that "it's really a challenge to score higher than anyone else ever has. It gives me something to shoot for, a goal that I can reach. For my age, I'm probably the best tank commander in the world." At 15, he may be right.

place. The results of this "combat" are determined by rolling dice and consulting a Combat Results Table.

Although the Combat Results Table takes into account such factors as the battle strengths of both sides, their position on the board and even their combat experience, it's still possible for a more superior side to lose a fight with a bad roll of the dice.

Although some players don't like even this small amount of chance, most feel that the dice represent real life occurrences. "Luck plays a part in any war," says Robert Sheman, a games salesman in Arlington, Va. "So the roll of the dice can represent any unforeseen event such as the death of a brilliant commander or a heroic

stand by a determined battalion.

"Most players," Sheman says, "want to play the part of the underdog. It's much more challenging to try and change what has already happened in real life."

Contrary to what many people might think, the majority of war gamers are not professional soldiers. Many of them are college students, housewives and business people. Sheman says, "I really enjoy the thinking and strategy that go into conducting a campaign in one of these simulation games."

War games tend to attract very logical and highly competitive people. They go into each game with two goals in mind; to have fun and to humble their opponents.

Still, there's a feeling of





The vast selection of war games ranges from epic battles of history to futuristic space wars that fire your imagination and test your tactics.

togetherness among war gamers. "We compete very hard against each other," says Mike Fitzpatrick, another Arlington player, "but there's hardly ever any arguments or fighting between players."

Team play does represent a small problem. John Apergis, a game store owner in Falls Church, Va., says "everyone has the 'Rommel Complex.' They all want to be the commander and no one wants to be in charge of logistics or transportation." Once they get over this difficulty, team war games usually end up being more interesting than one-on-one games because there are more people involved in the decision making.

Although most war gamers are not soldiers, many soldiers are becoming players. Various posts around the country have war game clubs and, on occasion, Army teams have taken part in the annual National War Games Conference. The Conference, held each summer, attracts thousands of participants who take part in a marathon competition.

Two years ago a team of soldiers from Fort Carson, Colo., won the overall championship. One of the team players, Capt. Charles Currico said at the time that "the Army places a lot of emphasis on battle simulations. It decreases the cost of maneuvers and also increases expertise."

He may have been referring to the Army War College in Carlisle, Pa. where war game simulation is a part of the curriculum. Col. Raymond Macedonia, director of war gaming at the college, says that the games are "invaluable for their ability to stimulate intellectual experimentation. They challenge people and make them think through all phases of a battle and about everything that can affect the outcome of a conflict."

According to Macedonia, each student at the War College plays at least two war games during the year at the school, plus one political-military simulation.

"The games are super for making the students think about situations and adjust to changing conditions," he says. "The only drawback is that the war games are not able to capture the ugliness and tragedy which always accompany war. We try to get our students to think about these aspects of war when they're playing. We want them to feel like they are moving real people and real units instead of just cardboard markers."

Macedonia also says that many commanders and soldiers could profit by designing their own war games. "We try to get people at various posts to experiment and develop their own games which they can relate to their own troops, their own terrain and their own particular

combat situation," he says.

However, most modern war games aren't designed by soldiers. The first such game, "Tactics," was created in 1953 by a civilian, Charles S. Roberts. It featured two imaginary armies fighting over a hypothetical country. Later, he formed the first war game company. In the mid-1960s several other companies began creating war games and the hobby really took off. Today, more than 30 new games a year are hitting the marketplace and there are several magazines devoted exclusively to war gaming.

The variety of games on sale today is staggering. Players can re-fight Custer's Last Stand, the campaigns of Julius Caesar, the Russian Civil War, medieval conflicts of old Japan, the Fulda Gap, or the 1973 Arab-Israeli War.

There are also many games based on futuristic scenarios, such as an invasion of the United States, a Mid-East oil war or World War III. Some games such as "Star Soldiers," or "Star Force," are even more spaced out, featuring interstellar conflict between humans and aliens.

In recent years, board war games have been getting competition from computer or electronic war games. These games are exciting for their visual effects and realistic action sounds, but surprisingly few of the dedicated board gamers enjoy playing the computer games.

"The computer games are all reflex actions and are over too soon," Fitzpatrick says, "while the board games involve a lot of strategy and logic. In one you use your mind while in the other you simply have to have a good eye and quick reflexes."

Regardless of the differences of opinion, both electronic and board war games seem to be riding a high tide of popularity. The ranks of war gamers will probably continue to grow as more and more people find out how much fun it can be blowing up bridges, invading neutral countries and starving out stubborn villagers. But, remember—it's just a game! □

# the lighter side

## SOLDIERS' QUIZ

1. Two of the Army's branches celebrate birthdays on the following dates: June 16 and June 21. Identify the branches and match them with their correct birth day. Bonus: Also provide the year in which each branch was created.

2. The following countries have the largest armed forces in the world. Put them in the correct order (largest first) by matching them to the number of military personnel they have. *Countries:* Vietnam, North Korea, India, USSR, People's Republic of China, France, South Korea, United States, Turkey and Taiwan. *Numbers of Military personnel:* 4.4 million; 672,000; 2.0 million; 3.7 million; 509,000; 539,000; 619,000; 566,000; 1.1 million; 1.0 million.

Country	Number of military personnel
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____
8. _____	_____
9. _____	_____
10. _____	_____

3. Have you ever saluted an enlisted member of another service, having mistaken him or her for an officer? What's the Navy equivalent of a major general? Don't know? Here's a little quiz to help you determine how much you know, or don't know, about rank in the other services. Army ranks are on the left, below. Fill in the equivalent rank of the Air Force, Navy and Marines.

Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force
Lt. Gen.	_____	_____	_____
Lt. Col.	_____	_____	_____
PFC	_____	_____	_____
Sgt. (E5)	_____	_____	_____
SSgt.	_____	_____	_____
SFC	_____	_____	_____

4. There are currently only six Army posts that conduct basic training. Name the posts and the states in which they're located.



"Listen up soldiers; G-2 has just discovered the enemy is using a new chemical warfare device."

## MURPHY'S LAW—ARMY STYLE

Murphy's Law basically says that "whatever can possibly go wrong, will." The law is rarely applied directly to Army situations. But here are some that Majors Paul O'Connell and Richard Steiner have gathered. If you have a law you'd like to share, send it to SOLDIERS with your name and address.

**GI LAMENT #3:** Two-week field problems are never scheduled in good weather or when your mother-in-law is visiting. (They're always scheduled when your favorite team is playing the "game of the year," or when your sweetheart's old flame is in town.)

**ARMY SCHOOL RULE #1:** Your class always follows the one which claimed in their final critique that the course wasn't challenging enough.

**MPRULE #7:** The more expensive the POV, the less chance the post decal will come off.

**SOLDIERS' FIRST LAW OF SURVIVAL:** The dining facility will always run out of steak before you get through the line. (Even if the entire 82d Airborne Division eats before you, there will always be enough liver for you.)

**KRANPOOL'S WRONG-PLACE, WRONG-TIME LAW:** Stateside swaps are permitted for soldiers of the same MOS and grade. (The only soldier of your grade and MOS who wants to swap is at a radar site on a mountaintop in South Dakota.)



ASK any high school boy who the 10th President of the United States was and he'll probably tell you John Tyler. Ask the girl sitting next to him the same question and she just might tell you Jimmy Carter.

Technically of course, she'd be wrong, but from the standpoint of women voters in this country, she'd be correct. Women have only had the right to vote in presidential elections for 60 years, making Carter the tenth president they've had a say in electing. Men, on the other hand, have voted for 38 presidents.

Women got their voting rights when the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified. The amendment was proposed by Congress on June 4, 1919, and certified as being ratified by the States on August 26, 1920. It reads in part, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

But the Women's Suffrage Amendment, as it's known, involved a lot more than voting rights, and the struggle for its ratification took a lot longer than the 15 months indicated on the official record.

The uphill struggle for women's suffrage began quietly in 1848 at a rights convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y. At the time, women had virtually no rights under the law. Men had complete control of children, complete and sole ownership of property and, if a wife worked, the employer was bound by law to pay her wages to her husband. Women were also denied the rights of survivorship. A man could, and often did, ignore his wife in his will leaving his possessions to a male heir. The purpose of the convention was to balance the scales by gaining rights for women equal to those of men.

The convention's organizer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, startled some delegates by proclaiming that among other rights, women should also have the right to vote. In fact, she believed that if women were to



Sgt. Maj.  
Bruce N. Bant

be assured any rights, they must first have the right to vote.

Stanton's idea, although taken for granted today, was radical, even revolutionary in 1848. Nowhere in the "civilized" world did women have the vote at that time. It was truly a man's world. Anyone who challenged that was considered a radical and against motherhood, God and country.

But Stanton's ideas did attract some followers and supporters. Among the best known were Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe.

The women's suffrage movement began to grow but lost some momentum and support during the Civil War. Following the war, both interest and support began to increase. At the same time opposition to the movement became more vocal.

Women in the movement came under constant ridicule and public abuse. They were called trouble makers, malcontents, un-American and unwomanly. Many had to endure personal attacks on their character, morals and motives.

One publication of that era editorialized: "... But it is now obvious to impartial observers that these rights are in reality demanded by only a very small group of women—mostly mannish women, too, belonging to what has been aptly called the third sex; and that to grant them the rights demanded would in reality be to inflict a grievous wrong on the vast majority of women—the womanly women—as well as on children, on men, and on society in general."

As the debate continued, the women's movement began to gain ground. But in 1869 it received a major setback. That year Congress approved the 15th Amendment granting the vote to citizens regardless of "race, color, or previous conditions of servitude." Suffragists tried to have the word "sex" included but Congress refused.

A Representative from New York said, "Women are well represented by their husbands and fathers. Once women were given the vote the sexes would be at war."

A Senator from Missouri added, "It will unsex our mothers, wives and sisters, who are today influencing by their gentle caress the action of their husbands toward the good and pure. It will turn our blessed country's domestic peace into ward assemblyrooms."

But the true mood and fears of Congress may have been best expressed by Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts when he said, "We know how the negro will vote, but we are not sure of the women."

As disappointing as the defeat in Congress was, it didn't discourage the suffragists. In fact, it had the opposite effect. Members of the movement increased their efforts to get the vote for women.

Later that same year their determination began to pay off when the Territory of Wyoming, followed closely by Utah, gave women the vote. After that, it was 24 years before another victory was achieved. In 1893, Colorado extended the franchise to women.

In the years between 1869 and 1893, women's suffrage became an international movement. New Zealand became the first country to grant women electoral equality with men in 1893. By the end of World War I, 12 other countries had followed suit.

But in the States, women were still struggling. They got the vote in Idaho in 1896 but they had to wait until 1910 before their next victory in Washington. California joined the bandwagon in 1911, followed by Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912. Montana and Nevada joined in 1914.

The bitter struggle of almost seven decades was paying off and seemed finally at an end when both party platforms in 1916 advocated the granting of voting rights to women. But the lack of action by Congress led women to resort to more aggressive tactics in 1917. They picketed the White House, burned copies of the President's speeches and when arrested, they went on hunger strikes.

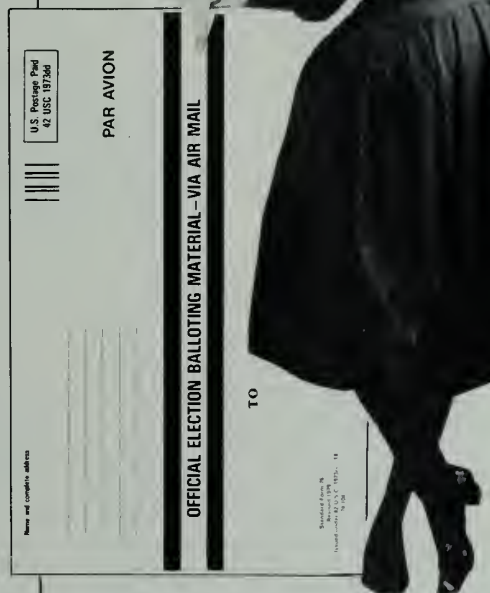
The new tactics were successful. New York, Michigan, Oklahoma and South Dakota gave the vote to women that same year and Congress finally took the women's movement seriously.

Whether the Congress acted with conviction and belief in the women's suffrage cause, or whether it acted with the knowledge that two-thirds of the women in the country already had the vote is debatable. But the fact is, after 71 years of struggle, the women's movement finally convinced them to act.

In 1919 the Women's Suffrage Amendment was submitted to the states by Congress for ratification as the 19th Amendment.

The disaster predicted by the

You've  
Come A  
Long  
Way...  
Maybe



doom-sayers never came to pass. Neither did the improvements in the morality of the political system promised by the supporters of the 19th Amendment. In 1920, Senator John S. Williams of Mississippi probably came closest to predicting the effect women voters would have on the political system. He said, "The practical results of the adoption or defeat of the women's suffrage amendment will amount to nothing."

Almost any measurement or poll result you use seems to prove the senator right. There really doesn't seem to be a "women's vote" as such. Women vote for issues and personalities in much the same way men do.

If a husband is against gun control, his wife is likely to be against gun control. If a wife is anti-abortion, the husband probably

will be, too.

If a woman is married, she's more likely to vote than if she is single. If she's married to a Republican, she'll vote more than she would if she were married to a Democrat. And, if her husband doesn't vote, chances are pretty good that she won't vote either. The same is true for men in almost every category.

White urban, affluent and well educated women are more likely to vote than black rural, poor or poorly educated women. The same is true for men.

And, in just 60 years women have even equaled the dismal voting turn-out record of men. In the last presidential election only about two-thirds (66.4 percent) of eligible women registered to vote and a little more than half (58.8 percent) voted. The same is true for men (67.1 and 59.6 percent).

The differences between men and women voters appear to be few. The difference in how they got the vote is significant. For men it was a birth right but for women it was a battle that included 56 state referendum campaigns and 277 state party convention campaigns.

It was a continuous and seemingly endless chain of activity. Young suffragists who helped forge the last links of that chain weren't born when it began. Suffragists who helped forge the first links were not alive when it ended.

For women like Susan B. Anthony the battle never ended. Having the right to vote was only the beginning. She believed that "exercising that right is the difference between freedom and slavery." Anthony died in 1906 without ever enjoying the freedom that she and others fought so hard to get.

Women today have the right to vote. They have the right to select their representatives. They've come a long way . . . maybe. The trip will have been in vain if they don't exercise their right to vote. ☐



## CONSUMER CORNER

### Inflation-fighting Tips That Money Can't Buy . . . They're Free

By Esther Peterson

And we all know what has happened at the gas pump. The days when a dollar's worth of gas would take us a long way are gone.

How can we lighten the burden of inflation?

There are some things all of us can do, and the government has information available to help you. Every month I put together a booklet with tips on how to save money in the areas that account for 80 percent of most families' budgets—food, energy, housing and health. "National Consumer Buying Alert" (624H) is free as are the other publications mentioned below.

Cars (and energy). Every year the government tests cars for their gas mileage. This helps consumers compare different makes and models so they can buy the one with the best mileage for the size. By comparing mileage figures and buying accordingly, you can save hundreds of dollars on gas. If you're a careful driver who keeps the car well tuned, tire pressure up and your driving gentle, the difference could be even greater. This year the mileage figures in the 1980 "Gas Mileage Guide" (509H; for California, 510H) are closer to what you will probably get than they have been in the past. You can cut your bill even

more by following the advice in "How To Save Gasoline...and Money" (514H). One of the best suggestions is to carpool in your new, energy-saving car.

You can save money when buying a new or used car by choosing carefully and bargaining for your best buy and for the best loan. Just be careful that the bargain doesn't turn sour. Many consumers have bought new cars from dealers who offer the best price, only to lose out because of poor service work. The dealer's service department is just as important to you as the price. "Common Sense in Buying a New Car" (503H) and "Buying a Used Car" (504H) have more advice on ways to avoid expensive bargains.

And if you should have a problem with auto repairs—and my mail on car repairs outstrips every other type—"Consumer Problems with Auto Repairs" (505H) suggests how to get your car fixed to your satisfaction and where you can turn with your problems.

Food. Car repairs can cost a great deal of money, although I hope they are not regular expenses. But week in and week out you do have to buy food.

Keep costs down by making out a shopping list ahead of time, using the grocery ads in the

• I'm sure you all have something you use as your gauge on inflation. Mine is the five dollar bag of groceries. For the longest time I could count on my grocery bill coming to about five dollars a bag, but in the past 10 years, my gauge has gone haywire. Now the average is \$10 a bag, and it seems to be creeping to \$12 and even higher.

newspaper and taking advantage of advertised "specials." And when you get to the store, experiment with house brands and the "no-frills" generic foods. These are nutritionally equivalent foods—often at considerable savings.

Be careful about paying for something you don't need. Coupons are money savers—if they are for a product you need and use. And do you really need vitamin fortified cereals? You can buy some non-fortified cereals for as much as 30 cents a box less than those with added vitamins. If you eat a varied diet of fruits and vegetables, grains, milk and protein foods, you don't need that super vitamin cereal. "Nutrition: Food at Work for You" (547H) will help you make sure you are getting a well-balanced diet.

In general. To get any of the publications mentioned, write to Consumer Information Center, Department 26, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. Along with requested publications, you will get a free "Consumer Information Catalog" that lists at least 200 other publications.

Esther Peterson is Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs and Director of the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs.

## Volunteers Sought

- The Army is looking for enlisted volunteers for Special Forces. Soldiers in grades E-1 through E-7 now serving in Primary MOS 05B, 11C, 31V and 91B are especially needed. Those selected will receive airborne training at Fort Benning, Ga., and Special Forces training at Fort Bragg, N.C., before being assigned to units. Openings exist at Fort Bragg and Fort Devens, Mass. For more information contact your personnel office.

- Ranger volunteers are being sought to fill positions at several stateside posts. Special requirements exist in the 75th Infantry Division for E-6 and E-7 Light Weapons Infantrymen (MOS 11B) for both the 1st Battalion (Ranger), Fort Stewart, Ga., and the 2d Battalion (Ranger), Fort Lewis, Wash. Requirements also exist in the 1st Battalion for E-7s in MOS 13F, 31V and 75Z; E-6s in MOS 13F, 54E and 76Y; and E-5s and below in MOS 11B, 05B and 75B. The 2d Ranger Battalion is also seeking E-7s in MOS 13F, 31V and 76Y; E-6s in MOS 31V and 54E; and E-5s and below in MOS 05B, 11B, 71M, 75B and 91B. Ranger volunteers in all grades will receive airborne training at Fort Benning before reporting to their units. E-5s and above will also attend the eight-week Ranger course at Fort Benning before joining their units. For more information, contact your personnel office.

- The Army Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC) is looking for E-5s and below with degrees in biological sciences to fill biological sciences assistant (01H) positions. A biological sciences assistant is a trained technician who assists primary investigators in the design, conduct and evaluation of experiments. USAMRDC is headquartered at Fort Detrick, Md., and has laboratories located throughout the United States. For more information contact Sp5 Carol Bucha, U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, ATTN: SGRD-UAC, P.O. Box 577, Fort Rucker, Ala. 36362. Phone: Autovon 558-5107 or commercial (205) 255-5107.

## TALKIN' ABOUT YOU



SERGEANT MAJOR of the Army William A. Connelly was recently interviewed by SSgt. Dan Coberly, editor of the McCLELLAN NEWS, Fort McClellan, Ala. The following are excerpts of that interview in which SMA Connelly discusses today's NCO—the problems, the goals and the challenges.

Q: What can be done to keep qualified soldiers in the Army?

A: I don't think just more base pay is the answer. I do think we need an increase in pay, and we need an increase without a cap. We need an increase of 10 percent or more or whatever the inflation rate happens to be. I think the soldier realizes that the country needs to balance the budget and that the soldiers should do their fair share in fighting inflation, but I think we've done a little more than our fair share. In 1973 a private's pay was 111 percent of the minimum wage. Today it is only 84 percent of the minimum wage.

Q: What is an NCO and how well does today's NCO compare with your definition?

A: The NCO is the person who is responsible for the individual soldier's training and ability to fight if called upon to do so. The NCO takes care of the soldier and leads the soldier on a daily basis. He or she is the first-line supervisor. I think today's NCOs are doing just fine.

Q: Some time ago there was talk about all NCOs obtaining two or more years of college. Is that still an Army goal?

A: Yes, it's an Army goal, but not a requirement. I'm certainly not opposed to education of any type, but we need an NCO corps that's developed to lead and train soldiers on a day-to-day basis. You don't need a degree to do that.

Q: What about the new NCO Education Program?

A: When most people think about NCO development, they immediately think about the NCO education system—the PNOC, BNCOC, PLC and the Sergeants Major Academy. That system teaches the skills of the MOS. The NCO Development Program is a program that complements the NCO education system, but teaches an NCO how to be an NCO. It's a program that will be taught in the unit. The commander has got to give NCOs the freedom, the guidance and the counsel to do the job.

Q: Will every soldier be affected by the program?

A: Yes, but it's primarily for the potential NCOs and those who are already NCOs. Of course, "potential" NCOs could go all the way to the rank of private, so, I'd say that anyone who is a potential leader will be affected by the program.

### Answers to The Lighter Side, page 51

**SOLDIERS' QUIZ:** 1. Corps of Engineers, June 16, 1775 and the Signal Corps, June 21, 1860; 2. People's Republic of China (4.4 million), USSR (3.7 million), United States (2.0 million), India (1.1 million), Vietnam (1.0 million), North Korea (672,000), South Korea (619,000), Turkey (566,000), Taiwan (539,000), France (509,000). 3. Navy (Vice Admiral, commander, seaman, petty officer second class, petty officer first class, chief petty officer); Marines (lieutenant general, lieutenant colonel, lance corporal, sergeant, staff sergeant, gunnery sergeant); Air Force (lieutenant general, lieutenant colonel, airman first class, staff sergeant, technical sergeant, master sergeant.) 4. The basic training posts are: Forts Dix, N.J., Jackson, S.C., McClellan, Ala., Knox, Ky., Leonard Wood, Mo., and Sill, Okla.



# What's new

(More What's New on Pages 2, 54)

- Enlisted soldiers in long-tour overseas areas except Europe must now apply for extensions 10 months ahead of their DEROS.

DA recently approved several changes to the overseas extension policy to give MILPERCEN more time to fill vacancies in stateside and overseas units. There is no change to the required four months advance notice for E-1s to E-4s. These soldiers can get extensions up until their DEROS until June 30.

Soldiers stationed in Japan and Panama were previously required to give four months notice for extensions. With this change, 10 months notice is now required before DEROS. Alaska and Hawaii also require 10 months advance notice.

Soldiers in all short-tour areas except Korea will have to request extensions six months before DEROS. Four months advance notice is required for soldiers in Korea. Details of the new policy are outlined in a change to AR 614-30.

## Assignment Policy Change

- An assignment policy change now allows first sergeants to be assigned to duty positions outside their career management field (CMF) without MILPERCEN's approval.

A change to AR 614-200 gives installation or division commanders the authority to assign first sergeants outside their CMF based on the needs of the Army. Before April 5, this was only allowed on an "Exception to Policy" basis and had to be approved by MILPERCEN. Officials say this change will give more E-8s a chance to serve as first sergeants. The change also allows commanders to stabilize soldiers serving in first sergeant positions for at least 24 months — except for overseas areas where stabilization may not involuntarily exceed normal tour length.

Although clearance is no longer required to assign first sergeants outside their CMF, or to stabilize their tours, MILPERCEN must be notified.

## Retirement Application Change

- Officers and enlisted soldiers may now apply for retirement up to 13 months before their retirement date. Changes to AR 635-100 and AR 635-200 permit soldiers to apply for "normal voluntary retirement" and "retirement in lieu of PCS" once they have completed 18 years and 11 months of active federal service. Those who apply more than six months early must request a retirement date at the end of the month during which they reach 20 years of service. Soldiers requesting retirement to avoid a PCS have 30 days to apply for retirement after they are notified.

## Commemorative Stamps

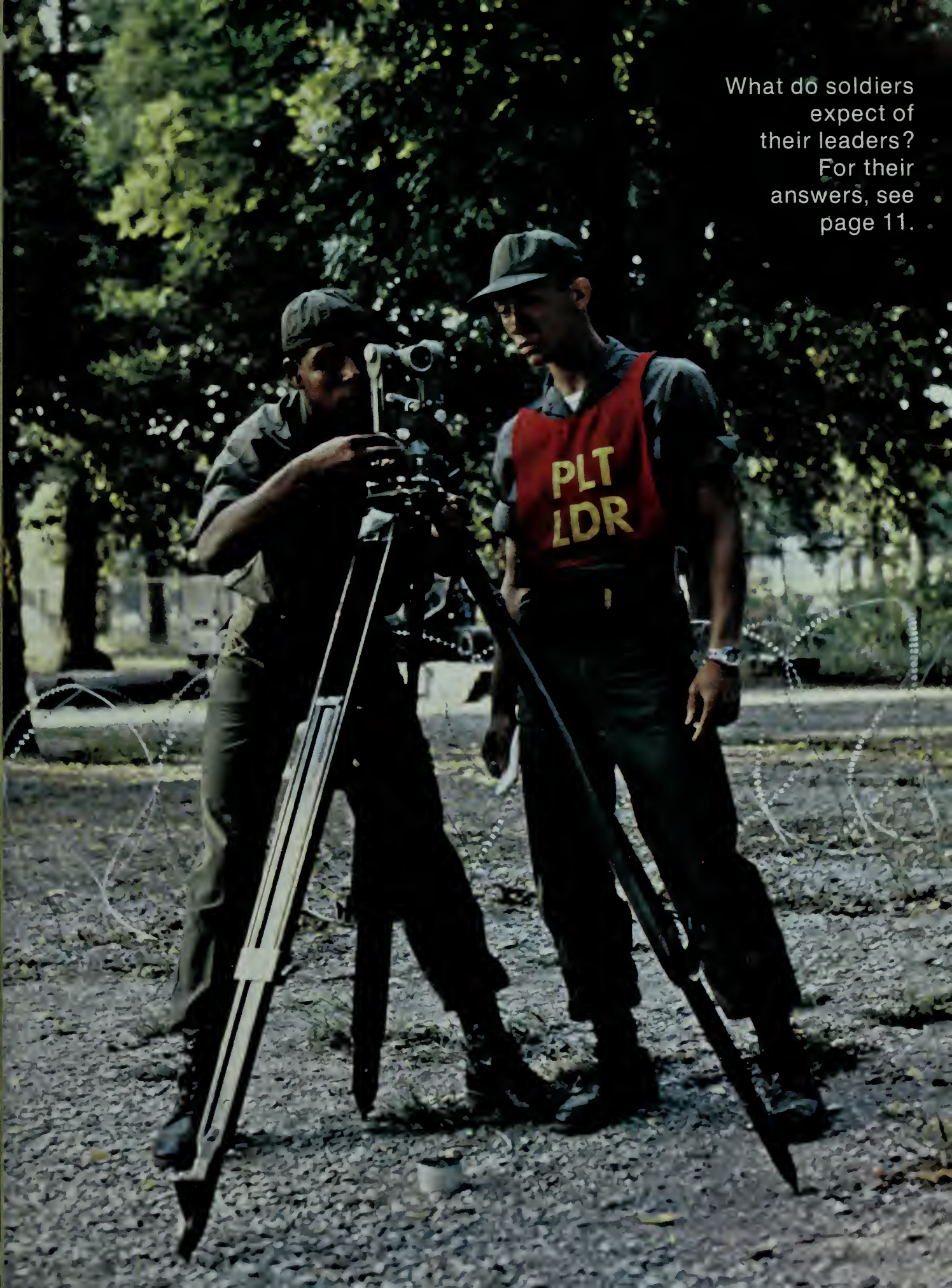


- The U.S. Postal Service has released a 1980 Commemorative postage stamp honoring Francis Perkins and announced the design for a Helen Keller/Anne Sullivan stamp. Perkins was the first woman to serve as a member of a presidential cabinet and the commemorative stamp was issued April 10 in Washington, D.C. The Keller/ Sullivan stamp will be issued June 27 in Tuscomb, Ala., where Keller was born on June 17, 1880. She lost her sight and hearing during a severe illness when she was 19 months old and soon became mute. She was later taught to read, write and talk by Anne Sullivan. She went on to become a noted author and lecturer.





What do soldiers  
expect of  
their leaders?  
For their  
answers, see  
page 11.







so  
gallantly  
streaming

PAGE 42



# SOLDIERS

AUGUST 1980

## KOREA: MISSION AND ADVENTURE

PAGE 38





The Army Air Corps—military aviation's sputtering take-off. See page 22.





# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
AUGUST 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 8

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

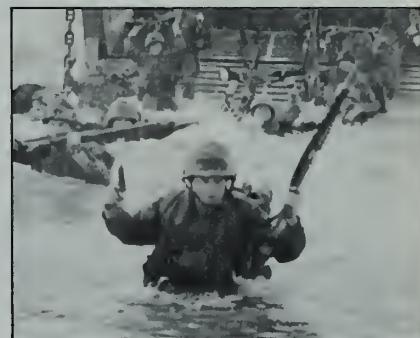
Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

## FEATURES

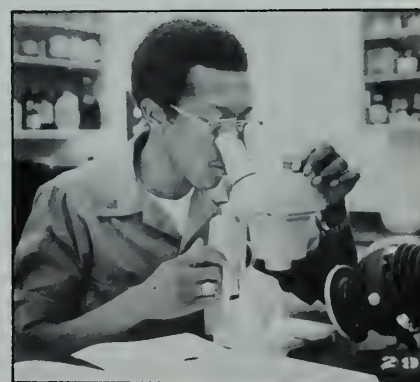
- 6 **Parenting**  
The challenges and joys of raising children
- 10 **Prepared to Respond**  
Rapid Deployment Force taking shape
- 15 **Hit Hard, Fast and Keep Movin'!**  
Soviet motorized rifle battalion on the attack
- 18 **Fight Against the Night**  
Night vision devices brighten the view
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# What's new



## Article 15 Changes

- Commanders giving minor Article 15 punishment can now decide whether the Article 15 form will be filed in a soldier's military personnel records jacket or their official military personnel file, according to an interim change to AR 27-10. The commander's decision is final.

Minor punishment, according to DA, is defined as restriction for 14 days or less, extra duty for 14 days or less, detention or forfeiture of pay for not more than one month, correctional custody for seven days or less, warnings or reprimands, or any combination of the above.

The regulation change also ends the requirement for mental status exam for soldiers before trial by court-martial and provides for notifying finance and accounting early when punishment affecting pay is being appealed.

## New Patch Authorized

- A new shoulder patch was recently authorized for soldiers assigned to the U.S. Army Element of NATO's Central Army Group headquarters and the 97th Signal Battalion.

It features a silver-gray rampart lion in a defensive striking position and symbolizes power and courage. The four points of the NATO star on the patch represent the directions toward peace undertaken by all NATO nations. The green background is the traditional color for European ground forces. The black and silver symbolizes wisdom and peace.

- In FY 79, the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Control Program (ADAPCP) treated 22,075 individuals and returned 15,209 to duty.

Trends indicate that hard drug use has declined slightly since 1975. However, the use of marijuana and hashish has remained fairly constant. Alcohol related enrollments in the rehabilitation program have increased significantly in the past 18 months. Nearly 70 percent of the current personnel in ADAPCP received treatment for alcohol related problems.

The ADAPCP program is proving cost effective. It costs more than twice as much to replace a trained soldier than it does to rehabilitate one and return him or her to duty.

- The Army is seeking 808 candidates for the warrant officer aviator training program in FY 80. Additionally, 598 commissioned officers are being sought for pilot training.

If you're interested in applying for flight school and think you qualify, check AR 611-110 and 611-85, with recent short-term changes, or see your local MILPO.

## Battalion Training Management System

- To meet the Army's need for imaginative and challenging training, the Battalion Training Management System (BTMS) was devised by TRADOC and FORSCOM to help leaders create an effective training environment.

BTMS is a series of workshops conducted by teams from the U.S. Army Training Support Center, Fort Eustis, Va.

The BTMS is directed at five levels of leadership all at once with the common goal of creating a better training environment and teaching training management skills appropriate to each level of leadership. The workshops are:

- The Executive Seminar: The executive seminar is a two-hour briefing to the chain of command above battalion level. It describes what BTMS is, what skills are being taught and how BTMS can be best used.

- Training Management Workshop: The training management workshop is for battalion commanders, the training staff and company, battery or troop commanders. The thrust of the workshop is in the planning and managing of training. Also, the training managers learn the training and evaluation techniques taught in other workshops.

- Platoon Trainer's Workshop: The platoon trainer's workshop is designed for platoon leaders

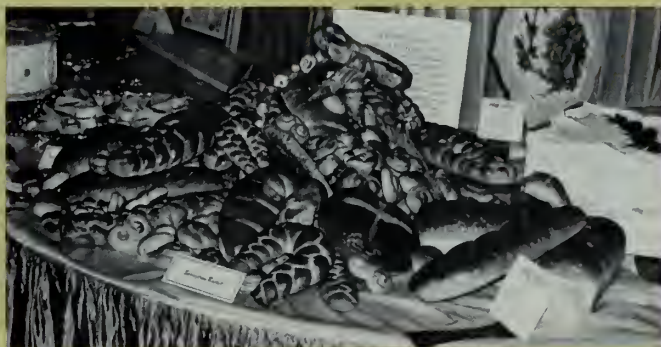
and platoon sergeants. Platoon trainers learn how to do what the trainers do as well as how to evaluate and sample training. The focus is on individual and collective tasks.

- Trainer's Workshop: The trainer's workshop is the heart of BTMS. The workshop provides squad leaders, section chiefs, tank commanders, and others with the necessary training, skills and confidence to prepare and conduct performance-oriented training. Firstline supervisors are required to demonstrate an understanding of the Soldier's Manual, performance steps, evaluation of individual training, planning and using unscheduled training time, TEC and other training materials.

- Training Supervisor's Workshop: The training supervisor's workshop is aimed at emphasizing the role of Command Sergeants Major and First Sergeants in training. It tells them how to supervise training while performing their other duties. They learn many of the skills taught in the other workshops as well as gain a better understanding of the big picture of EPMS, SQT, Soldier's Manual and ARTEP.

For more information on BTMS, write the U.S. Army Training Board, U.S. Army Training Support Center, Fort Eustis, VA 23604, or call (804) 878-4751, or AUTOVON 927-4751.

- Army cooks are tops, the National Restaurant Association says. At the 10th National Culinary Salon and Exhibition in Chicago, a selected Army team of 12 cooks won 36 first place prizes, 19 second place prizes and 16 third place prizes. In all, 71 of the 80 Army entries won awards. Food service supervisor Sgt. Maj. Clifton Stanfell of Fort Campbell, Ky., lead the team with four first place prizes, two second place prizes and two third place prizes. He was followed by MSgt Robert Nault from Fort Lee, Va., who won five first places and two second places.





# feedback

## MP BOOTS SOLDIERS

As an MP, I appreciate the article on keeping your uniform in shape (May SOLDIERS). What I would like to know is why you used patent leather boots on the cover? These boots are not regulation.

Sp4 David M. Almon  
Fort Bliss, Texas

*You caught us flat-footed. The entire staff is scheduled for boot camp.*

## SPIT AND POLISH

The tips for shining boots were good, if used on an extra pair of boots that are used solely for parades, inspections and guard mounts.

Leaders should remember that special occasions call for special uniforms. Everyday uniforms should be cared for so that they maintain a neat appearance, without over-emphasis on spit and polish.

SSgt. Daniel R. Borland  
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

## SUPER GUARDS

The article, "Super Guards" (May SOLDIERS), was well deserved recognition for troops performing this tremendously important duty, as well as good coverage of the challenges they face.

Nowhere in the Army are soldiers more on 24 hour alert than the military police who guard our nuclear weapons.

Much is being done to ensure that new recruits going into the Military Police Corps are informed that one of the vital missions assigned to the Corps is the securing of nuclear weapons. Also, the curriculum at the Military Police School is emphasizing

the challenges security commanders face at nuclear sites in ensuring that the esprit, fitness and combat training of these troops remain high.

Military police performing physical security duties at our nuclear sites are a vital part of the Army's combat readiness posture.

Eric A. Orsini  
Deputy for Logistics  
Office of the Assistant  
Secretary of the Army

## AFTER 900 ALARMS

"Super Guards" was a story that has needed telling for a long time.

I have seen the disappointment and frustration felt by these young MPs upon reporting for physical security duty. Yet, without exception, they adapted themselves to the mission in an excellent manner.

Imagine the difficulty of responding professionally to the next alarm after responding to 900 alarms of no consequence. Those who serve on fixed posts are at constant war with boredom and sleep. If they succumb, their young careers could be severely damaged.

My thanks to "Super Guards" for doing a vital job under difficult circumstances.

SFC Curry "Tim" Pruitt  
Eastern N.M. University

## COMING FAST

I'm very happy to know that the Army is aware of the purpose of the Retraining Brigade (April SOLDIERS). It helps men and women through self-improvement, mind-building, and by helping them to understand themselves.

It takes people who have made a mistake and makes them realize what they have done. They teach you that

the mistake is in the past, to think about the future, and to be a better person than you were.

I should know. I graduated from the U.S. Army Retraining Brigade.

I don't have as much rank as I had before, but it's coming very fast.

PFC Bobby Cleary  
Fort Stewart, Ga.

## ALIVE AND KICKING

As a former first sergeant, I read your "Return to Duty" (Apr 80) article with great interest.

It says, on page 24, "Another side of the problem is that (the) trainees, as a group, have many personal problems. In many cases, commanders and supervisors don't take the time, or have the special skills needed to deal with those problems."

You certainly have your finger on the pulse. But I believe that waiting to the point where the Retraining Brigade is necessary, is like having the patient die.

We need to come up with an interim plateau of available assistance, similar to the CPR program, to keep the patient alive and kicking.

Clayton E. Cate  
MSgt. (Retired)

## FROM AN EX-CIVILIAN

Really enjoyed your article, "Re-enlistment, To Stay Or Not To Stay" (April SOLDIERS).

I think you left out one portion, the Prior Service Soldier. There are a lot of us. The reasons vary on why one chooses to leave the Army and why one chooses to return. Mainly, it boils down to wanting to see what civilian life is all about.

Most soldiers join right after high school or college, without experiencing civilian life. Many come back in the

Army because they find that civilian life is often a rut -- with no real challenges or advantages. They find themselves missing many of the things they took for granted in the Army.

The Army is overlooking a group of people who could be a big help to reenlistments. I'm sure there are many prior service soldiers who would be happy to talk to first-terms about that 'wonderful' civilian life.

Sp4 Douglas Purcell  
Fort Bliss, Texas



"A three day pass?"

Not by the hair on your chinny-chin-chin."

#### BLACK HAWK DEBATE

I must disagree with the "Missing Gunner" letter written by Capt. Victor A. Lent (Moy SOLDIERS). As a crew chief on a Black Hawk, I must point out that this aircraft can carry a fully-equipped 11 man squad and its regular four-man crew, consisting of a pilot, co-pilot, crew chief, and a door gunner. It can carry two extra persons at the same time. I have seen this arrangement used during both the Desert and Arctic Black Hawk tests.

I suggest that Capt. Lent familiarize himself with TM 55-1520-237-10.

PFC Joseph T. Pulliam  
Fort Rucker, Ala.

Both of you are right, and wrong, at the same time. The PFC is right about the CPT's wrong: the Black Hawk can carry an 11-man infantry squad in combat plus a 4-man crew. In fact, this bird can also seat two more people. For example, a forward observer and the infantry platoon leader or sergeant who might go out with the squad to position it at a critical forward location. The PFC is wrong, however, about the titles of the crew members when operating in combat. In combat, the Black Hawk carries a pilot, co-pilot, crewchief/gunner and a gunner. In peacetime, the Black Hawk has a 3-man crew: pilot, co-pilot and crewchief/gunner. SOLDIERS enjoys this kind of sharp-eyed controversy among professionals.

#### KNOX REPRODUCES SEX

We have reprinted the article, "Sex: More Than An Act" by Steve Abbott (February SOLDIERS).

As the Family Life Chaplain at Fort Knox, this fine article was most welcome. It is being used by several of our chaplains in counseling situations and will also become a part of our pre-marriage education program.

G. C. Pedder  
Chaplain (CPT-P), USA  
Family Life Chaplain

#### THE REAL TURKEY

In your April SOLDIERS, I noticed that you stated "Detachments 67 and 168 are part of the NATO Southeastern Post." This should be clarified. They are under SETAF and are a liaison to the NATO Southeastern Post.

I spent about four and a half years in Turkey and was very happy with my tours there. The hardship tour is not as bad as people say it is.

Restrictions have been lowered and the soldier has more time to visit the city of Istanbul than before. Some even brought their families over during short tours.

With trips to and from the cities of Turkey, the hardships seemed to be forgotten by many soldiers. Of course, you always miss the loved ones back home, but everyone has a job to do.

John Marciniok  
Fort Jackson, S.C.

As you said, they are under Southern Europe Task Force. But only in peacetime. When the balloon goes up, both detachments revert to NATO control. Anyway, glad you enjoyed your time in Turkey.

#### SQT SQUIB

Your article in the April 80 magazine, "SQT Update," is right on target. The new directions you discussed were developed to make the SQT a more meaningful training and diagnostic tool for the soldier and his supervisor. Many of the new initiatives come from soldiers and their supervisors. It is through this system of field feedback that the individual training system will continue to improve.

Col. Sam A. Brown  
SQT Management Directorate  
Fort Eustis, VA

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.



**You can't do it  
without kids, but it's  
by no means child's  
play . . . this game  
of**

# PARENTING

Story and photos by Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

Listen to me, angel tot,  
Whom I love an awful lot,  
It will save a barrel of bother  
If we understand each other.  
Every time that I'm your herder,  
You think you get away with murder.  
All right, infant, so you do,  
But only because I want you to.  
Ogden Nash

THE STRANGER arrived a couple of years ago. You knew he was coming and that he'd be staying a while, but you didn't know it would be like this.

He was small . . . much smaller than you thought. But, from the first day, he changed your life. He demanded everything from you and seemed to give little in return. He demanded food and didn't care if you ate or not. He slept but usually not when you wanted to sleep. And you couldn't leave him alone, ever.

Just getting out of the house without him required planning . . . preparations. No more just deciding to go somewhere and then going. You had to think of him.

And, as he got more familiar with his new surroundings, you found there was no such thing as "yours" and "his." No, if he could see it and he wanted it, he demanded it and hounded you until the demand was met. He didn't even ask. He took, and often, he broke.

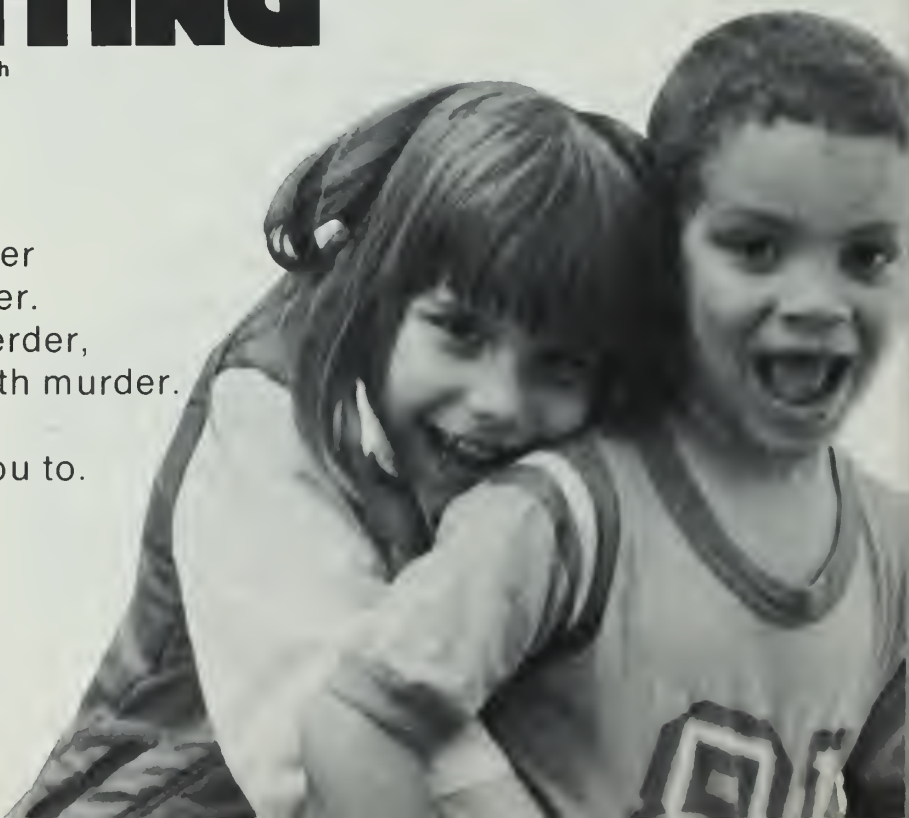
But the stranger has a strong power over you. Even at his worst, you can't help looking at him and marvelling. He doesn't talk but he constantly communicates with you. He's beautiful, brilliant and, most of all, he's your creation . . . your child. And you love him.

Parents have been having kids and raising them since the beginning of mankind. Every parent was once a kid. You'd think all of us would be experts on bringing up our kids. All you have to do is remember what you liked and what you didn't like when you were being raised. Then don't make the same mistakes your parents did. Simple!

So you bring home a seven-and-a-half pound package of love that's completely dependent on you. He looks up from the crib and smiles . . . you don't know why . . . a private kids-joke, perhaps. This is going to be great. What fun we'll have.

Then he cries. You've just fed him . . . he can't be hungry. He burped. You're sure you heard him burp. His diaper is dry. What's the kid want? Stop crying kid. I don't know what you want. It's late. I need some sleep, too, you know.

Weeks pass, then months and years. You pass some major hurdles. He sleeps through the night. How great it was to sleep eight straight hours again. He talks. No more guessing what he wants. He tells you EVERYTHING he wants now. He's potty trained. Those diapers are now your favorite rags. Yes, things seem to be going along



nicely.

Still, you keep reading those articles in newspapers, magazines and books. You keep seeing those TV shows and the movies. We're ruining our kids. We're too permissive. We're too strict. We're cutting off their curiosity. He's going to be a nervous wreck. He'll never have a normal sex life. What are we doing? How can we save our kids?

It doesn't take parents too long to find out that raising kids isn't as easy as our parents made it look. There are many questions and few easy answers. On the other hand, most kids do make it to adulthood and most of them seem to fare pretty well. So it appears that humans are a pretty sturdy group and it takes more than a normal household to ruin a kid.

But, there are some things we can do to prepare ourselves for the difficult but most rewarding job of parenting.

The first takes place long before the child is born. You have to decide you want a baby. You should know why you want one and find out as much as possible about what you're getting yourself into. Are you willing to make some sacrifices in your life style? Is your marriage secure enough to allow the flow of love to a third member of the family? Can you afford a child? Can you give it the basic things it needs to fully develop? There are a lot of questions like these that many people don't consider until it's too late.

The fact is, most people do a lot more planning to buy a pet than they do to have a baby.

The second thing you can do is learn as much as you can about this new job . . . parenting. If you had decided to become a seamstress, carpenter or door-to-door salesman, you'd learn as much about those as you could. But most of us think the ability to have a baby qualifies us to raise one. That's not necessarily the case.

There are a lot of places you can go to learn about parenting and to get help if you need it (see box page 8). Two good starting places are your pediatrician and your local



**Parents discover all too soon that kids have an innate wisdom and sense of what ought to be. They inspect the world close up and the parents who want to understand kids will have to do so also.**

library. There are shelves of good books that can help you understand what you're going through and even what you can expect from your child as he grows. Most books on child care and parenting contain a developmental chart which describes normal physical growth and activities which most children do during certain stages of growth.

One example is from the book, "Infant and Child in the Culture of Today," by Drs. Gesell, Illg and Ames. Describing a two-and-a-half year old child, they write, "The child of this age tends to be rigid and inflexible—he wants exactly what he wants when he wants it. . . . Furthermore, he is domineering and demanding. He must make the decisions and his needs are very strong. . . . And most of all, this is an age of opposite extremes. The child has no ability to choose between alternatives, so he shuttles back and forth endlessly between any extremes: 'I want—I don't want;' 'I will—I won't.' "

The authors then reassuringly go on to the three-year-olds. "Whereas the two-and-a-half-year-old loved to resist, three loves to



## TO THE RESCUE



AN important thing to remember about raising kids is that you don't have to have a serious problem to seek help. Most of the time you may just have a question or need reassurance. Here are some possible places to go:

- **Local library.** There are many excellent, easy-to-read books on general child care and on specific aspects such as telling your child about sex, death, divorce and many other difficult subjects. Your librarian can help.
- **Pediatrician.** Your doctor can do more than just treat illnesses. Pediatricians are trained to understand problems. If they can't help, they know where you can go for the specific help you need.
- **Chaplain.** The Chaplain's Family Life Program deals with many aspects of family life, including child-rearing.
- **Army Community Services.** Most ACS offices have family counsellors and also offer classes and seminars on parenting. ACS is the Army's official referral service. If they can't help, they'll know who can, both in the Army and in the civilian community.
- **U.S. Government Printing Office.** There are more than 24,000 different publications available through the Superintendent of Documents. Many are free and most are inexpensive. Price List 35 contains a list of government publications dealing with children and youth. You can order Price List 35, free, by writing Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

These are just a few of the places you can go. There are many civilian health and public service agencies which are also available. The key is: if you want or need help, all you have to do is ask.

conform. The child now likes to give as well as take. He likes to cooperate. He wants to please. . . . His increased language ability allows him to enjoy language and to respond well to language cues."

Now these developmental charts can give you an indication of what to expect, but they're not gospel. Your child may not hit the "terrible two's" until he's three years old, or he may never hit them at all. But it's nice to know that if your kid is two years old, on certain days nothing you do is going to please him—and that it's a normal, and limited, stage he's going through.

Another thing you can do for you and your child is to realize that you are both people and you're both individuals with separate rights and responsibilities. Many people forget that children are people. They're much quicker to yell at a child than at an adult. And people who would never think of hitting another person, hit their kids without a second thought. They call it "spanking."

On the other hand, parents who wouldn't allow another adult

to hit them, yell at them or be abusive in any way, regularly take this treatment from their kids.

One key to developing mutual respect for each other is good communication. Even before the child can talk, communication should take place. Smiling, hugging and kissing all communicate love, warmth and good feelings. Anger can be communicated without a single word. Most psychologists agree that a child's self-image begins developing long before the spoken word is introduced.

Communication means having your child understand what you are saying AND understanding what your child is saying. That's not always easy. In his book, "Between Parent & Child" (Avon, 1969 paperback), Dr. Haim G. Ginott says, "Our everyday language is not adequate for communicating meaningfully with children. To reach children and to reduce parental frustration, we need a new mode of relating to children, including new ways of conversing with them."

He points out that even an apparently simple question from a child may have hidden meanings. He uses this example:

"On his first visit to kindergarten, while mother was still with him, Bruce, age five, looked over the paintings on the wall and asked loudly, 'Who made these ugly pictures?' Mother was embarrassed. . . . The teacher, who understood the meaning of the question, smiled and said, 'In here, you don't have to paint pretty pictures. You can paint mean pictures if you feel like it.' A big smile appeared on Bruce's face, for now he had the answer to his hidden question: 'What happens to a boy who doesn't paint so well?'"

The difficulty of communicating increases when the child is upset. "When a child is in the midst of strong emotions, he cannot listen to anyone. He cannot accept advice or consolation or constructive criticism. He wants us to understand without having to disclose fully what he is experiencing," Ginott says.

One way to do this is by using

a skill some counsellors call responsive listening. It could work like this:

Your child comes in from the playground crying. His best friend is playing with the new kid and they won't let him play with them. Your child, Mark, is furious. How do you calm him down? Telling him that that's the way kids are, or that things will be better later doesn't seem to have any effect.

MOTHER: You're really angry with your friend.

MARK: Yeah, he's stupid.

MOTHER: And I'll bet your feelings are hurt, too.

MARK: John's my best friend and he's playing with that dumb new kid.

MOTHER: That doesn't seem fair.

MARK: No, I'm going to go out and punch him.

MOTHER: I can understand your anger, but will you feel better if you punch him? Is there something else you can do?

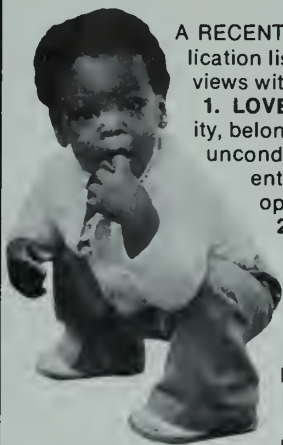
Note that by this time, the child is no longer out of control. He's able to talk about the problem because he knows his mother understands how he feels. By continuing the responsive listening, the mother can guide her son into an activity in which he can release his frustration harmlessly. One method, in this case, may be to draw a picture about how he feels about his friend.

This type of communication leaves all channels open and builds stronger channels which will be needed in later years. The important thing is to realize that good communication with children involves more than just listening to their words. It means understanding what they're saying and feeling.

One big problem most new parents encounter is that everyone you meet, from close relatives to casual acquaintances, is an expert on raising children . . . especially yours. Also, everyone is willing to tell new parents what they're doing wrong.

While it often helps to talk over problems with friends and people you respect, you ought to

## PRINCIPLES OF PARENTING



A RECENT U.S. Department of Health and Human Services publication lists 10 "Basic Principles" of child-raising based on interviews with parents.

**1. LOVE ABUNDANTLY.** This gives children a sense of security, belonging and support. Parental love should be constant and unconditional. It should also be open and expressed often. Parents should hug and praise their children at every available opportunity.

**2. DISCIPLINE CONSTRUCTIVELY.** Discipline means setting and adhering to standards of behavior. It helps the child adjust to the outside world and makes him better behaved and happier. Discipline should be consistent, clear and reasonable.

**3. SPEND TIME TOGETHER.** Time should be spent playing with the children, talking together (listening and reacting to one another), teaching and with family activities. "You can't fool children by giving them things rather than your time and attention."

**4. TEND TO PERSONAL AND MARITAL NEEDS.** To relate well to children, parents must be comfortable with themselves. By treating yourself well, you'll avoid the feeling of being mistreated, used unfairly, or overburdened when something goes wrong.

"A household in which love is openly expressed is a household in which children flourish. Verbalizing love to one's children is not enough. Parents should make every effort to let their youngsters see warmth and tenderness in their marital relationship."

**5. TEACH RIGHT FROM WRONG.** Children need to be taught basic values and manners in order for them to get along well in society. Parents should clearly state their own moral values and discuss them with their children.

**6. DEVELOP MUTUAL RESPECT.** All family members should treat each other with respect. That means parents should act in respectful ways to their children, too. "Thank you," "excuse me," and "I'm sorry" are not just for kids. If parents treat each other with respect and love, and teach the children to respect their parents, a solid foundation will be laid.

**7. REALLY LISTEN.** Parents should really listen to their child, from his or her earliest years. That means giving undivided attention, putting aside one's own thoughts and beliefs and trying to understand the child's point of view. It also means encouraging the expression of feelings—both good and bad—and allowing the child to show hostility or anger without fear of losing your love.

**8. OFFER GUIDANCE.** But, be brief. Don't make a speech. And encourage the child to think about the problem and come up with possible solutions himself.

**9. FOSTER INDEPENDENCE.** Gradually allow children more and more freedom or control over their own lives. But as one parent said, "Once your children are old enough, kind of phase yourself out of the picture. But always be near when they need you."

**10. BE REALISTIC.** Expect your child to make mistakes. Realize that outside influences, like peer pressure, increase as children mature.

be prepared to deal with the pompous meddlers you're sure to encounter.

Remember, you may be new at parenting, but no one knows your child like you do and no one loves him like you do. That gives you all the advantage you need.

No one can tell you how to raise your children, but a lot of people are there to help if you need them. The most important thing to remember is that you're not alone. Next time you're walking your child in the wee hours of the morning, listen closely. Millions of moms and dads are walking with you. □



# RDF

# PREPARED TO RESPOND

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

*"An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States . . . and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."*

*President Jimmy Carter, Jr.  
State of the Union Address  
January 1980*

**A**S you read this, an abandoned bomb shelter is being readied for the headquarters that will form and lead a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to the Persian Gulf—or anywhere else the President directs.

The shelter will house the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force—along with a battery of electronics gear, computer links and about 250 of the Nation's most capable military people from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines.

During any crisis, the Joint Task Force will select the most appropriate units in the Armed Forces and send them to world trouble spots on short notice.

The four-service headquarters is commanded by Marine Lt. Gen. P.X. Kelley, a highly-decorated combat veteran who led the last Marine regiment in Vietnam. When needed by the President, Kelley could receive as many as 100,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines for a Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) mission.

Any active duty Army division in the United States could be included in the RDF. A Marine amphibious brigade is also slated to be among the first units called.

Most U.S.-based combat units that will be a part of the RDF are those which are not scheduled for early deployment to Europe in defense of NATO or not now presently deployed in South Korea.

The number of troops and types of units to be called out will be decided by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Task Force when the needs of each mission are known.

"This is not a separate or discrete category of forces of fixed size, i.e. 50,000- or 100,000-man force," Kelley says. "Rather, the concept is to have a central 'reservoir' composed primarily of CONUS-based units from which forces can be drawn to deal with a specific contingency."

Operations that call for amphibious assaults will



probably go to the Marines. Inland attacks might be handled by a Marine brigade that comes with its own air support, or by Army airborne troops backed up with tanks and helicopters.

The Navy and Air Force will move troops to trouble spots and support the ground battle from the air and sea.

The first combat units to land may have to fight a delaying action until larger, heavier units can reach



● Airborne assaults, above, and ● new equipment delivery techniques, left, will help the RDF react quickly when needed anywhere. Photos by Ed Nelson.



Moving troops and equipment quickly is the goal of the RDF. It's a big job that requires multi-service cooperation. Clockwise from right: • Air Force C-5A can move tons of equipment and troops long distances. • Marines practice beach landing. • The Amphibious Assault Ship, USS Tripoli uses helicopters and landing craft to get troops and equipment ashore. • Marines board another Amphibious Assault Ship, the USS Guadalcanal, in preparation for a training exercise.



Photo by Sgt. James Klein, USAF



## RDF Troops Will Train Everywhere

Story and photo by SFC W. D. Goldie

AS THE U.S. Rapid Deployment Force takes shape, soldiers can expect more training in every kind of terrain—from arctic ice to desert dunes.

For example, 14 battalions from U.S. bases will fly to Panama this year to learn jungle warfare at the 193d Infantry Brigade's Jungle Operations Training Center.

During the three week course, troops live, train and sleep in the jungles around Fort Sherman. Early in the course they learn which animals they can eat—and which animals will eat them. Plants and insects are also studied for the same reason.

In the second week, soldiers train on handling rubber boats, poncho rafts and one-rope bridges. The water, they learn, can be both a friend and an enemy.

More importantly, the school teaches soldiers the special skills and tactics that successful jungle fighting requires. By the end of the second week, platoons and companies are putting this kind of knowledge to work during day and night patrols. Live fire exercises and rappelling are part of that training.

The third week draws the units together for a battalion combat exercise against one company from the 193d Inf. Bde. According to reports, the 193d's company usually holds its own against the battalion. The brigade is rated as one of the best jungle-fighting units.

"We realize that three weeks won't make all these units into crack jungle-warfare elements," says Maj. C.P. Vencil, the school's deputy commandant. "But battalions of the Rapid Deployment Force will return at least every two years. By the time a man makes squad leader, he will have been here two or three times. That will qualify him to lead his men in the jungle."

**SERGEANT FIRST CLASS W. D. GOLDIE** is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, HQ, 193d Infantry Brigade, Panama.

Potential RDF troops learn how to build a shelter as part of their jungle training in Panama.



Photo by LCDR J. Mancias, USN

the battle zone. In some cases, it may be enough just to have a U.S. combat unit there to show America will support the troubled country, officials say.

As envisioned, a RDF will come to life something like this:

- A nation is beset with problems. That country's alarmed leaders ask for U.S. help in restoring order—and to discourage a threatened invasion.

- The U.S. President consults with the National Security Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A decision is made to send U.S. troops into action.

- The President's orders are relayed to the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla. Current information on the crisis has already reached Task Force headquarters via computer links with the National Military Command Center in Washington, D.C. Computer data, crisis info and contingency plans are used to select the exact units needed to handle the mission.

- Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine units are alerted to move out. At the same time, Kelley and



## America's Military Nerve Center

THE NEWLY created Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force headquarters is as unusual as its mission. RDJTF is headed by a Marine lieutenant general and located on an Air Force base. Its 250 members include soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines of every rank.

Their mission is to be ready to go anywhere, anytime—and to take enough troops and equipment to handle any crisis involving American interests overseas.

High among their priorities will be to plan operations that could take them anywhere in the world.

During peaceful times, RDJTF will have only its assigned handful of people. But when a conflict arises, RDJTF will control all the U.S.-based Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine units it needs.

Soldiers assigned to RDJTF began arriving early this year. Capt. Daniel Croft was among the first to get orders.

"I got a phone call from Washington at 5:30 in the morning, saying, 'You're going to Florida,'" Croft says.

"It's a very challenging, exciting assignment. Here, you get to see the big picture—how the services work and deploy together, on a world level.

"The services have picked out their best folks to send to us. They're all very well qualified, all very intelligent and they have the necessary experience and background to do their jobs," Croft says.

Critics fear that use of the RDF might lead to a war. But RDF is simply intended to give America a way to help small nations avoid threats of armed force.

"It's very difficult to move troops off real estate you want to take," says Lt. Col. Dick Beaudry, a U.S. Readiness Command spokesman. "If we can get troops anywhere in the world, in a hurry, it really complicates a potential aggressor's problems."

SFC Loris Ansel says that when he got orders, the first thing in his mind was, "Is there something blowing in the wind that I don't know about?"

There's nothing in the wind at the moment, but the RDJTF will be ready when there is.

his key staff people will board a plane bound for the threatened nation. When they arrive, they will command U.S. forces on the scene.

One of the Joint Task Force's first priorities is to cut the time it takes to get combat units where they're needed.

"We do have the capability now to rapidly move forces anywhere in the world, but we must continue our efforts to improve the capability to move faster and to move larger forces, concurrently, and to sustain these forces," says Gen. Volney F. Warner, commander-in-chief of U.S. Readiness Command.

Officials say a complete airborne battalion can land in a trouble spot halfway around the world within several days. A Marine amphibious brigade could get there within a few more days if deploying by air.

An airborne division of 15,000 men could arrive in 12 to 15 days to back up forces which landed during the first few days.

Mechanized infantry and armored divisions moving by air and sea would take longer to reach the battle area.

Rapid deployment is not new to the Army or the Marines. The U.S. sent Marines to Lebanon in 1958 and the 82nd Airborne went to the Dominican Republic in 1965, both on short notice.

The 82d Airborne has had a battalion ready to go on very short notice for the past 22 years. And they still are.

"We have to quickly enhance our capability to project heavier forces into regions because our traditional light forces may not be capable of dealing with a large armored or mechanized threat," Warner says.

If sent to a remote area like the Middle East, a division may have to carry everything it needs to fight with or live on—from bullets and beans to water and fuel. That means a lot of time loading, shipping and unloading supplies and equipment. Yet, the war may go to the side that gets to the battle first with the most.

About \$10 billion has been requested for equipment and improvements needed to support RDF over the next five years. Included in this plan are:

- Fourteen ships that will provide floating supply and equipment warehouses for three Marine brigades;

- New CX "outsized" aircraft that can carry tanks;

- Lengthening of Air Force C-141 Starlifter bodies to hold more cargo;

- Adding mid-air refueling capabilities to the Air Force C-5 and C-141 aircraft.

These items are expected to be ready during the late 1980s. However, international problems could erupt sooner than that. U.S. Readiness Command and the Joint Task Force have already taken steps to deploy troops faster.

One way they plan to do that is to begin moving troops before the shooting starts.

Another important step has been to put seven shiploads of equipment—enough to support a 10,000 man Marine amphibious brigade and several Air Force fighter squadrons afloat in the Indian Ocean probably at Diego Garcia. It's envisaged to have the ships loaded and enroute to selected anchorages this summer.

Under RDF concepts, U.S. Marines will be airlifted to a point where they can marry up with their equipment and then join the battle. This action significantly reduces the days it would otherwise take to send the same force by ship.

Advance agreements are being worked out with other nations to allow the U.S. to use regional facilities during conflicts in or around the Middle East.

The Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force held its first "shakedown" exercise at Fort Bragg, N.C. during six days in April 1980. Command Post Exercise "Positive Leap" involved Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine units across the U.S.

The first full scale RDF exercise will be Brave Shield '80, scheduled for August 11-29 at Fort Polk, La. It will involve thousands of troops from all four services. □

PFC Bob Jones and Sgt. Gary Conn lean against the cold earth of a foxhole set in the treeline of a forest. It's just one of many on their unit's defensive perimeter.

The first icy winds of the European winter nip at their exposed skin as they, and their fellow soldiers, peer at the terrain in front of them.

The only sounds are nervous coughs, occasional muffled words and the static of a radio coming to life. There's tension in the air, a feeling of expectation.

Eyes dart from side to side at the slightest movement. A bird, startled from a treetop perch, instantly draws 200 eyes and 100 gun

barrels. Fingers rest on triggers.

Then, suddenly, a whooooooosh, followed by a violent explosion that sends earth and fire skyward in a terrifying mix. Jones and Conn clutch their weapons to their bodies and try to burrow deeper into the foxhole.

Whooooooooooosh, BAM! Whooooooooooosh, BAM! With each round the earth shakes and great chunks of it are uprooted. Cries of agony follow the explosions as the artillery finds the range.

The rain of shells continues without pause, but now there's a new danger. Peering over the edge of their foxhole, Jones and Conn watch huge tanks tear toward them

at flank speed with guns spitting iron.

Jones and Conn brace for this new onslaught. Their unit has been ripped up by the artillery barrage. But they were well dug-in and are able to mount some resistance.

In front of them, armored personnel carriers move up behind the tanks. About 1,600 feet from the defensive perimeter, the carriers stop momentarily and discharge their cargos of soldiers.

The attack is set. The tanks roar forward. Behind them, soldiers on foot are followed by the carriers with machineguns blazing away.

Jones, Conn and the rest of the unit try desperately to halt the

# HIT HARD, FAST AND KEEP MOVIN'!

Steve Abbott

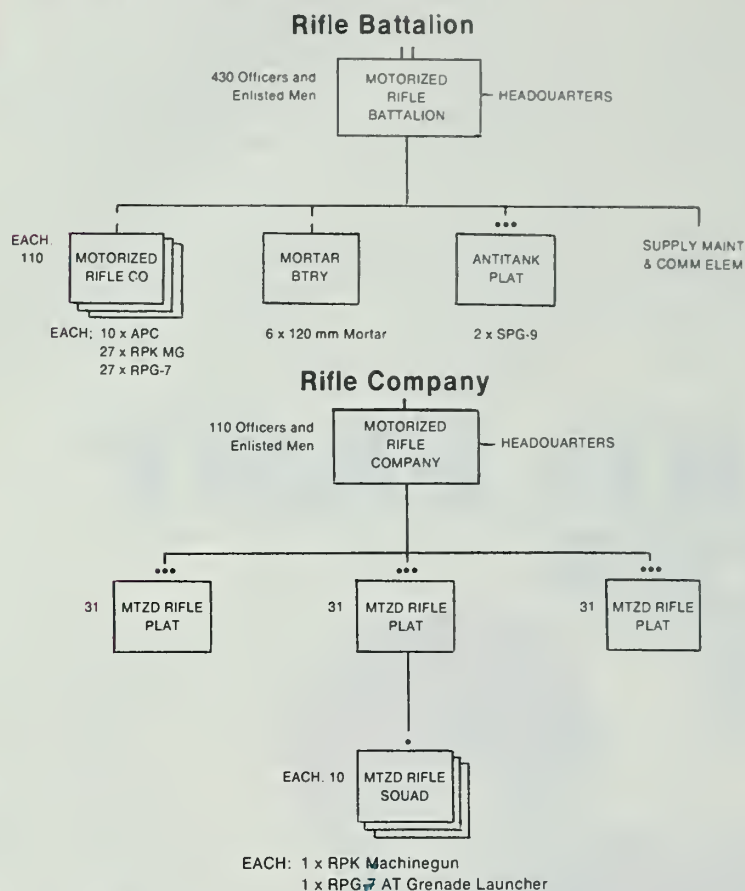


A good boxer sizes up his opponent, softens him up with some body punches then moves in for the knockout. That's basically how a Soviet Motorized Rifle Battalion operates.



## SOVIET UNIT STRUCTURE

There are three types of line divisions in the Soviet Ground Forces, motorized rifle (about 110), tank (about 50) and airborne (7). Soviet units are smaller in number of personnel than their Western counterparts. For example, an American mechanized division has about 15,400 officers and enlisted men. The Soviet motorized rifle division has about 11,500 personnel.



**Notes:**

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"About half of these motorized rifle divisions," writes Klose, "are stationed in European Russia and Warsaw Pact countries. They're designed around Soviet doctrine which foresees a short war of motion and massed firepower against NATO countries for control of central and western Europe, and to repulse a western invasion into the industrialized population centers of Russia."

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Because of the requirement for mobility, the individual soldier travels light. He carries a steel helmet, poncho-shelter half, entrenching tool, medical kit (including decontamination kit), field pack (including mess kit and extra socks) and an overcoat that's rolled and hung under the pack in the summer.

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Infantry units attack with tank support on a one to three ratio. For instance, one tank platoon supports the three motorized rifle platoons that makeup a motorized rifle company.

"The training of motorized rifle units is in preparation for several missions," writes Herb Richardson in Leatherneck magazine, May 1980. "On offense they are tasked to penetrate enemy defenses; develop the attack; neutral-

ize defending troops by fire, hand-to-hand combat or by capture; destroy or capture enemy weapons and equipment; seize and consolidate defensive positions; fight off counterattacks and pursue the enemy if he withdraws."

Combined arms forces use two basic offensive maneuvers to accomplish their mission: frontal attacks and envelopment.

Frontal attacks are used to penetrate the enemy's forward position. Such attacks are used only if there are no flanks to attack.

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Here are some other features of Soviet military operations:

- Night combat is considered normal for Soviet units. They reduce the rate of march for night operations from the daytime rate of 15 mph to 12 mph.

- Because of cold weather in the Soviet Union, its troops are prepared for, and very capable of, conducting full combat operations in the winter.

- In wooded areas, where mobility is greatly reduced, motorized rifle forces lead the attack followed by tanks.

- To maintain the momentum of the attack, Soviet doctrine generally calls for by-passing major cities. When attacking cities, the plan is to split them into isolated sectors, then destroy pockets of resistance and gain control of key buildings and facilities. Frontal attacks are attempted only if the city is heavily defended or if it can't be surrounded.

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After the boxer is sure of his opponent's capabilities he softens him up with body punches then tries to deliver a knockout punch quickly—and with as much surprise as possible.

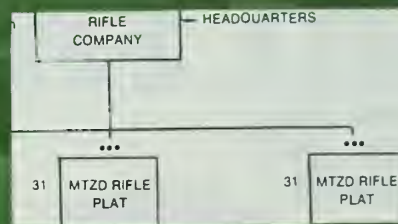
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# FIGHT AGAINST THE NIGHT

SSgt. Jim Boersema



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So, the Army developed weapons that would enable it to combat the darkness of the night. Search lights, flares and sensitive listening devices gave most American camps some security from surprise nighttime attacks. South Vietnamese towns and villages close to Army camps also became safer after dark.

But it was not a complete victory. Charlie still controlled large parts of the countryside. Troops in the field couldn't always carry search lights and listening devices with them through rice paddies and over mountaintops. The best they could hope for was illumination from artillery or momentary relief from small trip flares.

Although Vietnam is now behind us, the Army's fight against the night goes on. Only now, it's being fought in laboratories. The combatants are scientists who are developing equipment to help soldiers fight at night.

The center for this research is the Army's Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratory at Fort Belvoir, Va. There, more than 400 technicians are engaged in a year-round effort to "find their way out of the dark."

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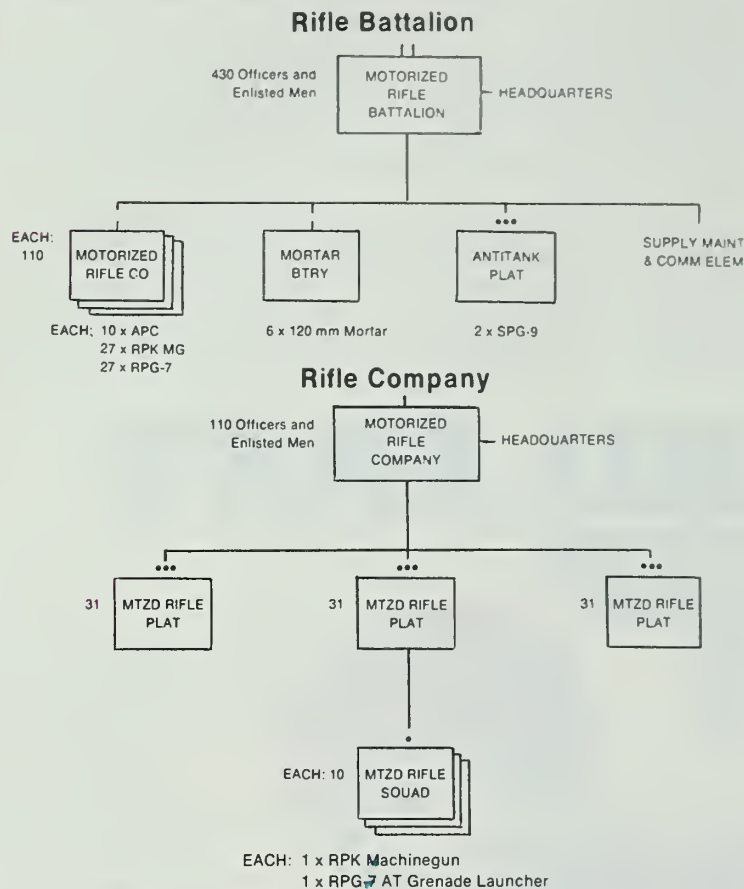
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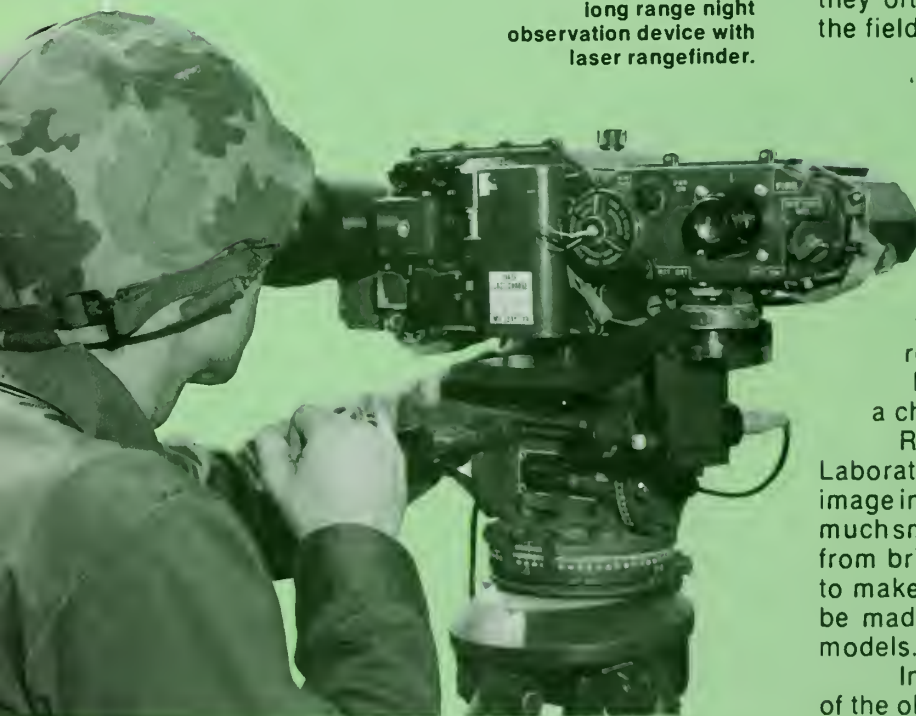
- Left, tank-mounted night vision device.
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• Above, the Dragon weapon system equipped with far infrared night vision device. • Below, a long range night observation device with laser rangefinder.



the source and destroy the night observation device and its crew.

Equipment was needed that would enable soldiers to see in the dark without being detected. That has been the goal of the night vision laboratory since its establishment in 1965. Research there has centered on two main programs: image intensification and "far infrared," or thermal imagery.

Most soldiers are probably more familiar with devices using image intensification technology. These devices amplify moonlight or starlight, no matter how dim it may appear. Soldiers and vehicles, when viewed through one of these instruments, appear to be black objects against a hazy green background. All of the image intensification models are "passive," which means they cannot be detected by an enemy.

Perhaps the most widely used image intensification device is the Army's Individual Served Weapon Sight, better known as a Starlight Scope. This instrument, which fits on the top of an M-16 rifle, was developed in 1965 specifically for the combat infantryman operating in Vietnam. It enabled him to see up to 300 meters away on a clear night.

Crew Served Weapons Sights, such as for the .50-caliber machinegun, were also designed during the Vietnam War. Because of their larger size, these sights permitted users to see moving targets up to 1,000 meters away.

As effective as they were, these early image intensifiers had some drawbacks. All of them were heavy. The Starlight Scope, for example, weighed almost as much as the M-16. Most soldiers simply didn't want to be burdened by its extra weight so they often left it in the rear when they went into the field.

Also, these early devices had a tendency to "bloom" or cut off in the presence of bright lights, including tracer bullets. That made them inoperative for several minutes; a danger in combat. Another problem was their cost. A Starlight Scope cost more than \$10,000 in the 1960s. Because of this high price tag, many units were reluctant to take the scope to the field. In fact, a study by the Night Vision Laboratory revealed that many Infantry units in Vietnam left their scopes in the rear rather than take a chance on losing or damaging them.

Recognizing these problems, the Night Vision Laboratory came out with a second generation of image intensifiers in 1975. These newer models were much smaller and lighter. Also, they didn't shut down from bright lights as easily and they were cheaper to make. Two or three of the newer models could be made for the same price as one of the older models.

In addition to improving on the technology of the older devices, new types of image intensifiers



were developed. One of the most spectacular of these new devices is Night Vision Goggles. The goggles, which weigh less than two pounds, enable the user to recognize a person at night more than 150 meters away. They were originally designed for truck drivers, but can be worn by infantrymen, tank drivers and helicopter pilots. There are already more than 20,000 pairs of the goggles in the Army's inventory.

A near infrared aiming light has also been developed for use with the goggles. This instrument can be mounted on any small weapon, such as an M-16 or M-60 machinegun. It fires an invisible infrared light, which places a bright spot on a target up to 100 meters away. The spot, visible only with the goggles, indicates where the weapon's bullets will strike when the rifle or machinegun is fired. If the aiming light is properly aligned on the weapon, this system can give soldiers a 90 percent accuracy rate at night with their small arms weapons.

A third generation of image intensifiers is already on the drawing boards and, if all goes well, they should be reaching the field by the mid-1980s.

However, it's not all blue skies in the image intensification field. Despite declining costs, these items are still expensive. A pair of the goggles, for example, costs more than \$5,000.

Also, as good as these image intensifiers are, they still cannot penetrate thick smoke, dust or fog. They rely on light sources. When there is no light source, or if the light is effectively blocked out, they cannot operate. In effect, they can't see anything not normally seen during daylight hours.

Far infrared devices, the second major area of night vision research, can overcome even this problem. These devices will let you see things which are completely hidden by smoke or dust, things which might not be visible even during daylight hours. Far infrared devices can't display an amplified image of reflected light. Instead, they show the temperature difference between an object and its background.

A big advantage of far infrared devices over near infrared instruments is that they don't give off any radiation which can be detected by the enemy.

Most of the far infrared devices are designed for use with larger Army weapons systems. In addition to being used on the M-60 and Abrams tank thermal sights, they're also used on the TOW and Dragon anti-tank guided missile systems. The Army's new Attack Helicopter is being equipped with a far infrared screen that will permit the pilot to view a battlefield at night.

The Night Vision Laboratory has also developed sophisticated equipment which instantly produces far infrared pictures on a television-like



The image intensifier, above, amplifies moonlight or starlight to help the gunner see targets in the darkness.

screen. Far infrared devices can scan a battlefield and send immediate pictures to a command post, giving commanders a nighttime view of their areas of operation.

Although far infrared technology has been available for many years, the price to produce far infrared gear has been very high. Recently though, common modules have been developed which can be used with different kinds of far infrared devices. This helps to reduce costs. It also makes far infrared upkeep easier. Far infrared mechanics can repair equipment on tanks, trucks, or even giant B-52 bombers, because of the similarity in parts.

The future of far infrared, as well as that of image intensifiers, is unlimited. "It's still an infant industry," says Dr. Louis Cameron, acting director for the Night Vision Labs. "We do know that our devices will be stronger, see farther, be much lighter and cheaper."

Also, according to Cameron, the research being done by Army scientists is now being applied to many civilian uses. Law enforcement agencies, for example, are now using night vision equipment. Techniques pioneered by the Army's labs are also being applied to detect breast cancer, for thermal mapping of rivers and streams for pollution and to detect heat leaks in buildings.

"The future holds even more promise," Cameron says. "We really don't know how much better we can get at making night vision instruments. We think they will eventually enable the Army to fight better at night than it now can during the day."

When that time comes, no longer will an enemy like Charlie own the night. Instead, it will belong to the side best able to zero in on images reflected by the heat of the night. □





# PIONEERS OF THE SKY

SSgt. Jim Boersema

**O**N a summer day in 1907, the Army's fledgling air corps lost half of its enlisted soldiers.

That was the day Pvt. Joseph E. Barrett packed his bags and went AWOL. His departure left Cpl. Edward Ward as the Army's only airplane mechanic.

It didn't make much difference to Ward. The Army didn't have any airplanes yet. And it wouldn't be getting any for another two years.

In fact, in those early days, many senior officials were opposed to buying airplanes for the Army. They felt airplanes were just playthings, with little military value. They argued that Army funds should be spent on more practical items, such as horse rations.

It took President Theodore Roosevelt to get the Army into airplanes. In 1907 he directed the War Department to investigate air power's potential. As a result, the

Army's Aeronautical Division was created. This division was assigned one officer, two enlisted soldiers and a big job—researching “all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines and all kindred subjects.”

In time this small division grew to become the Army Air Corps and, in 1947, the United States Air Force. It played important roles in two world wars and, at its height in 1945, had more than two million soldiers assigned to air operations.

Photos provided by U.S. Air Force Audio-Visual Service



• Top, Orville Wright pilots one of his aircraft at Fort Myer, Va., 1908. • Above, 1923 vintage Barling Bomber. • Right, World War I ace Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker with his Spad airplane. He had 26 aerial victories.

That future could never have been foreseen in the early days. In 1907 it was tough for the Army to even find a suitable airplane. Army specifications called for a model that could carry two people over a distance of 125 miles at an average speed of 40 miles an hour. Only the famous Wright brothers had the know-how to build such an aircraft. Accordingly, they were asked to develop an airplane for the Army.

In September, 1908, at Fort Myer, Va., Orville Wright made the first test flights for the Army. It was an historic occasion. On one flight Wright became the first person to stay aloft for more than an hour. Later, he carried the first passenger in Army history, Lt. Frank P. Lahm.

The Army would probably have gotten its first airplane then, had tragedy not struck. On September 17, the propellor on Wright's plane snapped in mid-air. The airplane spun out of control and crashed on the Fort Myer parade grounds. Wright survived the accident but another passenger, Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge, did not. He died several hours later, thus becoming the first air casualty in military history.

Wright did not give up, however. The next summer he returned to Fort Myer with an im-

proved airplane. This time everything went well. On July 30, 1909, Wright and Lahm completed the Army tests by flying between Fort Myer and nearby Alexandria, Va. at a blistering 42.58 miles an hour. The Army was impressed and two days later bought the Wright airplane.

But, one airplane did not make an air force. The Army still needed pilots. Only two officers, Lahm, and Lt. Fredric E. Humphreys, had any flight training. Unfortunately, neither was assigned to the Aeronautical Division for long. Humphreys was recalled by the Engineer Corps and Lahm was relieved from flying because he allegedly took a woman up in the plane.

The Army's aerial duties were turned over to Lt. Benjamin D. Foulois, who learned to fly via correspondence with the Wright brothers. For the next two years he was the only pilot in the Army. When he was sick or on leave, America's air arm was grounded. Stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, he spent his time flying around the countryside in the Wright airplane.

Finally, in 1911, Congress decided that airplanes were here to stay and voted \$15,000 for Army aviation. The Signal Corps immedi-

ately bought five new planes and trained three new pilots. Soon after, a school for Army aviators was opened at College Park, Md. Within a year three other Army air schools began. One of the first pilots assigned to College Park was Lt. Henry "Hap" Arnold. Later, as a 5-star general, he directed American air operations in World War II.

Although still small, the Army's air division was growing. In March 1913, the first tactical aviation unit was formed in San Diego, Calif. Named the First Aero Squadron, it began with nine pilots and nine airplanes. In March, 1916 it became the first American air unit to operate in a combat zone.

Ordered to Mexico, the First Aero Squadron helped the Army search for the Mexican bandit, Pancho Villa. For about a month the squadron carried dispatches and scouted for enemy soldiers.

The enemy didn't pose much of a problem to the squadron but the climate did. The poorly built planes fell victim to gusty winds, dust storms and high mountain tops. Faced with these obstacles the squadron gave up and retired from the field. The withdrawal was less than successful as six of the aircraft crashed or were abandoned while two others were so feeble they



In 1911 these aviators, flying one of Wright's designs, were the first to drop explosives from an airplane. The man on the left is holding the bomb.



couldn't take off.

The squadron's poor record in Mexico led to the realization that the Army needed better airplanes. So, a few months later, Congress voted \$13 million to purchase new planes. At the same time, the Aeronautical Division was allowed to double its personnel strength.

Still, many Army commanders were not sold on air power. They felt it could be useful for limited reconnaissance purposes and nothing else. One general went so far as to complain in public that aviation officers were disrespectful of regulations when they did not wear cavalry spurs in flight.

It took World War I to get American air power really flying. European armies had been fighting great air battles for three years when the United States entered the war. The American Army simply followed their lead and increased its own air strength. During that conflict, nearly 740 American-built airplanes went to the front lines. By war's end, there were more than 767 American pilots. Some of them became famous for their exploits.

Probably the best known of the American aviators was Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker. The top American "ace" of the war, Rickenbacker is credited with 26 aerial victories including 22 enemy aircraft and four balloons.



Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell, fourth from left, was convinced that air power could be decisive in large ground battles.

Another well known American aviator was Lt. Frank Luke, who became the first member of the air service to win the Medal of Honor. In a short career, he shot down 14 enemy scout balloons and four enemy airplanes. Hit on his final mission, he crash landed and was killed by German soldiers when he refused to surrender.

Possibly, the most respected American aviator of the war was Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell. He was a thinker who felt air power could be decisive in large ground battles. On several occasions, he led hundreds of Allied airplanes against the enemy. Mitchell dreamed of parachute drops behind enemy lines and long range bombing attacks against enemy cities. Many of his ideas became reality twenty-five years and another world war later.

When the war ended in 1919,

the American air service was reduced in size. It shrank from 200,000 soldiers to an authorized strength of about 1,500 officers and 16,000 enlisted men. Still, that was larger than in pre-war days.

Some influential aviators—like Foulois and Mitchell—argued in Washington, D.C. for a separate air force. They said the air forces should be on an equal basis with the Army and Navy. They wanted a larger defense role and control of their own operations. After months of wrangling, they lost their argument but won many of the reforms they desired in the process.

In 1920 the air service was made a combat arm of the Army, and, unlike any other branch, was given control of researching and developing its own equipment. Six years later the air service became the Army Air Corps, putting it on equal footing with the Infantry and Artillery corps.

Mitchell, did not give up his dream of a separate air force. He continued to argue that air power could be decisive in a major engagement. In July, 1921 he proved his point when seven Martin MB-2 bombers sunk an empty WWI German battleship in just 21 minutes. It was a highly publicized event but it only served to harden the attitude of many Army and Navy officials toward the upstart airmen. Eventu-

Soldiers attending the Airborne School board a Douglas C-47 at Lawson Field, Fort Benning, Ga. in 1946 for a practice jump.



ally Mitchell spoke up once to often and was court-martialed for insubordination. He resigned from the service in disgrace. Twenty years later, after his ideas had been proven correct, he was awarded a special Medal of Honor for his heroic stand.

The period between the two world wars was an exciting time for Army pilots. Almost every year, one of them broke a world record for speed, distance or altitude. Later, Arnold called it the "Golden Age of Aviation." It was—for those with courage, skill and a little luck.

One of the most daring Army pilots was Lt. John A. Macready. Twice he established world records for high altitude flying. The first time was in 1921 when he flew to 34,508 feet. When that record was broken by another Army pilot, Macready went up to 38,704 feet in 1926. Both flights were done in airplanes without covered cockpits, thus exposing Macready to the extremes of high altitude. At those heights the temperature was equal to 60 degrees below zero and the air was so thin that Macready had to breathe through a tube attached to a cylinder of oxygen.

Macready also took part in another memorable Army achievement. In 1923 he and Lt. Oakley G. Kelly were the first persons to fly nonstop across the United States. They went from New York to California in 26 hours and 50 minutes.

Less than a year later, their record was broken by another Army pilot. Lt. Russel H. Maughan became the first person to solo across the country. He did it in 21 hours and 48 minutes, stopping just five times for fuel.

Army pilots led the way in other long distance flights, too. In 1924 four Army aviators were first to fly around the world. They took off from Seattle, Wash., and spent 175 days circling the globe. Their flight was followed by millions of people around the world. Three years later, two other Army pilots became the first people to fly from California to Hawaii. They made it in less than 26 hours, using fairly crude navigation equipment.

Army pilots also came up

with the idea of in-flight refueling and used the technique to set records for staying aloft. In 1923 an Army airplane stayed aloft for 37 hours, twice as long as any other plane had remained in the air. Six years later, a five-man Army team astonished the world by staying in the air for more than a week.

In addition to setting world records, Army pilots made other contributions to aviation. Through their travels they pioneered most of the airways and airports used by military and civilian aircraft today. They perfected navigation devices, air-to-air and air-to-ground communications, aerial photography and Army pilots even conducted the first crop spraying experiments.

In the winter and spring of 1934 the Army tried the airmail business—it was a dismal failure. The Army's chance came after the Postmaster General of the United States cancelled the commercial airlines' contract for carrying the mail. The Army didn't have the planes, equipment, ground organization or experience in this kind of transport operation that the airlines had taken years to develop. On top of these troubles the Army's first airmail flights began during a period of very bad weather that included blizzards and ice storms. Within three weeks nine Army fliers had died in crashes. In May the Army was relieved of the airmail job but the disaster focused attention on the state of Army aviation.

The 1930s brought a number of advances in Army aviation. All-metal monoplanes replaced the wooden biplanes of earlier years and engines became more powerful. Companies like Martin, Boeing and Curtiss kept coming out with bigger faster planes that could outperform anything before their time.

In 1932 the first bomber with an enclosed cockpit, the Martin B-10, entered service. It could carry nearly a ton of bombs and fly more than 200 miles an hour. A few years later, an even bigger bomber, the Boeing B-17, went into production. It could fly more than 2,000 miles, nonstop, and carry an even bigger payload.

Unfortunately, only a few B-10s and B-17s were built. Most military and civilian leaders felt the country didn't need such long range bombers. When war broke out in Europe in 1939, the United States only had about 700 combat aircraft. Germany had six times that many.

Luckily, the United States did not enter World War II until December, 1941. There was time to build up America's air power. In 1940 President Franklin Roosevelt called for the production of 50,000 airplanes. A year later, the Army Air Corps officially became the Army Air Forces. When the United States finally did get into the fight, the Air Forces had grown to 23,000 officers, 275,000 enlisted men and 12,000 airplanes.

But that was only the beginning. Eventually the Army Air Forces expanded to 80,000 aircraft and more than two million soldiers. Army pilots flew to every corner of the globe and blazed new trails in aerial concepts and tactics. Forty thousand of them died in World War II, but in doing so they showed that military aviation was a new dimension in warfare.

The second world war was the first conflict in which airplanes played a decisive role. In Europe, American and Allied bombing raids crippled Germany's industry and transportation system. In the Far East, parts of Japan were leveled by bombing attacks. The destruction by air coupled with a very successful naval blockade forced Japan to surrender without even being invaded. It was the dawn of a new era.

The end of the war brought new efforts to establish a separate air force. Arnold and others said the Army Air Forces had proven their worth and should be allowed to chart their own future. This time, many officials agreed with the Army aviators. The Air Forces had become too big and too important to play a minor role again.

On September 18, 1947 the Army Air Forces became the United States Air Force, equal to both the Army and Navy. The dreams of Mitchell, Foulis, Arnold and others at last became reality. □



IT'S hard to say where it happens, when it happens or how it happens. The only thing certain is that it does happen. Somewhere between the recruiting station and the reception station new soldiers become "instant experts" on the IG.

By the time they reach basic training, those who aren't experts know someone who is—usually the guy in the next bunk.

Usually, too, the information put out by these experts doesn't come close to fact. More often than not, that less-than-factual information sticks with soldiers throughout their military careers.

Everyone's heard stories about the IG and everyone passes them along. It's a kind of military tradition. You know the stories: if you want to put the screws to the old man, go to the IG; or, the IG is really going to tear us up during the inspection. How about the one about the IG court-martialing the motor sergeant or approving emergency leaves and compassionate transfers.

None of those stories are true. The IG isn't interested in putting the screws to anyone or tearing up your unit. The IG doesn't have the authority to court-martial anyone and the IG can't approve leaves or transfers.

But rather than dwell on the myths, let's take a closer look at the facts about the IG—who he is, what he is, how he operates and what he's trying to accomplish.

To begin with, those who wear the Inspector General insignia are soldiers just like you. They're supply sergeants, infantrymen, finance officers, engineers, tankers, mechanics and clerks.

They're selected from their career fields for a two-to-four year tour with the IG.

Army-wide, the IG system has about 1,800 people—650 officers, 350 enlisteds and 400 civilians. There are also more than 400 IGs in the Army National Guard and Reserve.

"About 120 Army commanders are authorized to have an

IG." The Army IG, Lt. Gen. Richard G. Trefry says. "They range from major commanders down to commanders of separate brigades.

"When a division is separated in several scattered locations, it can set up a community or 'acting IG.' An acting IG can't conduct investigations and he can't take sworn testimony. He's there as a link between the soldier and the division IG. If it's a routine complaint that affects the community, they might be able to take care of it—but they're limited in what they can do. They're a convenience for the soldier.

"Each commander manages his IG in a way that's most beneficial to his or her command. Of the 16 divisions in the Army, there are no two commanders who use their IGs in exactly the same way," Trefry says.

"Some have announced inspections; some have unannounced. Some IG inspections last five days, starting with the division band at formation on Monday

# IG INSPECTIONS: WHY WE HAVE THEM

Story and photos by Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant

**IG inspections aren't  
meant to hassle  
you. IGs look  
for ways to make  
your job easier.**



morning and ending with a retreat ceremony on Friday. Others never see the troops in formation. I have no control over how commanders use their IGs. As long as they operate within established guidelines and regulations, I want no control. The only inspection teams that I control are those that operate from this office."

Trefry's office is broken down into six divisions:

- Audit and Inspections Compliance
- Technical Inspections
- Training Management Inspections
- Investigations
- Assistance
- Inspections

Most soldiers tend to look at the Assistance Division as the good guys. They're the ones who solve your problems and answer your complaints. They wear the "white hats."

The Inspections Division is made up of black hatters. They're the guys who cause most of your problems—or so you think. They're the ones you spend weeks getting ready for.

"I think that impression of the Inspections Division is changing," says Lt. Col. Yancy S. Ramsey, DAIG inspector. "In the past that may have been the case but people are starting to realize that we're here to help solve problems for a unit, not cause them."

"When I was a commander, I can't ever remember my unit being helped by an IG inspection. The inspections in those days were strictly compliance inspections. They'd tell us you're not following the regulations or, you're using the wrong forms or, the mess hall doesn't have enough trays. They never seemed concerned that we couldn't get the regulations, the forms were out of stock or that we had trays on order for six months."

"What they were doing was telling us we had problems. Hell, we knew we had problems. What we wanted were solutions."

"Our whole approach today is to identify problems and find solutions. We want to know why

## How to Make an IG Complaint

HOW do you file an IG complaint? Should you start at the top? The bottom? The chain of command? What will you need when you go to an IG? When should you go?

To answer these questions and others, SOLDIERS has compiled the answers in step-by-step form. (Clip this, if you wish, for future reference.)

**STEP 1.** Be sure you have a genuine complaint. If it's a pet peeve, like doing police call or standing inspection, it isn't a complaint. Forget it and soldier on. If you need information or help you can't get elsewhere, then call your local IG. But if you have a real complaint, keep on reading.

**STEP 2.** Decide what action you want taken, then base your complaint on that problem alone. Don't cloud the issue with dozens of allegations and miscellaneous peeves that might slow the IG down in resolving your problem.

**STEP 3.** Get evidence. Get the paperwork that's fouled up, get names of witnesses, a copy of your finance voucher, or whatever documents the IG might need to straighten things out quickly. But ironclad proof isn't required.

**STEP 4.** Make your chain of command aware of the problem. Make sure you tell them as much as you would tell the IG. Then give them a chance to work on the problem. In the long run it will save you time. If, for personal reasons, you feel that you absolutely can't talk to those in your chain of command about a problem, then go ahead and see the IG.

**STEP 5.** If your chain of command fails to solve your problem, then call the local (post or command) IG. Present the facts, not vague suspicions. Tell the whole truth; it will help solve your problem faster and keep you from being charged with making false statements. (Be prepared for the IG to tell you "no." You may have been wrong in the first place.) Afterward, if you feel the local IG dealt with you unfairly, you may call the IG at a higher level or The DA Inspector General, Department of Army, at (202) 695-1507 or Autovon 225-1507.

a unit can't get the regulations it needs, why those forms are out of stock and why it takes six months to get trays for the mess hall.

"The DAIG today is geared to look at the entire system. We can go from the lowest level of command to the highest to find the problem, to identify the bottleneck. Once identified, we can set the wheels in motion to solve the problem," Ramsey says.

The Inspections Division is made up of 38 inspectors. They conduct inspections worldwide. At any given time they usually have three inspections going on at once. Inspections fall into two categories—special and general.

Special inspections look at a functional system and may cross command lines. They're not conducted on a fixed schedule. They can be requested by anyone at any level of command or they can be initiated by the IG as the result of a general inspection or audit.

One such special inspection is now looking at the conventional ammunition system to determine if and where problems exist. Twenty-two inspectors will spend a year checking every aspect of that sys-

tem, from research and development to policing the brass on the firing line.

General inspections, conducted on a fixed schedule, are the inspections most people think about when they hear "IG." These are vertical inspections that start at one level and work their way through the command.

"When we go out on a general inspection," Ramsey says, "the units know in advance that we're coming. We even tell them the areas in which we're particularly interested. It could be personnel, supply, training or any other thing the unit's involved in. We determine the areas of special interest based on previous inspections, input from the Army staff and input from the unit itself."

"Before we go to a unit we always ask the commander if there are any problem areas, anything we can look at for him. More and more commanders are beginning to ask for our help. We're doing away with our black hat image. They know we want to help them."

A division commander might tell the IG that he's having problems keeping a particular vehicle on the road because of maintenance. When



# GUIDE FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

**This chart shows some of the staff officers and support agencies who can help you with advice and assistance in your personal affairs. IN ALL CASES, YOU SHOULD FIRST CONTACT THE RIGHT PERSON IN YOUR CHAIN OF COMMAND for guidance: your immediate supervisor, squad leader, first sergeant or unit CO. It is their job to help you or get you the right office for help.**

1 — Primary (key) contact

**2 — Other contacts as applicable.**

[illegible]

DEPENDENTS' SCHOOLS	1	1																	2	
FAMILY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	1	2							1									2	2	
TRAVEL OF DEPENDENTS, SHIPMENT OF POV AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	1	2							2				1					2	2	
MEDICAL SERVICE (INDIVIDUAL & DEPENDENTS)	1	1																		
PAY, ALLOWANCES AND INCENTIVE PAY	1	2							1											
LEAVES AND PASSES	1	2																		
INSURANCE, ALL TYPES (SGLI & COMMERCIAL)	1	1							2											
LEGAL ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING U.S. AND FOREIGN LAW, WILLS AND POWERS OF ATTORNEY	1						1													
MILITARY EDUCATION	1	2	2																	
NON-MILITARY EDUCATION	1	2																	2	
PX, COMMISSARY, QM SALES STORE	1								2											
GOVERNMENT QUARTERS, OFF POST HOUSING	1	2										1								
REGISTRATION/OPERATION OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (POV), REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS	1																			
ENTRY INTO USA, PASSPORT, VISA, NATURALIZATION, IMMIGRATION, BIRTH CERTIFICATE (Children born in foreign country)	1	2					1											2		
HOME CONDITIONS AND EMERGENCY LEAVE	1	2											2					2	2	
EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	1	2							1									2	2	
POSTAL SERVICE	1																			
DRUG AND ALCOHOL REHABILITATION PROGRAM	1											2							1	



the inspection team reaches the unit they talk to the mechanics, the motor sergeant and the battalion motor officer.

They all have their own ideas as to what's wrong. The motor officer says it's faulty design. The motor sergeant blames it on poorly

trained mechanics. The mechanics say if they had the spare parts and proper tools they could keep the vehicles rolling.

"At this point the inspector has two advantages," Ramsey says. "The first is experience. We may have encountered that same prob-

lem elsewhere and may even have a solution for it.

"If we've seen that same problem in Germany, Korea and at other posts in the States, we know it's not that unit's problem. It's a system problem. That takes a lot of pressure off the mechanic and

## Soldiers Talk About the IG

SOLDIERS went to a unit undergoing a Department of the Army IG inspection to find out what members of the unit thought about the IG. What follows is a representative sample of responses.



**Sp4 Stephen Bennick, Infantryman:** Getting ready for an IG inspection is a lot of extra work, even in a unit like ours. We're always in pretty good shape. But just checking to make sure things are straight takes a lot of time.

From what I've seen, the IG does a good job of solving problems. If I had a legitimate gripe that the chain of command wouldn't or couldn't help me with, I'd go to the IG in a minute.



**Sgt. Douglas Westwood, squad leader:** They make too big a fuss over the IG. Everything is supposed to be perfect and someone up there thinks

painting will make it perfect. If I get two more coats of paint on these walls, I'll have to get a smaller desk.

I wish the IG would make surprise inspections. He'd get a more accurate picture of what's going on. He's more interested in the system and how it's working than he is in shiny floors ... at least he should be.

I think there's still an unspoken stigma attached to someone who goes to the IG. But if the system breaks down I wouldn't hesitate using the IG or referring one of my men to the IG.



**Sp4 Eddie Jessie, clerk typist:** There's some extra work involved when there's an IG inspection, but it's nothing I can't handle. It probably helps, in the long run, to have someone look over your shoulder from time-to-time.

I've never gone to the IG with a complaint and probably never will. My supervisor is better than the IG. I've never gone to him with a problem that he couldn't solve or get solved. He's here, he knows me and he has a quick response time. He can solve the problem now.

**SFC Sharon Welkel, local IG inspector:** When the DAIG inspects the command, they inspect the command's IG as well. They look at our proce-

dures and they look for breakdowns in the system. Their job is to identify and solve problems, not to find fault.

Inspectors General at all levels are there to help, not hurt, a unit. I think more people are beginning to understand that.

As a result, commanders call us and ask for help and soldiers are more willing to talk to the IG.

**SFC Paul L. Tucker, EEO specialist:** I think IG inspections are useful. They help most people become more professional and more responsive to the mission. If they find a shortcoming during an inspection, there's no firing squad. They simply point out the mistake and tell you how to correct it.

I'd like to see the IG completely independent of the command structure. He could operate more freely without command pressure and be more objective. It would give him a more accurate picture of any given situation.



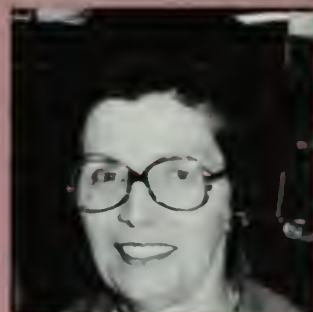
**Capt. Willie P. Stephens, company commander:** The IG usually concentrates on a specific area during an inspection. He helps a unit tighten things up and look more critically at the way it's doing business. He can identify problem areas and provide solutions. It's a fair system with immediate

response that reaches all levels of the Army.

I look at the IG as another link in the chain of command. He has resources that aren't always available at the company level.

If a soldier chooses to use that channel there's no stigma attached even if it brings heat on the company.

If I'm not doing my job I deserve the heat.



**Virginia Anderson, clothing sales store manager:** Getting ready for an IG inspection presents very few problems for us.

Most of the things we do, we do on a daily basis so there's no catching up to worry about. The inspections are helpful.

From time-to-time the store has been the subject of an IG complaint. It usually involves an item of clothing that's been out of stock for a period of time. We explain to the customer the reason we don't have that item. Perhaps it's out of stock at the depot or the shipment's been lost or delayed—or whatever—but they assume we're not doing our job. They complain to the IG and the IG contacts us.

We provide the IG with information requested and it's passed on to the customer.

The customer may not always be happy with the information, but at least he knows that we're doing our job and the IG is doing his.

motor sergeant—and the commander knows his people are doing their jobs.”

The second advantage the IG has is access. The IG can go directly to anyone on the Army staff and to the major commands. He can go to the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command Headquarters and say we’ve found this problem Army-wide. You may have a design problem. He can tell the logistics people that the spare parts aren’t getting to the motor pool. Or, he can say to training people, you might want to take a look at the training for mechanics on this particular vehicle.

“Our inspectors sometimes make recommendations,” says Col. Robert E. Quackenbush, Army IG inspection team chief. “But usually they simply tell people what we found. Our main role is that of fact finding.

“The inspectors we send to a unit motor pool may not be expert mechanics. They may not know the solutions to a problem. They are expert inspectors. Their job is to identify the problems.”

If it’s a local problem, the inspectors take on the role of teacher. They show people, on the spot, what they’re doing wrong. They show them the regulations and procedures they must follow.

If it’s a system problem, they notify the appropriate command or agency.

The results of the inspection are given to the inspected command on the last day of the inspection and in the inspection report. Both are divided into three sections. The first includes items the command must correct and report back on, within 60 days. The second part is called the internal command interest section. This covers things the IG thinks the commander ought to know about. No reply is required on these. They can be good or bad. “We’re also on the lookout for a unit that has done something innovative,” Quackenbush says, “especially if it’s something that can benefit the entire Army.”

The third section contains findings that affect other commands

and staff agencies as well. Those commands and agencies are also notified and given 60 days to reply.

“All of the problems can’t be solved in 60 days,” Quackenbush says, “but at least we have someone looking at them and working on a solution.

“When one of our inspection teams arrives at a unit, the inspectors are often greeted with uneasiness. People just don’t like to be looked at by outsiders. Once the inspection begins, that uneasiness begins to fade away. Attitudes begin to change.

“Those attitudes are beginning to change Army-wide. In a recent survey, 87 percent of commanders thought that IG inspection was a good management tool. We know we can help them and they understand that now, too,” Quackenbush says.

“Even the troops,” Ramsey says, “have a better understanding of what we do today. They know we’re not conducting criminal investigations. They know we’re there to help.

“When we inspect, we look at what a unit’s doing and how it’s doing it. We look at morale, manpower, training, resources and support. We’re not trying to find fault. We’re trying to identify and solve problems. The whole reason for having IG inspections is to eliminate anything that interferes with the soldier’s ability to do his job—anything that prevents a unit from successfully completing its assigned mission.” □

## THE ARMY IG SAYS:

LT. GEN. Richard G. Trefry is The Inspector General of the Army. He’s the 56th man to hold that position since it was established by law in 1777. Beginning in the next column the general discusses his job.

**Q:** Who do you work for?

**A:** I work for the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Army. I report to them and only them.

**Q:** Why do we have an IG and what is your job?

**A:** The IG is a statutory position; not a regulatory position. It’s established by law. The law says there will be an IG and he will determine and report on the status of efficiency, morale, esprit de corps and discipline in the Army.

That’s what the law says. But I’ve also been tasked by the Chief of Staff and Secretary to look at the Army’s readiness, training and management. So between the law and what I’ve been told, I have a license to look at the Army any time, any place and any way.

**Q:** Are all the IGs in the Army under your command?

**A:** The only IGs I command are those here at DA. That’s about 160 officers and civilians and two NCOs. Outside DA the IGs work for their commanders.

However, the law tells me that I’m responsible for the functioning of the IG system. I have three methods of policing it.

The first is I’m responsible for the regulations involving IG policies. That is system-wide.





Next, I have been given the authority to approve the assignments of all IGs. I do that personally. MILPERCEN or the field commands nominate candidates for IG positions. The candidates are screened by selected members of the staff and must be approved finally by me. I also have the authority to remove any IG who's not doing his job.

And finally, I can task any IG in the system to conduct an inspection, an inquiry or an investigation.

Let's say a soldier in the 82d Airborne Division complains to his congressman about one thing or another. The congressman forwards the letter to the Chief, Legislative Liaison who forwards it to me.

At this point I can enter the IG system at any level of command. I can go to the FORSCOM IG, the XVIII Airborne Corps command IG, or I can go directly to the 82d IG. Or, I can say, hey, that's serious enough that I ought to send some people down there to look at the problem.

Whichever course I choose, I can have the command and the IG reply directly to the congressman or reply to us through channels. And, at all times, we keep the chain of command and the IG chain informed.

**Q:** If you task the FORSCOM IG on a particular case can he in turn, task the XVIII Airborne Corps IG and he, in turn, task the 82d Abn. IG?

**A:** Yes, unless we specifically direct otherwise. We have complete freedom of action as to whom we detail.

**Q:** Is a soldier bypassing the chain of command when he goes directly to the IG?

**A:** The IG is part of the chain of command.

If you look at the organizational chart you see that the IG is part of the

commander's personal staff. They're located in those positions so that they are part of the chain... an extension of the commander.

**Q:** Some soldiers think that if they go to the IG, they'll be hassled back at the unit. Does that happen?

**A:** Sure. A soldier goes to the first sergeant and tells him he wants to see the IG. The first sergeant says, be my guest. You can see the IG anytime you like. Then he asks for transportation because the IG is five miles away and the first sergeant tells him to go to hell. That's hassling.

Woe to anyone we catch doing that.

We don't for a minute think that that doesn't go on. What I'm saying is, I better not hear about it. It's against the law. We don't allow it.

**Q:** Some commanders and NCOs think it's a bad reflection on them if one of their soldiers goes to the IG. Is it?

**A:** Most of the time it is not a reflection on them. It's a system problem. If people down there aren't talking to the soldier, aren't doing their job, then it's a reflection on them. But, if they've done everything they can, then it's a system problem.

**Q:** Can soldiers in the field complain directly to the Army IG?

**A:** Yes, any soldier can contact any IG directly at any level. We have an assistance element for just that reason.

Worldwide, we get about 70,000 requests for assistance each year. Here at the DA level, last year we got 1,943. Some come from the White House, some from Congress, some from soldiers and their families.

In this office we have a 24-hour hotline. Soldiers and civilians can call us from anywhere in the world, anytime they want to. The

Autovon number is 225-1507, the commercial number is (202) 695-1507.

**Q:** When a soldier contacts the IG,—in person, by mail or by phone,—is that considered a privileged conversation, or is it made public?

**A:** It's privileged. We treat each one confidentially. We tell them we don't release any of this unless they consent.

**Q:** Another important part of your job is inspecting. What does the Army IG look for when he inspects a unit.

**A:** We're not interested in spit-shined floors and freshly painted walls. That falls into the category of compliance inspections. We're not in that business. Our inspections are systemic. We look at the system.

If we go to a unit and they don't have any bedsprings, that's a concern to us. But what's of greater concern is why the unit doesn't have any bedsprings. We'll follow that bedspring all the way back to the manufacturer, if it takes that, to find out where the problem is in the system. Then we inform the responsible individual or agency and get them working on a solution.

**Q:** A lot of people we talked to, especially lower ranking soldiers, expressed the opinion that they would prefer unannounced IG inspections. They think you would get a truer picture of the unit. Does the DAIG ever conduct unannounced inspections?

**A:** No. We're not interested in playing "gotcha!" We're interested in finding the causes of problems and getting them solved.

**Q:** As the Army IG you probably see more of the Army than anyone else. What kind of shape is the Army in today?

**A:** Within the resource constraints we

have, we're in pretty good shape.

A lot depends on where you are. If you're in Korea living in a Quonset hut built in 1955, things aren't too good. If you go to Europe, it's a different story. There's been a tremendous improvement in the barracks over the past several years.

**Q:** Are the soldiers you see in the field, today, different than those you came in the Army with 30 years ago? Are their complaints different?

**A:** The biggest difference today is the young married soldier. Thirty years ago when a soldier ran out of money he just stayed in the barracks and ate in the mess hall. Today, nearly half of our young soldiers are married. When they run out of money, it's an emergency.

We don't even understand the young married soldier. In many ways, the system is still geared to the single soldier living in the barracks.

If we want to keep the good ones, and we do, we have to make sure we're not causing some system problem that's interfering with their married lives. We have to eliminate the addage, "If the Army wanted you to have a wife, they would have issued you one."

We're not talking about jeopardizing readiness or eliminating field training for the sake of saving a marriage. That's too high a price to pay and soldiers understand and accept that. What we're talking about is eliminating the unnecessary hardships the system might be placing on marriage.

The concerns of today's soldier are much the same as they've always been—pay, food, quarters, medical care and promotions. In short, they want the same standard of living as the society they're asked to protect. □

# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott

## A CHILD'S WORLD

To help you survive those trying years of guiding a child from diapers to dating, and beyond, we offer some sound advice in the story "Parenting" beginning on page 6 of this issue. But when the going gets really tough, here are some lighter glimpses of children in action that will keep you smiling.

### The early years . . .

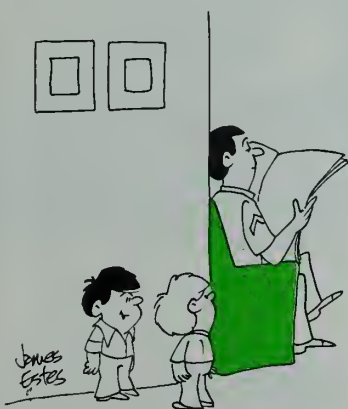


"My dad's a meaner drill sergeant then your dad!"



I thought master sergeants were tough, dad. How come, when I spur you, you scream?"

### And later . . .



"Wanta see somethin' funny? Watch what happens when I yell 'Ten-Hut!' "



"Well, my hair's finally the length my dad always wanted it to be."

## MIXED-UP QUIZ

- Name the Army branch or unit that's identified with each of the following mottos:
  - Victory Division \_\_\_\_\_
  - "Let Us Try" \_\_\_\_\_
  - "Ultima" \_\_\_\_\_
  - Arctic Manchus \_\_\_\_\_
  - Screaming Eagles \_\_\_\_\_
  - "All The Way" \_\_\_\_\_
- The names of eight states begin with the letter 'M'. Name them.
- What do these men have in common: Potter Stewart, Thurgood Marshall, William Rehnquist and Earl Warren.
- The U.S. Army has participated in nine major conflicts including the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, World War I and World War II. Name the other five.
- More or less? Using the two items in parenthesis, correctly complete each of the following sentences.
  - (meter/yard) A \_\_\_\_\_ is less than a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (inch/centimeter) A \_\_\_\_\_ is greater than a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (liter/gallon) A \_\_\_\_\_ is less than a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (kilometer/mile) A \_\_\_\_\_ is greater than a \_\_\_\_\_.

For answers see page 56



# WOMEN & CREDIT: Equality at the Bank

MSgt Matt Glasgow  
Photo by Sp5 Gary Kleffer

AFTER Indians captured Hannah Duston of Haverhill, Mass., she killed and scalped 10 of them with a tomahawk. For her bravery, The Great and General Court of Massachusetts voted in 1697 to reward her with about \$125 in British sterling.

But, they gave the money to her husband—who was nowhere around when the Indians attacked Hannah or when Hannah attacked the Indians.

The court's decision was based on the then common belief that women weren't responsible enough to handle money. However ridiculous, this kind of thinking lasted well into this century.

It wasn't until 1977 that Congress acted to ensure that women get fair credit treatment. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act now prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status, in any credit transaction. A Fair Credit Reporting Act also helps make sure women get a fair deal.

These acts discourage a wide range of practices. Since many creditors were less than anxious to deal with women, strange reasons were often used to deny their credit requests.



● Younger women were often denied credit because they weren't married.

● If a single woman managed to get credit, her good payment record didn't count if she asked for new loans after getting married. Her husband had to sign the note, as well.

● Credit cards and personal loan accounts were usually only in the husband's name. Thus, if a woman applied for accounts of her own, she had "no credit history"—no credit rating of her own.

● If her husband had been slow in paying *his* bills or their bills, it was often enough to kill her chances for credit—even after she divorced or buried him.

Since accounts were listed only in the husband's name, even more liberal credit houses often had trouble finding credit ratings for women who wanted their own accounts. Requests for a report from the local credit bureau often brought a "no file" response.

People who register as "no file" usually fall in two categories. Either they have never had credit, or they are "skips"—people who take out credit and then quietly move before the bills are paid.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act ensures that married or divorced women who have paid their bills don't get lumped in with high risk credit applicants.

If you are now sharing an account with your husband, check the names on the monthly bill. If only his name shows up, it's a good bet that you aren't getting credit for paying on that account. Contact your creditors and have them change it. The Fair Credit Reporting Act says they have to list both names if you ask for that.

If you were recently married or divorced, and changed your name, make sure your creditors change the name on all your accounts. The law says they have to change it when you ask them. That

will ensure your paying habits are properly reported.

If you have a history of paying your bills on time, but are turned down for a loan, find out why. Under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, you have the right to know.

If you've already had good credit, check with the local credit bureau to make sure they have a file on you. They may charge a small fee, but they have to show you what is in your file. To find them, look in the yellow pages under "Credit Rating and Reporting Agencies."

If the information in your file is not true, you can demand that the credit bureau reinvestigate your file and change it to show the way it really is.

If you aren't satisfied with the answers you get from them, or a creditor, you can write to:

Division of Credit Practices  
Federal Trade Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20580

If a bad credit rating is based on something your husband did without your knowledge, tell your new creditors about it when you apply for accounts in your name. They'll take it into consideration.

The first thing you have to know about getting credit is the rules. In most cases, you won't get credit unless:

● You have lived in the same place for a year or more. (On-base credit unions often make an exception to this rule for soldiers.)

● You have had the same employer for a year or more.

● You have a credit history and a record of paying your bills on time.

If the first two rules are no problem, but you've never had good credit in your own name, you may have to start small.

Open a checking and a saving account at a local bank. Add small amounts to your savings account regularly and never write a check for more money than you have in the bank. This will provide some

proof that you can handle money wisely.

When you get \$100 or more in your savings account through regular deposits, ask your bank (or credit union) for a loan that is secured by the money you have on deposit with them. Pay that loan off for a period of at least four months, in order to get a credit rating with them.

If that's too slow for your needs, you can find someone with credit to co-sign a loan for you. The co-signer offers some protection to the bank, by promising to pay if you don't. As you pay on the loan, you will be building a credit rating.

Next, you could go to a furniture or department store and ask for a small account with them. When you list the loan you've paid on for a few months, it will encourage the store to risk money on you. Again, make payments for at least four months before paying off the balance. That will establish your intent, and ability, to make good on your debts.

In a few more months, you can start opening other accounts with stores, oil companies, or banks. Make good on those debts and you will find other creditors beating a path to your mailbox.

But don't try to open accounts while you still have an application waiting for approval from another place. Money managers get worried when you try to open too many accounts, too fast.

Having too many accounts may also mean you'll have too many bills at the end of each month. Many Americans do and they suffer the financial hardships. Use credit wisely. It's hard to get and easy to lose.

Since these credit acts were passed in 1977, women have been gaining a greater share of the \$1.2 trillion Americans owe their creditors—as well as a greater share of the many problems that go with being in debt. □



# focus on people

Compiled by Helen Kay Ellsworth



Goden and Miss America



Adolph: Fertile imagination

"When my platoon sergeant asked if I wanted to have lunch with Miss America, I thought he was joking," Sp4 Steve Goden says.

But shortly afterward, the Fort Myer, Va. soldier realized it was for real. He was one of five service members selected to escort Cheryl Prewitt. Miss America was in the Washington, D.C. area to sing for Memorial Day ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery.

"Cheryl's a lovely and intelligent woman," Goden, an infantry mortarman, says.

Soldiers in the Pacific also had a chance to see the Mississippian this summer. She led the 18th Miss America Show for soldiers overseas.

**Sp5 Carl Adolph** is a man with ideas. He received a patent earlier this year on a new fabric he calls "the web." He sees a large market for it in women's lingerie.

Currently, Adolph is waiting for the results of a marketing survey. Several major companies have expressed interest, he says.

"Creativity is important," he states. "But determination is 95 percent of success."

Adolph has shown determination in other areas. The West Indies native has written and recorded music on his own label. He's now busy writing a science fiction screenplay.

Adolph is a telephone repairman at NATO Headquarters, Belgium.

**Pvt. Frank Suthers** credits television for his being able to save another soldier from near death. He was eating dinner with Pvt. Barry Turpin when some food lodged in Turpin's throat.

"I couldn't breathe or talk," Turpin recalls. "I hit Suthers on the back to get his attention. I put my hands around my neck to show I was choking."

Suthers wrapped his arms around Turpin's midsection and pulled in as hard as he could. "I did it three times. Then he started breathing again," he explains.

Still in the early phase of basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C., Suthers had not studied the Heimlich Maneuver. But the 17-year-old soldier says that he's seen the first aid procedure on television.

Suthers was awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

Before **SFC Frank Brown** joined the Army, he played in an orchestra. But the Trinidad native never uses sheet music.

"I don't need it. I pick up music by ear," says Brown, a drill instructor at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Brown plays the steel drum, an oil drum bottom suspended in air. He says the instrument originated during World War II. Trinidad citizens first beat on oil drums to celebrate D-Day.

Brown's musical group played before numerous U.S. audiences during the late 1960s. After the tour, he was declared a "musical ambassador" by the governments of Trinidad and Tobago.

"People thinking of a drum expect BOOM, BOOM, BOOM. But the steel drum is soft and pleasant to hear," Brown insists. "It sounds a lot like a piano or xylophone."

Today he plays for troops when he can. "It's something different for

**Suthers: Quick thinker**





**Brown: Musical ambassador**

those who've never heard one. And it gives pleasure to everyone."

The shed looked bare so **Sp4 Joe Toya** decided to add a little color.



**Toya: Finishing touches**



**Lombardi and Farrell: War gamers**

Now the walls of the 7th Special Forces Rigger Shed at Fort Bragg, N.C. are covered with paintings. Military aircraft zoom among life-sized portraits of foreign airborne soldiers.

The parachute rigger has been painting since the fourth grade. He gives away most of his work. "It's giving someone a part of you," he says.

Toya, 28, is a member of the Jemez Pueblo Tribe in New Mexico. He's putting together examples of his work for an American Indian display this fall.

Usually it's the teacher who influences a student in his or her career choice. But the roles were reversed last spring when

high school senior **Vincent Lombardi** talked to science teacher Francis Farrell about the Army.

Lombardi enlisted under the Delayed Entry Program. He began active duty at Fort Benning, Ga., shortly after graduation.

After hearing his student's enthusiasm, Farrell decided to see what the Army had to offer. A few weeks later, the Youngstown, N.Y. schoolteacher was sworn into the Army Reserve. He donned Army green this summer for training as a combat engineer with the 98th Division.

Prior to joining the real thing, the two had been active in the school's war gamers club, deploying miniature forces on tabletop battlefields.





# KOREA

## THE MISSION

SSgt. Jim Boersema  
Photos by SSgt. MI Seltzman

IT'S been 30 years since American soldiers were first committed to combat in Korea. Thirty years which have seen a lot of change. American soldiers who fought in that war probably wouldn't recognize Korea today.

In 1953 Korea was a shattered nation, its cities destroyed, its fields barren.

For three decades American soldiers stationed in Korea have provided stability and security so the Korean people could develop their resources and rebuild their country without fear of invasion from the north.



More than 30,000 U.S. Army soldiers remain in Korea. Their mission is the same as it has always been, to be ready to help defend the nation against attack. For many soldiers that means long hours of guard duty, patrols and field exercises. To others, it means doing the same job they did back in the states. Only now they perform those jobs knowing they're only a few miles away from a determined enemy force.

Most American soldiers stationed in Korea are assigned to the Army's 2d Infantry Division. The division, which fought during the Korean War, is

Life for combat soldiers in Korea often seems to be one long series of field exercises. Over and over they practice against the threat of an invasion from the north, an invasion which could trigger a war that would engulf Korea and its people. Any invasion in this small but densely populated country would endanger the millions of people living in or near the capitol city of Seoul. The sight of tanks rumbling past farm houses or through villages close to



the Korean DMZ is common. Frequently, the field exercises involve thousands of soldiers from American, South Korean and other United Nations countries. Even when there are no exercises though, Americans



in Korea must be on the alert. Infiltration from the north is not unusual and fire fights between friendly forces and North Koreans occur from time to time. Most soldiers spend some time on guard duty or on observation posts watching for infiltrators or saboteurs. It's a demanding life being assigned to a combat unit in Korea. But everyone takes their turn in the field, whether they're cooks, clerks or medics. Everyone spends some time sleeping



in tents, eating C-rations and bathing in rivers. Still, there are few complaints. Soldiers sense the potential for danger and that's plenty of motivation to be ready to fight at any time. Besides, it's only for a year.

positioned in the narrow space between Seoul, the capitol city, and a demilitarized zone separating North and South Korea. The division often takes part in joint U.S.-Korean military exercises and, because of its size and location, it would play a major role if another conflict were to start.

Soldiers in the division are constantly training for combat. They take part in live-fire exercises, nighttime field training, patrolling, and even mountain-climbing and recon exercises.

The 2d Infantry Division is well known for its long, early morning runs, taekwon-do classes and games of combat football—a combination of rugby, soccer and football. Assignment to the division means a year of strenuous physical exercise.

Other major Army units in Korea include the 19th Support Command in Taegu, which provides the supplies and maintenance support for all U.S. Forces in Korea; the 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, which works closely with the American and Korean air forces to maintain an effective air defense; and the 1st Signal Brigade, which controls all fixed and tactical communications in the country.

Other American units in Korea include the 17th Aviation Group, the 121st Evacuation Hospital (there are no more M A S H units in Korea), the 501st Military Intelligence Group and the 728th Military Police Battalion. In addition, many American soldiers are assigned to combined units—the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, or the Combined Field Army (ROK/U.S.), or the United Nations Command, or to the Korea/U.S. Combined Forces Command.

Many of the soldiers in Korea are stationed in remote parts of the country or on mountain tops, similar to some of the firebases occupied by the Army during the Vietnam War.

Although widely separated by both job and place of duty, all Americans in Korea share certain experiences. It's not a large country so the language, culture and customs of the people are all similar. The same holds true for the topography. Most of Korea is rugged and mountainous, which makes for breathtaking scenery, but tough training.

Also, no matter what their assignment, nearly all American soldiers come in close contact with Korean soldiers. Many American units have KATUSA soldiers working with them. KATUSA means Korean Augmentation to the United States Army. These soldiers perform the same duties as their American counterparts. They have the advantage, however, of knowing Korea and the Korean people so they're able to provide American units with vital liaison assistance.

Finally, all Americans work under the realization that they are in a country whose peace is constantly threatened. The armistice of 1953 stopped the fighting but the tension remains.

Almost every year, incidents occur which result in the deaths of Korean or American soldiers. For this reason security measures are extremely important at U.S. installations. □



# KOREA

## THE ADVENTURE

SSgt. Jim Boersema  
Photos by SSgt. Mi Seitelman

KOREA is more than just a job to the thousands of American soldiers stationed there. It's also an adventure, an opportunity to experience a way of life completely different from that in the United States.

Sure, there's a lot of guard duty, patrols and the like. But soldiers can also spend many hours browsing through museums and temples, shopping in streetside marketplaces, or hiking in beautiful mountains. For those who give it a try, Korea can be fascinating and exotic.

The country is a blend of the old and the new.





Contrasts are everywhere. Giant, gleaming skyscrapers stand beside ancient Buddhist temples. Mothers in traditional dress teach their children to respect the past while feeding them American soft drinks or hamburgers. Old men still plant rice by hand while nearby factories spew out thousands of plastic and metal products for export.

All of Korea is within easy reach of most American soldiers. The country is small and traveling anywhere by bus or train is very fast, inexpensive and an adventure in itself.







The ancient ways and rites are practiced in quiet solitude of Buddhist temples while city streets in modern Seoul are jammed with bustling crowds. The contrast between Buddhist monks in their saffron robes and young women in the latest fashions is striking.



A year's stay in Korea can provide the amateur photographer with tremendous opportunities. Everywhere he looks there are sights and scenes he will never encounter again. Here (clockwise from below) an enterprising Korean makes the best use of his bicycle by turning it into a small delivery truck; rows of fresh fish await customers in the marketplace; a Korean family expresses its appreciation during Chu-suk, a Korean



Thanksgiving celebration; a huge wooden statue stands guard at an ancient temple; and a Korean woman cleans her laundry in a mountain stream. Opposite page: A Korean farmer carrying crops on a Chi-gae.







Both the Korean government and several private Korean-American friendship organizations sponsor free tours to places within the country. These tours visit not only cultural and educational spots, but also renowned recreation areas.

One of the most popular cultural opportunities lets soldiers spend an evening with a Korean family in their home. It's a great experience which gives soldiers a firsthand glimpse of Korean life.

Sportsmen or women can especially enjoy Korea. There are hundreds of mountains for hiking, beaches for tanning or girl (and boy) watching and resorts for camping. There are also many rivers and lakes where soldiers can fish during the warmer months and there's even a large, modern ski resort in the eastern part of the country.

For those who prefer indoor entertainment, night clubs, concert halls and theaters (with first-run American films) abound at prices usually below stateside rates. The Walker Hill casinos, near Seoul, offer perhaps the best entertainment west of Las Vegas.

If all that isn't enough, every Army installation in the country also has recreation facilities of its own.

Finally, because of its location, Korea can serve as a convenient springboard into the rest of the Far East. Soldiers stationed in Korea can easily visit Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines. The USO and other organizations sponsor tours to those places at prices designed to fit most soldiers' paychecks.

For those who make the most of their stay, Korea will always be a part of their lives. Thoughts of combat football, kimchi, USO shows, tae kwon-do classes, street vendors hawking their wares, running to catch a taxi before the midnight curfew and the eerie stillness of a Korean morning will be with them the rest of their lives.

Names like Red Cloud, Humphrey, Casey, Henry, Pusan, Taegu, Itewan, Yongsan, Uijongbu and Tongduchon will have special meaning for years to come.

Memories of people they've seen or known will crop up whenever someone asks about their tour in the Orient. Memories of the country that many soldiers say is "the Army's best kept secret." □





# sports stop



## RODEO COWBOYS

Sp4 John Sleezer



THEY make no salary... no appearance money, no expense money, no prize for anything worse than fourth place—nothing. This is part of a cowboy's life.

But some cowboys are different. They're also active-duty soldiers, who live, breathe and love the rodeo life. They risk life and limb for what may be one of the most hazardous sports of all.

"Many years ago I traded the whiskey bottle for a horse and never regretted the switch for one minute," says MSgt. Cunnie McAfee, soldier-cowboy and NCOIC of the 1st Cavalry Division's Equal Opportunity Office at Fort Hood, Texas.

Like most soldiers, McAfee and other soldier-cowboys put in a full day of military duties. But, in the evenings and on weekends, some don their blue jeans,

spurs and cowboy hats and head out for Comanche, Sweetwater or any of a hundred remote towns that might be hosting a rodeo.

McAfee, a 39-year-old native of Hallettsville, Texas, says there are soldiers stationed around the world with rodeo interests, "but very few of them are dedicated to the long hard grind of nightly practice and then making two or three different rodeos in one weekend."

One of those soldiers who shares McAfee's dedication is SFC Sammy Brown, first sergeant of HHC, III Corps, at Fort Hood.

Brown, a 37-year-old calf roper from Bloomington, Texas, has been riding and roping for as long as he can remember. "My father was a ranch foreman and I had a great opportunity as a youngster to ride horses, rope stock and do

everything a ranch hand did," Brown recalls.

As the son of a ranch foreman, Brown served as a pasture rider, which meant getting up at 4 a.m., mending fences, fixing windmills, chasing sick cattle and riding back in when night fell. "I got pretty good with a rope," Brown explains. "It was my job to find cattle with screw-worms, catch them and finally doctor them."

McAfee, whose specialty is calf roping, says that through the years he has practiced on everything from people's feet to chickens, but he mainly spends his time roping real calves at his ranch near Killeen, Texas.

McAfee says, "Speed, coordination and a good horse are essential. A 300-pound calf can be feisty and has just about as good a chance of coming out on top as the cowboy."

Good roping is a must. There can be no wasted moves to use up precious time. And no other event calls for closer coordination between rider and horse. They've got to do everything just right. "I feel that Hacksaw, my horse, contributes 75 percent to my success or failure," McAfee says. "I'd say Hacksaw and I are inseparable partners."

Brown says, "Cowboys are like a flock of birds. You go to any town and the cowboys congregate together... They respect you for your performance in the arena." Brown was assigned to Germany in 1973;

but it wasn't until 1975 that he learned of the European rodeo circuit. During that tour he captured two European annual calf-roping championships and belt buckles denoting first-place finishes.

"The real difference in Europe," Brown explains, "is that no one has his own horse. They have contractors who supply you with horses in Germany, France or Belgium."

McAfee and Brown are both card-carrying members of the Professional Rodeo Association of America.

"This means that we have risen from amateur status and can now compete in more prestigious rodeo events," McAfee explains.

With the card comes a requirement that each cowboy must win at least \$1,000 in three years. Then a cowboy is considered a full-fledged professional. Neither McAfee nor Brown has placed in the money since they received their cards in December 1979, but both agree they will retain their eligibility with hard work and determination.

All the soldier-cowboys agree that they would be happy to make enough money rodeoing just to make expenses. They also agree that the money just is not that important.

They just love the combative spirit, the Grand Entry and the cowboy life.

This story was contributed by MAJOR JACK RAUDY, Public Affairs Officer, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas.



# Environmental Health Specialists BATTLING UNSEEN ENEMIES

Story and photos by Sp5 Lana Ott

THEIR's is a quiet war, fought with strange weapons. They battle an enemy that's too small to see: bacilli, spirillum and viruses that cause fatal diseases.

In some of our wars, more soldiers were killed by disease than by enemy bullets.

- During the Mexican War of 1846-48, six U.S. soldiers died of disease for every one killed by wounds.

- In the Civil War, illness took almost twice as many lives as combat.

- Battle losses accounted for 400 dead in the Spanish American War—2,000 died of diseases.

Fortunately, such statistics

are a thing of the past. Today, 80 percent of all diseases are preventable. It's the job of environmental health specialists (MOS 91S) to prevent them.

"It's kind of a public health service that we perform. The biggest difference is that we perform it in the combat area as well as in the community setting," says Lt. Col. Fred McEntire, chief of the Environmental Quality Branch, Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Environmental health specialists are involved in just about every aspect of soldiers' lives. Remember being told to make your bunk head-to-toe with your bunk-

mate's in basic training? That's an environmental health measure to prevent the spread of disease.

A big part of their work concerns food—its processing, handling, storage and preparation in food service facilities.

The workplace also receives close scrutiny by 91Ss. They inspect for toxic fumes, hazardous noise levels and other occupational hazards in work areas.

They even monitor water quality in drinking water and swimming pools.

When soldiers train, environmental health precautions are included—things like mandatory field sanitation classes and compul-



**Environmental Health Specialists aren't medics, but their work helps soldiers avoid illness and death from disease. In the laboratory, the workplace, the bivouac site and the dining facility, the 91S is constantly working to provide soldiers a safe, healthy environment in which to live and work.**



sory wearing of ear plugs at the firing range.

In their combat role, 91Ss survey bivouac areas for large units to see if there's a water source and then determine what condition it's in. They catch bugs to see what kinds of disease-carrying insects might be present—like mosquitos that carry malaria. They evaluate waste and water disposal techniques. Then they recommend ways to eliminate or control hazards in the environment.

The 91S is responsible for a lot. But that's what makes the work enjoyable. "You don't do the same thing every day," says SFC John Peschong, a 91S at Fort Sam Houston. "But you spend a lot of time in the library doing research."

Most people don't really





know what environmental health is. "We do a lot of things, but most people think we do more than we do. A woman called one day and wanted us to come out and set mouse traps in her house," Peschong says.

Environmental health specialists do set traps for rodents and other pests but usually only to catch and study the varmints. When studying these, a 91S looks for what may be dangerous diseases, like rabies or even bubonic plague. Control measures are often carried out by other organizations. For instance, rat catching is a job done by the facilities engineers.

The 91Ss main job is establishing health standards and checking to make sure those standards are being met. "For instance, if we know there's a lot of hepatitis in

an area we'll ask the engineers to increase the chlorine content in the water. A 91S would then go out and make periodic tests of the water to make sure that's being done," says MSgt. William Graves, class advisor for the 91S course.

Educating people to be aware of environmental hazards is also a part of the job. When they see health standards aren't being met, they educate the motor pool sergeant, dining facility sergeant—or whoever's responsible for that area—as to how and why corrections are needed to meet the standards.

Because of the technical nature of their job, the equivalent of high school algebra and chemistry plus an above average GT or ST score (100 or above) are required for enrollment in the 15-week course

at the Academy of Health Sciences.

Since 91Ss can't afford to be squeamish, students can't have an extreme fear of bugs.

The course teaches students how to use unusual equipment such as bacteria detection kits, hydrosols and vacuum pumps. They're taught about health and occupational hazards as well as the causes and prevention of disease. In addition, they learn to catch and identify bugs.

"Students usually like the entomology (study of bugs) part best because it's something that's new to them," Graves says.

At the end of the course there's a four-day field exercise during which students use all their field equipment while practicing what they've learned by solving problem situations in the environment.

Although 91Ss aren't medics, their job is saving people's lives or saving people discomfort by preventing disease.

The job has humanitarian as well as financial rewards. The skills 91Ss learn in the Army are in great demand in the civilian sector. To help bolster retention, 91Ss are given a selective re-enlistment bonus.

For an E5 over three years, the bonus pays \$2,848.40 for a three year re-enlistment.

As important as their work is, most people never see environmental health specialists at work. It's a behind the scenes job that draws little recognition and no fanfare. Yet, they've saved the lives of thousands of soldiers who don't even know it. □





*"Good As Gold"* is today's hottest new idea, to judge from the furious trading going on in the precious yellow metal. But it's an idea that has been around for 60 centuries.

Gold, of course, is what is found at the end of the rainbow. It's what Easy Street is paved with. It's what people through time have thought of as the ultimate hedge against inflation

and disaster.

Some Egyptian saw it about 6,000 years ago, glinting in the waters of the Nile. Supposedly it was the first metal ever pondered by Stone Age man.

Gold is indestructible, rust-proof and resistant to chemicals. Even Los Angeles' smog hasn't hurt the gold veneer adorning the Richfield Oil Building, built there in 1929.

## *Gold Is Forever*

The gold in your teeth may have started out in civilization in King Solomon's mines, in a pharaoh's pyramid plundered by grave robbers, as an Indian artifact pirated by Spanish conquistadors, or a color brightening Sutter's millrace in the California of 1849.

But all that glitters is not solid gold. First-place Olympic

*After 60 Centuries,*

# GOLD

*Glitter*



Games medals are plated. And sometimes gold is replaced by less expensive metals. Acupuncture needles today are made of stainless steel, though traditionalists say gold ones work better.

Gold salts have been a treatment for rheumatoid arthritis for 50 years. Gold's tough reflective qualities put it aboard space vehicles to reduce heat. Dentists use five percent of America's gold that isn't stashed away in vaults and jewelers use another 15 percent making class graduation rings.

An ounce of gold, about the size of a half dollar, can be drawn into a fine wire 50 miles long or hammered into a thin sheet 100 feet square. Gold is heavy, 19.3 times as hefty as water. A cubic foot of gold—about as much as a big bucketful—weighs 1,210 pounds.

## Watery Fortune Waits

Gold is not believed to be on the moon, but has been found widely on earth. And in the oceans, too—one part of gold to 600 million parts of seawater—a fortune waiting for anyone who can extract it economically.

Man has placer-mined it from creek beds and chopped it from hard rock veins in California's Mother Lode country—175,000 pounds of gold a year for a while after the forty-niners got there in force.

And man has picked it off the ground in Australia, where in 1869 two men pushing a stuck wagon kicked up the world's biggest nugget, appropriately named Welcome Stranger. Nearly pure gold, it weighed 142.5 pounds.

South Africans are mining gold 11,000 feet underground in

90-degree heat.

A University of Chicago nuclear scientist once reckoned the iron-nickel core of the earth contains enough gold to plate the surface of the earth several yards thick. Digging it out, however, by sinking a mine shaft 1,500 to 2,000 miles deep, even if possible, might trigger a cataclysmic volcano.

The amount of gold still within man's reach is about 41,000 tons. South Africa mines about 51 percent of the gold produced, the Soviet Union about 30 percent, Canada about 3.75 percent and the United States about 2.25 percent.

The United States has by far the most gold in storage in the world—263 million ounces. Next is West Germany, with 95 million ounces in storage, and then France and Switzerland with more than 80 million ounces each.

The world's major producer, South Africa, sells it rather than stockpiling it. The Soviet Union, the second largest gold producer, keeps secret how much gold it holds in reserve.

## Olive Oil And Eggs

In the Middle Ages almost every magician or alchemist worth his calling was trying to make gold. Even Sir Isaac Newton, one of history's greatest scientists, believed in the transmutation of metals.

In 1450 a Rhineland alchemist, Bernard of Treves, thought he had an infallible recipe for gold. For three weeks he simmered a mixture of equal parts of olive oil, copper sulfate and 2,000 eggs. No gold, but it did poison his pigs.

But 20th century nuclear physicists have succeeded—technically if not economically. All a modern alchemist needs is a nuclear reactor, iridium and platinum, which is more valuable than the bit of unstable gold that can be produced. □

## rightly As Ever

Robert C. Radcliffe

National Geographic News Service



• Left, the Fat Phoenix, a 313 pound gold bathtub located in a Japanese hotel, supposedly assures bathers a longer life. • Above, the Double Eagle, a U.S. \$20 gold piece was minted until 1933. • Right, the world's biggest nugget of reef gold stands next to Bernard Holtermann, owner of the Australian mine where it was found in 1872. It yielded 472 pounds of gold.





# WHEN THE RAINS CAME...

Sp5 Harry Williams



SSgt Steve Payer

California National Guardsmen erect Bailey Bridge to replace span swept away by raging flood waters.

HEAVY rains during the last part of February and the first week of March sent torrents of water rushing through normally dry creek beds and washes in southern California, threatening lives and destroying property. More than 1,200 National Guard members were called to assist police and help with home salvage, bridge building, search and rescue and feeding of livestock.

The resort city of Palm Springs was split by the rushing water. Bridges and roads were completely destroyed and scores of people were isolated. About 190 California Army National Guard Military Police arrived to assist Palm Springs police with traffic control and patrol duties. The bulk of the MPs came from northern California's 49th MP Brigade and were airlifted to Palm Springs by the Air Guard's 146th Tactical Airlift Wing out of Van Nuys, Calif.

A resident of Palm Springs said that the MPs' presence was "just great. It saved us and gave us a tremendous amount of security during a bad time."

In San Jacinto, water from

the San Jacinto River ripped a hole through a levy, filling homes and businesses with tons of mud and debris and forcing the evacuation of more than 4,000 people. Guard members of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, and Companies A and B of the 1st Battalion, 185th Armor from the San Bernardino, Hemet and Palmdale areas responded immediately. Sometimes working waist deep in water, they assisted local police and Red Cross officials with evacuations, medical aid and supplies, recovery of personal items from many homes and traffic control. Medical personnel assisted Red Cross nurses in transporting patients from their homes to the Hemet armory and from there, if necessary, to the hospital.

One Hemet resident, Mary Lee, said, "The Guardsmen are handling it fine. I think they're working themselves to death. Every time I saw one, he was splattered in mud and 'dead dog' tired." Suzanne Droyson, a San Jacinto resident who was evacuated says, "They've been very helpful to my husband and me during this crisis. When they gave my husband oxygen, one of them came up and kept

reassuring me."

The 49th Helicopter Company, of Stockton, and Detachment 1, 49th Helicopter Company, Los Alamitos, provided CH-47 Chinooks, UH-1 Hueys and OH-58 aircraft to airlift feed for livestock and make reconnaissance flights through the San Jacinto area. One HH-3 helicopter from the Air Guard's 129th Aerospace Rescue/Recovery Group from Hayward also provided support to the area.

Men and equipment from elements of the 132d Engineer Battalion, from Redding, Red Bluff, Sacramento and Manhattan Beach were placed on State Active Duty to assist a community near Trabuco Canyon when the river running through the canyon washed away the community's only bridge, leaving the residents stranded.

The community leased a Bailey Bridge from a civilian manufacturer. Working from dawn until dusk, the Army engineers assembled the 80-ton bridge on the shore and, with the help of a crane, pushed the bridge on rollers across the creek. The bridge took three days to assemble and move into position. According to a manufacturer's representative on the scene, that was a record.

After the bridge opening ceremony, the Battalion followed a tradition by sacrificing a victim to the "Water Gods." In this case the victims were Second Lieutenants Stuart Glenn and Marshall Valletunga of Company B.

Although housed in barracks at El Torro Marine Corps Air Station, the troops' dining facilities were provided by a local Trabuco Canyon restaurant. Cooks from the Guard unit worked with the cooks from the restaurant. "I wish I could find some employees like that," said Eleanor Sherod, owner of the restaurant. "They were all really helpful."

Perhaps the work of the California National Guard was best summed up by Suzanne Droyson. "They gave me a sense of security," she said. "They seemed to have it all together while everything else was chaotic." □

SPECIALIST 5 HARRY WILLIAMS is assigned to the 69th Public Affairs Detachment, California Army National Guard.



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



## Amphibious Monster

**FORT DEVENS, Mass.**—It's no Mona Lisa, but Sp5 Annette Bitrella's custom-painted LARC craft is a reliable mover of Army cargo.

Bitrella and about 1,000 other soldiers took part in Operation Gold Coast, a National Guard and Army Reserve exercise that tested ways of moving cargo from ship to shore when no fixed port facilities are available. In waters near Bridgeport, Conn., ships loaded their cargo into LARCs like the one Bitrella runs.

Active duty troops from Fort Devens and Fort Lee, Va., were also involved in the April exercise.

The LARC is a cargo vehicle that floats in water, but acts like a truck on dry land.

## VIPs: "GRUNTS FOR A DAY"

**GRAFENWOEHR, W. Ger.**—About 65 members of the German press, police and government recently became "grunts for a day," but the experience didn't send any of them running to the nearest recruiting office.

Units of the 3rd Infantry Division hosted the visitors as part of a community relations project.

The German officials got the complete tour. It began with a trip in Army helicopters that picked them up at various locations and flew them to Grafenwoehr. They rubbed elbows with enlisted men and officers and were introduced to the M-60A1 battle tank during an ear-splitting 3rd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, gunnery exercise.

Lunch? C-Rations, of course. They even received a class on the use of a P-38 can opener.

The visitors got a taste of the real thing when they climbed into armored personnel carriers at one of the ranges. The APCs were later injected into a mock battle. Visitors rode the APCs behind a tank platoon on a qualification run.

The tour ended with a 1st Battalion, 7th Infantry, show of basic infantry skills.

## STRIKING IT RICH OUT WEST

**FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.**—Last year, soldiers and civilians here found more than \$25,000 worth of gold and silver.

William Cook, director of Fort Huachuca's Precious Metals Recovery Program, expects to net an even greater amount in recovered metals this year.

**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii**—Kids are kids. They like to fly kites, ride horses, swim, laugh, sing and play. For handicapped children these things are as much a challenge as they are games.

For a week, 36 handicapped children from Hawaii enjoyed these activities at Camp Mokuleia, a summer camp run by the Special Education Center at Oahu with help from soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division.

"When I first arrived I was a little scared about how I would react to the kids," said Pvt. Vic Chain from the 2d Battalion, 11th Field Artillery. "But after a few minutes I found out just how terrific the kids are."

Besides the usual camp activities there were arts, crafts and games. For many, the week was their first time away from home.

Soldiers of the 25th have helped run the camp for the past five years.

**PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, Calif.**—In May, the Defense Language Institute, here, named three new buildings after Japanese-Americans who died in combat during World War II.

Frank Hachiya, Yukitaka Mizutani and George Nakamura were honored as graduates of the U.S. Army's earliest language school. Documents they translated provided vital facts about Japanese forces.

The only "mining" however, is done in laboratories; where gold, silver and platinum are being extracted from a surprising variety of sources. Batteries, electronic scrap, photographic chemicals and film are all sources of reclaimable silver. Spark plugs and uniform articles contain platinum. While not much gold is being recovered, it is being found in such things as dental scrap.

Last year, the Precious Metals Recovery Office, a part of the Defense Logistics Agency, reported that \$36 million in precious metals had been collected this way. After processing, the metals are made into bars which go to the Treasury Department for storage and eventual reissue.

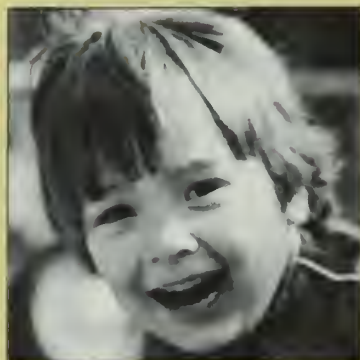
**FORT JACKSON, S.C.**—Residents at this post may be sleeping a little easier these days. Their entire fire department is now certified at the highest possible skill level for fire fighters.

All 22 members have taken a Louisiana State University self-paced course that runs the gamut of fire fighting methods used everywhere. The department's members were able to work on the course while still on the job.

The fire department at Fort Jackson is reported to be the first in the Army to have all its people complete the course.



# What's new



## CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION

- Schools open in a few weeks. Many school systems are getting stricter about requiring certain immunizations before a child will be enrolled. Now is the right time to make sure your child's immunizations are up-to-date. It's very easy for a military family to overlook this necessary requirement as families relocate and re-establish households. It seems like there are always a million things that have to be done. Just locating your child's shot record may be difficult, but it's important.

More than 20 million children in the United States under the age of 15 have not been immunized against one or more of seven childhood diseases: measles, polio, rubella,

mumps, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. A but tetanus are very contagious.

Here is information about these childhood diseases and the vaccines that can prevent them.

Measles, also called rubeola, red measles, hard measles and 9- and 10-day measles, is the most serious of the common childhood diseases. Measles can cause pneumonia, blindness and inflammation of the brain. It usually strikes young children above the age of six months. Lately, outbreaks have occurred more frequently in high schools and even in colleges.

Usually, measles last about two weeks. Its symptoms are like those of a bad cold and a high temperature. A few days after the symptoms appear, a blotchy, red rash appears on various parts of the body. This rash usually fades gradually over a period of seven to 10 days.

All healthy children who have never had measles should be vaccinated at the age of 15 months. One out of every four children who receive measles vaccine will have a minor reaction — a slight fever or a mild rash. These common reactions occur seven to 18 days after the vaccination, last only a day or two, and usually do not harm the child in any way.

Polio (poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis) is an easily communicated disease that can permanently paralyze its victim. Although it is quite rare today, thanks to widespread use of vaccines, polio is fatal in about one of 10 cases.

Polio occurs most in children between the ages of one and sixteen.

The milder forms of polio usually begin abruptly and last a few days. The symptoms include fever, sore throat, nausea, headache and stomach ache. Sometimes, pain and stiffness in the neck, back and legs will also appear.

There is no specific treatment for polio and the degree of recovery varies.

All healthy infants and young people between the ages of six weeks and 18 years should receive polio vaccine in a series of doses. There is almost no risk of side effects from the injected or oral polio vaccine.

Rubella, also called German measles and 3-day measles, is a common, usually mild childhood disease. But it may also affect adults.

This otherwise mild disease is very dangerous to pregnant women. A woman who gets rubella early in her pregnancy stands a 20 to 30

recent chance of having a deformed baby. The possibility of a miscarriage is even greater.

The best way to protect expectant mothers and their babies from the tragic effects of rubella is to immunize children. The child who hasn't catch rubella can't spread it.

Symptoms of rubella are mild discomfort, a slight fever for perhaps 24 hours and a rash that appears on the face and neck. It lasts for a day or two. Young adults may experience swollen glands in the back of the neck and stiffness in the joints. Recovery from rubella is almost always speedy and complete.

All healthy children who have never had rubella should be vaccinated after their first birthday. Rubella vaccine is available by itself or in a combination vaccine that also protects against measles and mumps. The vaccine should not be given to pregnant women.

Rubella vaccine can produce several side effects. About one out of every seven children will develop a rash or some swelling in the glands within a week or two following the shot. These effects usually last only a day or two. About one out of every 20 children, and one of four adults, who receive the vaccine will have some pain and stiffness in the joints. About one of every one million children may have a more serious reaction.

Mumps, a common disease of children between the ages of five and ten -- but mumps also strikes adults. Painfully swollen glands in the face and neck, fever, headache and earache are the symptoms of mumps. Usually recovery is complete.

All healthy children who have not had mumps should be vaccinated after their first birthday. Mumps vaccine is available by itself or as a combination vaccine that also protects against measles and rubella. The combination vaccine should not be given before 15 months of age because it includes measles vaccine.

Mumps vaccine produces a mild, brief fever in very rare instances. This fever may occur one or two weeks after the shot.

Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus (lockjaw) are serious diseases that usually occur in children, but also strike adults. Protection, in the form of a combination vaccine called DPT, has been effective since the early 1900's. Yet, almost 25 percent of all children

under 13 are not protected.

Early symptoms of diphtheria are grayish patches of membrane in the throat, sore throat, a slight fever and chills. If not treated, diphtheria bacteria may produce a powerful toxin that could cause serious problems.

Pertussis, or whooping cough, is a highly contagious disease that most often strikes children under seven.

When it begins, pertussis acts like a common cold, accompanied by an irritating cough. As the disease tightens its grip on the airways from the lungs, the cough increases in intensity and occurs in violent and prolonged spasms.

A severe case of whooping cough can lead to a range of serious problems, among them convulsions, pneumonia and brain damage. These effects are most likely to occur in the very young. They can be fatal.

Tetanus, or lockjaw, occurs in children and adults with near equal frequency. Tetanus germs enter the body through a wound.

The first symptoms are likely to be headache, irritability and muscular stiffness in the jaw and neck. As the germs step up their attack, the jaw, neck and limbs become locked in spasm, the abdominal muscles grow rigid and the body may be wracked by waves of painful convulsions.

The combination DPT vaccine provides immunity for a number of years against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. All healthy infants should receive the DPT vaccine in a series of three doses at two, four and six months of age.

A fourth dose should be given 12 months after the third. A fifth dose is needed when the child is four to six years of age. From then on, booster doses for diphtheria and tetanus are given every ten years.

Most children will have a mild side effect from the DPT shot. In rare cases, the side effect will be more serious, such as a high fever or convulsion.

If your children were not immunized when they were infants, get in touch with your doctor or health clinic and arrange to start them on an immunization program. More than any other group, active preschool and school-age children need the protection only immunizations provide.

Your doctor or health clinic and you should keep a record of your children's immunizations.

**If your children weren't immunized when they were infants, get in touch with your doctor or health clinic to arrange an immunization program and to get complete information on the different vaccines.**



# What's new

(More What's New on Pages 2, 54)

## Promotion Points Earned

- Promotion points can now be earned by E-1s through E-5s for completing Army correspondence courses even in their primary MOS, according to TRADOC.

A wide variety of courses are offered through The Army Institute for Professional Development at Fort Eustis, VA. Correspondence Course Catalogues (DA Pam 351-20), which list courses offered, are available at education centers.

To enroll, complete DA Form 145 and mail it to: The Army Institute for Professional Development, U.S. Army Training Support Center, Newport News, VA 23628, or check with your unit's education advisor.

## Changing Colors

- Effective Sept. 15, two brigades in Germany will come under new flags. The 2d Brigade, 8th Infantry Division, at Baumholder will become a separate brigade, the 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division. The 4th Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, a separate brigade at Wiesbaden, will become the 2d Brigade, 8th Infantry Division. The redesignation will require three units to move from Wiesbaden to Baumholder this summer.

- Planning to vote this November but you're not sure who your elected representatives are?

Well, the Federal Voting Assistance Program has the information you need. It's a fact sheet entitled "State-Federal Elected Officials, 1980," (DoD FS-12). It provides a state by state listing of governors, U.S. senators and representatives.

It also provides information on terms of office, when the next election is and political party make-up of state legislatures.

To get this fact sheet, check with your unit voting officer, or write to Director, Federal Assistance Voting Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Rm 1B457, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.



- A Sky Genie, an emergency evacuation system, recently arrived at the 244th Air Traffic Control Company's tower at Desidero Army Airfield, Camp Humphreys, Korea.

The system enables controllers to vacate a tower rapidly and safely down a rope to the ground.

"The Sky Genie lowers you to the ground at a controlled rate of descent," says SFC John Coe, Air Traffic Control chief at Desidero Army Airfield.

"Suspending 60 feet in the air by a 5/8 inch nylon rope takes a little getting used to," Coe says, "but the more we practice, the more comfortable people feel about using it."

The Sky Genie is expected to be installed in all fixed towers in Korea.

## Answers to The Lighter Side page 33

**MIXED-UP QUIZ:** 1. a—24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.; b—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers c—Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas; d—4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, Fort Wainwright, Alaska e—101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky. f—82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. 2. Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri and Montana 3. They are all justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. Earl Warren is the Chief Justice. 4. Revolutionary War (1775-1783) War of 1812 (1812-1815), Mexican War (1846-1848), Civil War (1861-1865), Spanish-American War (1898) World War I (1917-1918), World War II (1941-1946), Korean War (1950-1953) and Vietnam (1964-1973) 5. a—A yard is less than a meter b—An inch is greater than a centimeter c—A liter is less than a gallon. d—A mile is greater than a kilometer

Soldiers as  
people . . . The  
field is part  
of the sol-  
dier's life.  
It's part of  
the training  
needed to  
defend our  
Nation.





# BEYOND STARWARS

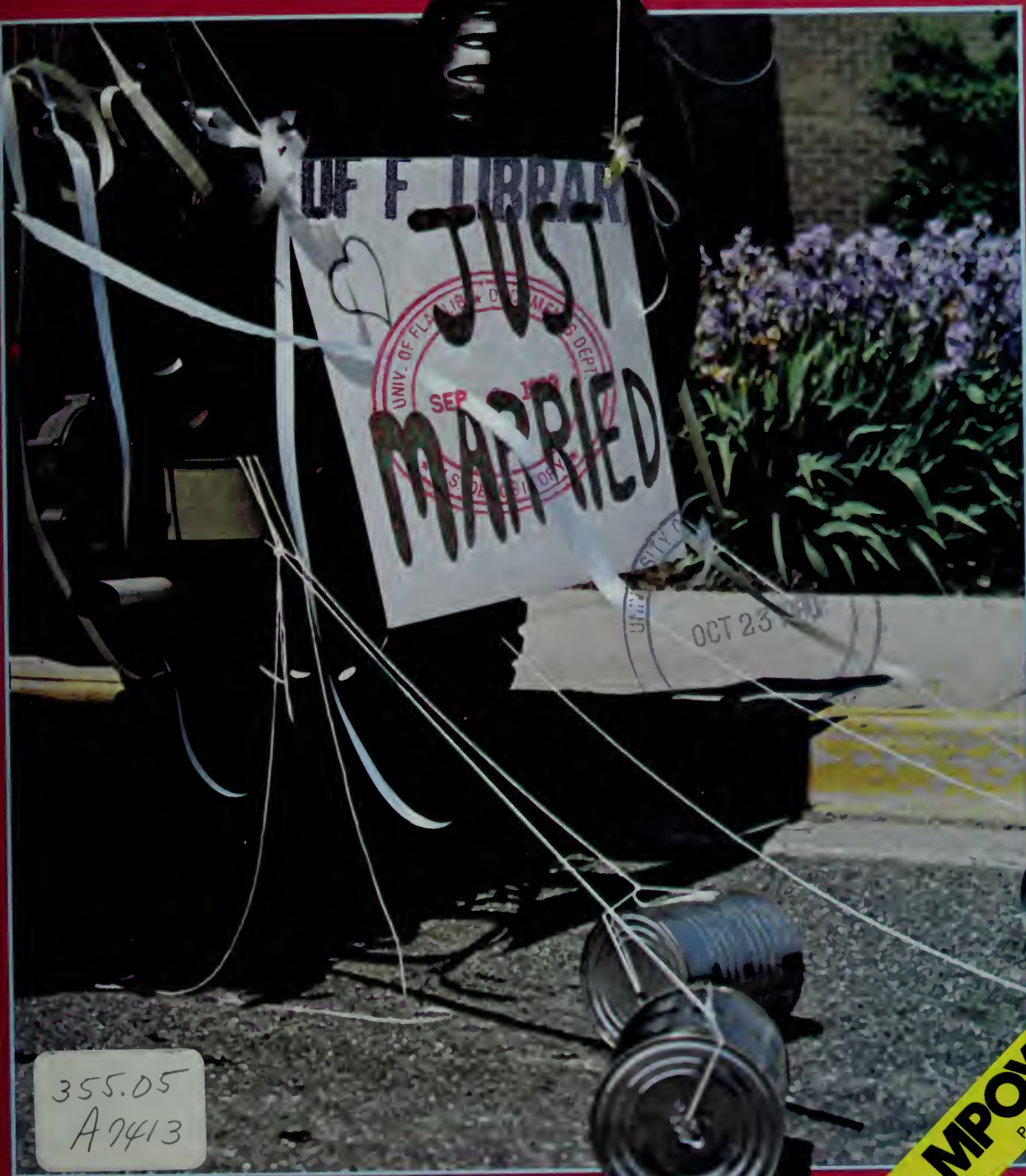
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# SOLDIERS

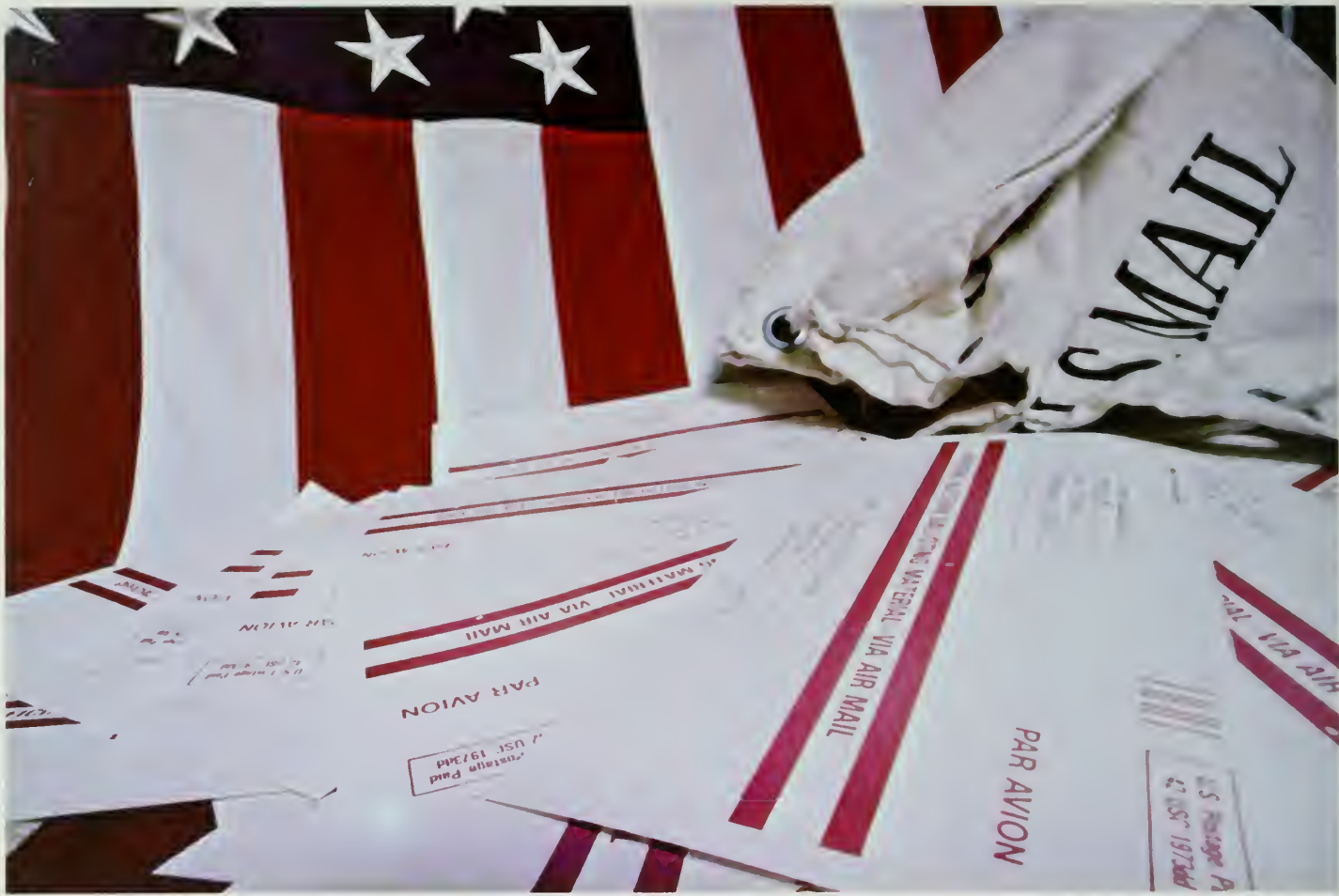
# SOLDIER COUPLES

SEPTEMBER 1990



**MPOY**  
PAGE 44





# PICKING THE PRESIDENT

To the rest of the Nation, he's the President, but for those of us in the Armed Forces, he's the Commander-in-Chief. Every four years, we have a right and a duty to help select the best person for the job. The way we do it is by casting a ballot on election day. It's easy and every vote is important. Learn how to register and vote. Then, do it. See page 48.



# SOLDIERS

U.S. DEPOS. COPY

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
SEPTEMBER 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 9

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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**Credits: Front cover photo by Sp5 Linda Kozaryn; photo opposite by Sp5 Gary Kieffer; inside back cover photo by Sp5 David Polewski; back cover photo by Rodney Wood.**

Editor-in-chief Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz, Executive Editor Maj. Clifford H. Bernath, Managing Editor Stephen R. Abbott, Art Director Tony Zidek, Associate Editor Capt. Gardner M. Nason, Asst. Art Director Anne Genders, Asst. Editor Sgt. Maj. Bruce N. Bant, Photojournalists: MSgt. Matt Glasgow, Helen Kay Ellsworth, Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn, Sp5 Gary Kieffer, Sp5 Bill Branley, Executive Secretary Sharon Stewart.

SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Public Affairs to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated (and except for cartoons, "by permission" and copyright items) material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ All photographs by U.S. Army except as otherwise credited. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual Subscriptions: \$17.00 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, December 23, 1975. Library of Congress call number: UA 23.A1S6 ■ SOLDIERS (USPS 434-290) is mailed monthly at controlled circulation rate from Vineland, N.J.



# What's new



## Test Uniform

- Tankers may be getting a new uniform. The Army has developed and is field testing a new clothing system for crewmen of the XM1 tank and other ground combat vehicles. The clothing will provide crewmen with protection from flame, shrapnel, fragmentation and the elements.

The new system includes such features as ballistic undergarments to protect the upper body from fragments and small caliber, low velocity bullets. The improved helmet provides a 100 percent increase in ballistic protection from fragments. The entire outer garment is made of flame resistant fabric and has interchangeable components for hot or cold weather operations.

The close fit of all components reduces the possibility of snagging while in the vehicle. An extraction strap is located on the shoulder portion of the coveralls to assist in the removal of an injured crewman.

The U.S. Army Natick Research and Development Command, Natick, Mass. designed the new uniform and is conducting tests at Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Drum, N.Y. and by U.S. test troops in Germany.



## Maternity Suit

- DA has received a number of inquiries on the rationale for choosing the maternity uniform mentioned in What's New of SOLDIERS's May issue and other publications.

The uniform consists of a tunic, skirt, slacks and the women's standard white short sleeve shirt with black tab.

The maternity uniform concept was the result of DA interest and feedback from the field. The previous policy of wearing civilian maternity clothing was not considered equitable, was too expensive for lower ranking enlisted soldiers to maintain and did not encourage the maintenance of high standards of appearance for pregnant soldiers.

The Army Uniform Board recommended the adoption of the Air Force maternity uniform design since it has been well received by Air Force women.

The new maternity service uniform is expected to be in post exchanges by the end of September. It will be a free issue item to enlisted service members.

- A Department of the Army selection board, scheduled for Sept. 3, 1980, will consider 4,600 E8s for promotion to sergeant major. About 900 should be selected for promotion.

E8s with a date of rank of Aug. 31, 1976, or earlier, are in the primary zone, according to MILPERCEN. Soldiers with a DOR between Sept. 1, 1976, and March 31, 1978, will be in the secondary zone.

Some E8 records will be reviewed for the Qualitative Management Program. Also, soldiers with a bar to reenlistment or an approved retirement date will not be considered.

- It's "use it or lose it" time again. The cutoff date for accumulating accrued leave for fiscal year '80 is September 30. Army policy requires that an individual's accrued leave may not exceed 60 days as of October 1. Any leave in excess of 60 days at that time will be lost. Soldiers with more than 57-1/2 days accrued leave on August 31 should plan to take leave in September or they'll lose the excess leave on October 1.

- The Army has exceeded by almost two percent established energy consumption reduction goals for Federal agencies during the period April '79-March '80.

Facilities energy use was down 6.81 percent and gasoline consumption was reduced by 6.82 percent. Administrative use of gas-consuming vehicles was cut by 11.42 percent.

- A new maintenance course is open for radar mechanics. Soldiers with MOS 26B20 (Weapons Support Radar Repairer) can earn the additional skill identifier, K1, by completing a new 23-week Field Artillery Firefinder Radar Repairer Course at Fort Sill, Okla.

To qualify, soldiers must have MOS 26B20 and 19 months or more time remaining on active duty after completing the course. Graduates will be assigned to a Direct Support maintenance shop to supervise and perform maintenance on the new Firefinder Radar System (AN/TPQ-36 and AN/TPQ-37). Complete information on qualifications and application procedures is available from: Commandant, U.S. Army Field Artillery School, ATTN: ATSF-CT-TMPD, Fort Sill, Okla. 73503. Telephone: AUTOVON 639 4420/3181, or (405) 351-4420/3181.

## Vietnam Veterans Memorial

- On July 1, President Jimmy Carter signed legislation permitting the establishment of a national Vietnam Veterans Memorial on two acres of parkland in Washington, D.C. The memorial will be located in Constitution Gardens, not far from the Lincoln Memorial. The plan calls for a landscaped garden with a sculpture. It will include the names of all Americans who gave their lives in Vietnam.

The memorial will be paid for entirely with private contributions to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., P.O. Box 37240, Washington, D.C. 20013.

## Fraudulent Claims

- The U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC) processes about 6,000 stop-pay requests each month. About one-third of those requests are fraudulent. In these cases, soldiers receive and cash their pay checks and then go to the local finance and accounting office to claim non-receipt of the check. A casual payment is made in the amount of the "missing" check.

Under new procedures, USAFAC will review all requests for stop-pay actions for which the original check has been cashed by the soldier or his dependent. Copies of the cashed check will be sent to the soldier's installation commander with a recommendation for disciplinary action when appropriate.

The new procedures are designed to eliminate fraudulent claims and to improve service to soldiers with legitimate claims.

- The U.S. Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights, is looking for qualified parachutists. Tryouts will be held October 20-December 13. To be eligible for tryout you must: be active duty in grade E1-E6; have at least 150 free-fall jumps; be actively jumping with a Ram-Air type canopy; have at least two years remaining on current enlistment as of January 1, 1981 or be willing to extend or reenlist; have no record of court martial or Article 15; not be currently on orders or alerted for overseas assignment; if currently overseas, must have completed five-sixths of tour.

Tryout applications available from: Commander, USAPT, ATTN: Tryout NCO, P.O. Box 126, Fort Bragg, N.C. 28307. Telephone: AUTOVON 236-4800, or (919) 396-4828.

Completed applications must be received by September 15.



# feedback

## SAFE BET

Again there is hope that leaders still exist who give a damn about their troops. In the article "The Commanders" (July SOLDIERS), it is obvious that good leadership at the top insures good leadership at the bottom. Three commanders, three levels, three caring people....the 101st is lucky. Though this article only dealt with commanders, I'd wager that the sergeants in the units these men command are also outstanding leaders and oriented toward the welfare of the troops in their charge. Keep it up folks....caring is contagious.

MSgt. Alvin Burrell, Jr.  
Greenville, SC

## VET BENEFITS

In response to your article, "Talking About You" (May SOLDIERS), I hope that it will be more than talk.

It was reassuring to hear that someone is concerned about the living conditions of soldiers.

But, the ones who are really hurting for help are the retired war veterans. I am the son of a deceased war veteran. What benefits our family received, you could put in the rear sight hole of your M16A1.

I hope all those fine changes become reality for everyone. They are needed very badly.

Sp4 Charles E. Lambert  
Fort Hood, Texas

## A PATENT IDEA

"Spit and Polish" (May SOLDIERS) was a good article; thanks for printing it.

"...circular motion is devine" for shining leather, but not brass. The marks left by spin shining brass with steel wool are unsightly.

With jeweler's rouge and a buffer, brass looks like jewelry from Tiffany's in seconds.

One tip I would like you to print is how to take lacquer off brass, instantly: GI insect repellent.

Capt. R. D. Cooley  
Fort Benning, GA

*Thanks! We knew that stuff had to be good for something.*



"It's Okay, Bob. It's one of ours."

## IT'S FOR REAL

Thanks for your article on NBC Equipment, "Good and Getting Better." (June SOLDIERS)

I have read this article and am very concerned about us: soldiers, the Army, America. I've toured in and around Germany and I have noticed that many of the units are not taking NBC seriously.

I can only hope that each and every command will get deep into the NBC picture. Each and every level of command should read this, and every,

article on NBC. Nuclear warfare is for real.

SSgt. P. M. Davis  
APO NY

## FINLEY FAN

I still get a few chuckles from the Finley cartoon on the cover of June SOLDIERS. I'm sure this drawing was published some years ago, long before Finley added the "COL" to "LT."

If he is still drawing, you should include more of his work in future issues. Keep up the good work!

Lt. Col. R. F. Stearns (Ret.)  
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

## REALLY!

Having once been a 94B, I do not appreciate the comic, worse than Beetle-Bailey's cook on the front cover of June SOLDIERS.

Today's cooks must keep their work areas N-E-A-T. Their uniforms are, and must be kept, so nitty-natty that any cook could wear them to church.

Sp4 Barbara J. Thomas  
Bamberg, Germany

*Sorry you took offense to our June cover. None was intended.*

## NOT REALLY

I am an Army enlisted journalist. Recently, I covered a story at the Officers' Wives Club. I was just wondering how come the officer and enlisted wives are in separate clubs if they are both aiming for the same goals.

Is an officer's wife so different from an enlisted wife?

PFC S. Durban  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

*Maybe our readers can answer that one for you better than we can. Let's*

hear it from club members.

### SHAM SCAM

To many enlisted men in pay grades E1-E3, the word "professionalism" is almost non-existent. Many want to get by with as little work as possible.

I have not seen many soldiers in the above grades volunteer their services on a day off, and not expect a comp day in return.

Look around at your fellow soldier. Is it not disgusting to watch him "SHAM" all the time? Our country means more to us than what we can get from it. What is wrong with putting a little something into it? Why not take the initiative?

If you were up against Russian soldiers, who do you suppose would come out victoriously?

If you have never performed to the best of your ability, what makes you think you are going to start doing so in an emergency? What do you think is going to happen when the time comes for you to be a real professional?

PFC Brenda J. Mixon  
Fort Lewis, Wash.

### BOOT BOO BOO

This is in regard to the cover of your May 1980 issue.

The photography is splendid and that pair of boots sure looks great, but why didn't you use a pair of Government Issue boots instead of Jump Boots that sell for \$35-\$45.

I'm sure all soldiers would prefer to wear these nice jump boots, but simply cannot afford them, even at PX prices.

CW3 Edward D. Tomcyak  
Chicago, Ill.

### SUPER SALUTE

"Super Guards" hit the mark. Not only is the duty of national impor-

tance, but in today's environment the peace of the world could depend on how well they perform.

Those who are acquainted with this duty hold only the greatest admiration for these soldiers and officers. Despite the challenges of long hours, the perceived routine nature of the work, and often isolated environments, they are performing admirably with little recognition.

Again, my salute to these soldiers for being truly in the front line of defense.

Arthur A. Klekner  
Chief, Physical Security Branch  
Law Enforcement Division



"I really think we ought to check the elevation."

### REALLY RONG

You're hitting all over the board but never on the bullseye. Slow down, breath deeply, hold it, and squeeze the trigger.

In the May issue you allowed Lt. Hill to correct one of your errors with

another error.

Hellfire is laser guided.

Roland is a passive IR homer with other options.

Shillelagh is command guided with an IR command link-up.

Shillelagh is not laser guided though the vehicle usually has a laser range finder.

Keep swinging.

The Missile Repairers of the  
116th Ordnance Company  
Nurnberg, Germany

### REALLY BASIC

In the June SOLDIERS Quiz, you said there are six Army posts that conduct basic training: Forts Dix, Jackson, McClellan, Knox, Leonard Wood and Sill. There are seven.

Sp4 Timothy Warren  
APO 09139

For your records, there are nine Army posts which conduct Basic Training.

SSgt. Lowell N. Barden  
Lakeland, Fla.

Here's what the experts say: Basic Training is conducted at Forts Dix, Gordon, Jackson, Knox, Leonard Wood, and McClellan.

One Station Unit Training, which includes basic, is given at Forts Benning, Bliss, Knox, Leonard Wood, McClellan, and Sill.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

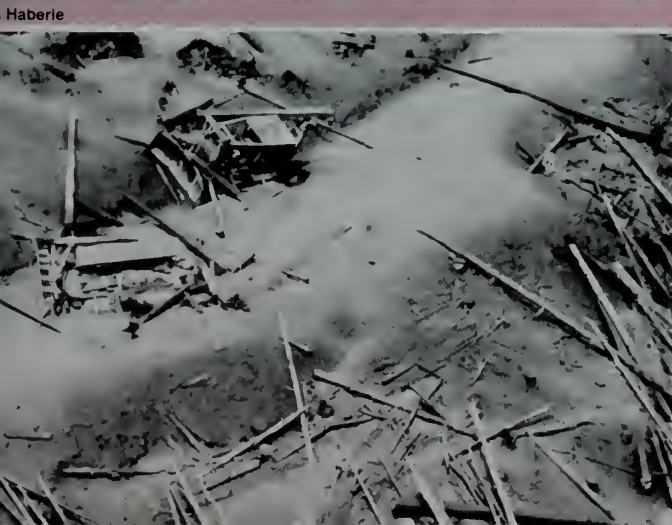




ARMY CIVIC ACTION

# RESPONDING TO CRISES

Spring 1980 was a time of tragedy, excitement, confusion and fear as a mountain, city and a country all blew their tops. Through it all the Army was there.



## **MOUNT ST. HELENS**

Shortly after 8:30 a.m. on the morning of May 18, the rumbling mountain blew its top. Mt. St. Helens exploded with the force of 500 atomic bombs and rained death and destruction over much of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Within hours, active Army, Army National Guard and Air National Guard units began providing assistance.

Five hours after the first eruption, members of the 116th Armored Cavalry Regiment's Attack Helicopter Troop began to rescue victims.



LTC John Haberle

More than 1,500 Washington guards helped with clean-up, road guard and other duties. They flew 397 sorties for a total of 527 hours.

Troops from Fort Lewis also flew rescue missions, gave medical aid and helped with vital communications.



SSgt. John Miller



## MIAMI RIOTS

When Liberty City, a 24-square mile area of Miami, Florida erupted in flames and violence on May 17, the Florida Army National Guard was called to state active duty.

Florida's governor initially ordered 1,800 Guardsmen to Miami.

By May 19, the number of soldiers on duty grew to 3,800. During their seven days in Miami, officials said the presence of the Guard contributed significantly to calming the situation and restoring order after a controversial verdict in a court case prompted the violence.

SSgt. John Miller



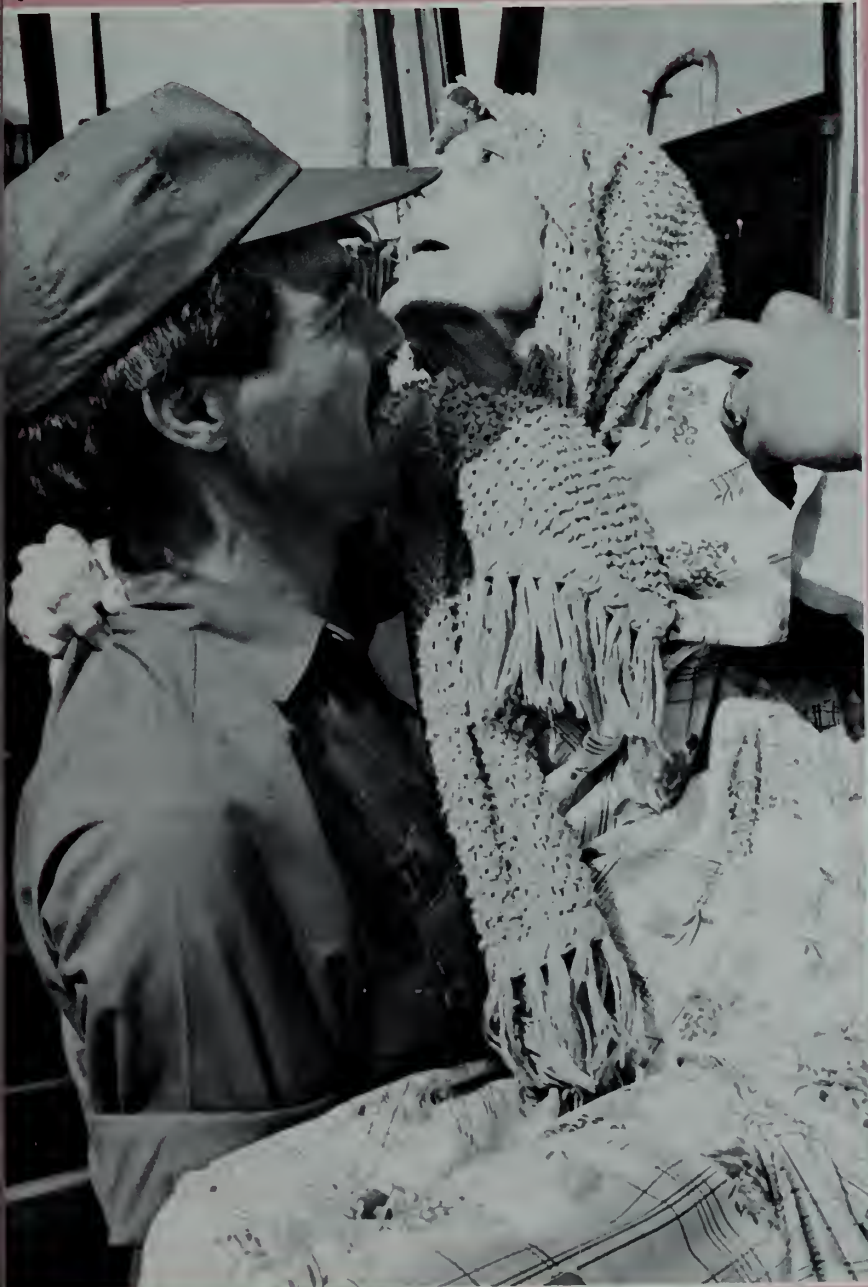
## CUBAN REFUGEES

Since late April more than 118,000 people have fled Cuba seeking freedom and a new life in the United States.

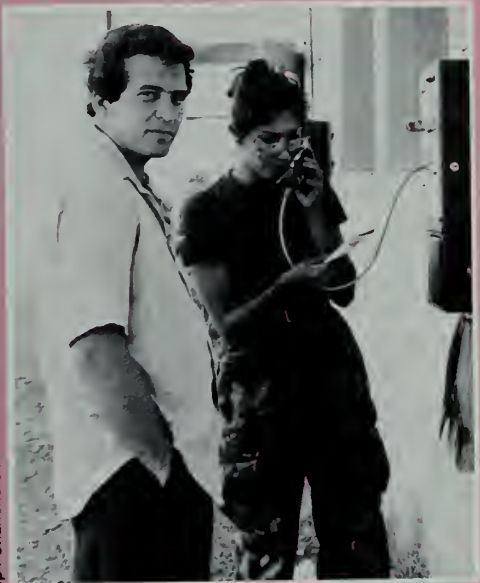
Working closely with other federal agencies, more than 4,000 active Army soldiers and 1,000 Reserve Component soldiers have provided

administrative support, communications, security and other services to the resettlement effort. Particularly noteworthy is the tireless work of Spanish-speaking soldiers who gave the refugees much needed help and comfort in their native tongue.

orge Mirabal



Sp4 Charlene Gordon



Courtesy 1st Army Public Affairs Office





A PETITE, specialist five and a burly, Green Beret staff sergeant walk toward the PX at Fort Bragg, N.C. With knife-sharp fatigues and glossy boots, the two 'strac' troops seem fit for a recruiting poster.

Suddenly, Sp5 Marisha Flagg, turns and beats on the sergeant's chest. A passing officer steps in and says "Specialist, you shouldn't be hitting the sergeant like that!"

She stops and grins, "It's OK, sir. He's my husband."

With increasing numbers of women entering the previously all-male Army world, love and marriage between soldiers is growing. About 21,000 enlisted soldiers and nearly 2,300 officers are married to other soldiers.

Hearts and flowers in an olive drab world? Do ringing wedding bells harmonize with the bugle's reveille?

The Flaggs met while he was attending school at Fort Bragg. "I'd met Marisha once before but she was in civilian clothes and I didn't realize she was a G.I.," SSgt. Dar Flagg explains. "When she sat next to me in the mess hall in uniform, I had no idea who this gal was."

Dar was slated to be assigned to Fort Devens, Mass., when he finished school. But, he changed his plans.

"When I came out of school I was able to find an assignment at Fort Bragg. By that time we knew each other well. Come hell or high water we were getting married."

Combining love, marriage and two Army careers wasn't easy, the couple soon learned.

"When we got married," Marisha says, "he was gone all the time. He'd go away for a month and come back for two weeks before his next mission."

Different units, types of jobs, duty requirements and long hours are a few of the problems facing G.I. couples. But the biggest fear is separation.

Marisha is on levy for Germany.

# SOLDIER COUPLES

Story and photos by Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn



"With both of us in the military, it's hard enough because of the duty requirement. We don't need the added hardship of being separated," Marisha says.

Dar asked for a joint assignment—and it was approved. "We've put a lot of effort into trying to get assigned together," he says. "We phoned people at the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center in Washington for four months, trying to coordinate our assignments."

The Army's joint domicile policy allows married Army couples to be assigned together if there's a need for both soldiers' grades and MOSs at the requested duty station.

Being willing to accept separations and work toward a common goal are necessities for SSgt. Ed and Sgt. Wendy Landry. Ed plans on going to Officer Candidate School and Wendy is re-enlisting for a new MOS.

"We've been separated before and we've learned to dwell upon what we have inside," Ed says. "We have our separate goals in life which are going to benefit both of us. If you fill your spare time with constructive things when you're apart, you tend not to lose what you had before."

Sp4 Sandy Thompson admits she cried a lot during the first year of her marriage because she was often separated from her husband.

"He was in the field or I was in the field. Or, when I was coming in, he was going out," she says.

Attitude adjustment seemed to be the solution for Sandy. "All of a sudden I told myself I had to make a different lifestyle. I had been bogged down with thoughts of how marriage is supposed to be. Then I realized I was married and single at the same time. I saw that I had free time to go to school, seek out hobbies and be with my friends."

Getting ahead in an Army career can also lead to separation, Sandy found. "I need to go to the Primary Leadership Course to get 30 promotion points," she explains. "I struggled with that for awhile because it means I'll have to live

## Convenience Marriage

"I'M SORRY, I can't authorize you to live off-post," the company commander says.

"But sir," the specialist pleads. "I'm 25-years-old. I'm an E-5 and haven't lived in the barracks since basic and AIT. I'm not used to sharing a room with another guy—having stereos blaring and other guys stumbling down the halls at all hours."

"And, I have no privacy. People come in my room to make sure it's been swept, dusted and mopped. Even worse, they check to make sure I keep my drawers and wall locker neat," the specialist complains.

"Yours isn't a new complaint," the commander says. "I wish I had a dime for each time I've heard this. I'm sorry but rules are rules."

"You could always get married," the commander jokes. "That would solve your problem."

The seed planted in jest begins to grow.

After looking around, the specialist finds a woman soldier in the same situation and state of mind. Another contract marriage between soldiers searching for a way to 'beat the system' is made.

"Soldiers should talk to a legal advisor before they get into this type of situation," says Capt. Roger Hughes, a legal assistance officer. "We can't do court work or represent someone in a hearing. But we are attorneys and we can explain the legal aspects involved."

"We can't make a decision for them but after we spell out the possibilities, they'll be in a better position to decide if moving out of the barracks and getting the extra living allowance is worth the risks they may be taking," Hughes explains.

"There's no quick way to get out of the marriage," he says. "The costs of divorce can be tremendously high—especially for soldiers stationed in Germany."

A soldier can still wind up paying support. And problems can arise when it's time to divide up the property.

Even with the potential legal problems, soldiers are still taking the risk—they make a contract.

Two soldiers spell out all property, pay and living arrangements in a contract they have notarized.

"This paper may make them feel safe, but," Hughes says, "notarization of the document doesn't make it any more effective or legally binding. It depends on local divorce and separation laws."

With contract in hand, the couple gets married but often keeps separate living quarters, life styles and friends. Life goes on the same as before but now they're living off-post and drawing a quarters allowance.

Do they live happily ever after? Everything may seem fine until one, or both, decide it's time to end the marriage.

"In many states, it's possible the marriage could be annulled," Hughes says.

The other option is divorce. "The laws differ from state to state," he says. There are 'fault' and 'no-fault' states. In the fault states, divorces can be granted for infidelity, abandonment or impotency.

"In the no-fault states, 'marital breakdown' can be given as the reason for a divorce," Hughes says. "In this case, the parties say marital relations have ceased to exist and they have no expectations they'll improve."

"No matter which kind of state it is, the courts will allow you to contest the grounds or the settlement," Hughes says. "If one party decides not to play ball, getting a divorce could be a real fight."

Another problem arises if one soldier gets out of the service. The spouse is technically responsible for support under federal law and Army regulations. His or her pay can be held up by the courts. The marriage may also entitle one spouse to claim a portion of the other's military retirement pension.

"Soldiers entering such marriages could also be setting themselves up for problems with the finance office," Hughes adds. If they have no true intent to be married, the marriage may be a sham and could be annulled. Finance could take back all BAQ payments made. The couple could also be tried for defrauding the government.

Anyone considering a contract marriage should talk to a local legal assistance officer before any commitment is made. "It may save them a lot of headaches and heartaches in the future," Hughes says. (By Bob Ray)

in the barracks for about three weeks. It comes down to a choice of going to school and being competitive for promotion or, staying with him. I'm going to school."

Sp5 Kathy Storkamp was separated from her husband for five months after they were first married.

She was working with men who knew her husband was gone.

"I'd get asked, 'Hey Kathy, why don't we go out on the town?' I'd tell them, 'No, thanks.' They'd say, 'Come on! You know your husband isn't sitting home at night.'"



"I'd tell these guys, 'You don't know him like I do,' Kathy says. "I trust my husband and I know he's not cheating on me. I want to be able to look myself in the mirror in the morning."

Strength, understanding, letters and a lot of phone calls are what kept Captains Ray and Candace Velez together during the year they were apart.

They were married shortly before graduating from the Signal Officers Advanced Course. Ray spent his 'honeymoon' in Korea while Candace was at Fort Bragg.

"During your first year of marriage, you get to know each other. When you're separated after only three weeks of marriage, it's very difficult," Ray says.

Their separation, however, wasn't absolutely necessary. "I received my orders before I was married so I was locked in," he explains. "She could have come to Korea but it would have been an accompanied tour that required an extra year there for both of us. I was to be assigned to Fort Bragg when I got back; so she got assigned here."

Ray has been back from Korea for five months. It was time to get to know each other again and start building a marriage. But, since Ray's return, Candace has been on TDY about half the time.

People say absence makes the heart grow fonder, but what effect does it have on a couple's trust in each other?

"I'm not embarrassed to say I'm a very jealous person," Ray says. "It's difficult knowing my wife is going out to lunch with guys who are her contemporaries. In the back of my mind I'm saying, 'Gee, if I worked in an all women's world, how would my wife take it?'"

Being a soldier wife can isolate a woman from non-military wives. Soldiers who are Army wives spend more time with their husbands, and with men in general, than with other wives.

"When we go to a party, my wife talks more with husbands—

because they're talking shop and she knows what they're talking about," Ray says. "Wives regard her as a woman who works with their husbands. They don't really bring her into their group as they would a civilian wife."

Facing another separation would force the Velez's to choose between the Army and marriage. "That's a decision we're afraid to even think about," Ray admits. "It would probably mean one of us would have to get out."

Right now, Ray and Candace enjoy being in the Army. But their careers rule out children. "Children are out of the question," Ray says. "We are so involved with our work, we can barely maintain our house. It wouldn't be fair to a child. We just couldn't raise one properly."

Sp5 Trudy and SSgt. Ray Vango already have one child and another is on the way.

"I hate leaving my son in the morning," Trudy admits. "We get home about six at night and I try to have him in bed by eight. Normally, my husband plays with him while I cook. Then I spend a little time with him before he goes to bed."

"The time we have together is more or less 'quality' time," Trudy says. "because I'm not with him all day. I try to make up for it during the time I am with him."

Trudy believes the decision to have children is all in knowing what you want and making adjustments. "I made up my mind I wanted to be a soldier, a wife and a mother."

For Trudy, being a soldier is a new role. She was a dependent wife twelve years before enlisting.

"We were stationed in Germany and I couldn't find a job so I decided to enlist," she says. "I knew I was going wherever my husband went, unless it was a restricted tour. So I figured, why not have a job waiting for me when I get there?"

Her decision also led to a better understanding of her husband. "I used to sit at home and get bored. When my husband came home, I was ready to go out right

then. As soon as he came in I'd be saying, 'Hey, let's go somewhere.' Now, we both get home at the same time and I realize what he's been through all day."

Making a marriage work isn't an easy task for any two people. The burdens of long duty hours, conflicting schedules, possible separations and separate careers make it even harder.

Understanding and being able to communicate are the keys to a successful marriage.

"If they're willing to keep their channels of communication open, and to compromise, most marriages will work out pretty well," says Lt. Col. William Fleming, a chaplain at Fort Bragg. "Many couples I meet need counseling to help them communicate."

Some couples understand the Army's requirements but still don't accept them. "A couple should be aware of what the Army is going to expect—and with what degree of comfort they can meet these requirements," Fleming says.

"What it boils down to is, are they willing to 'pay the rent?' Either you learn to pay the rent or maybe you shouldn't stay in the Army."

Honeymoons spent thousands of miles apart . . . romance through the APO . . . sky-high telephone bills . . . they're all part of paying the rent.

But when two people understand things like "The CO says my DA 31 has been disapproved until 1 PCS, so I'll have to go on the ARTEP!"—they have a lot more in common than wearing the same color socks.

Instead of quibbling over who left the cap off the toothpaste, the empty can of brass polish may cause a ruckus.

Being an Army couple has its rewards and shortcomings—its joys and pains. For the most part, it's not easy—but then, married life rarely is. In the final analysis, it's up to the couple to make it work—whether they're in or out of the Army. □

OF ALMOST 762,000 soldiers, how can two people hope to be assigned to the same location? Can the Army give his-and-her assignments to a husband and wife?

"Assignment managers bend over backward trying to assign married Army couples together," says Ann Massey, a Department of the Army personnel manager. "The Army tries to keep these couples together but they have to ask for it."

Many soldiers have joint domicile requests disapproved because they don't understand the Army policy.

"We were told we couldn't apply for a common household until we got to our permanent duty station," they complain.

Or, "You have to send me to Hawaii because my husband re-enlisted and the assignment was guaranteed."

An Army couple first has to let the Army know they're married. It sounds simple, but it's a little more complicated than walking into the orderly room saying, "Top, I married another G.I. and we'd like to stay together."

If you're married to another soldier, make sure a marital status code 'J' is in block 59 of your Personal Qualification Record (DA Form 2). This lets the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center—the biggest MILPO of them all—know you're married. Your wife or husband can then be considered when assignments are made.

E-6s through E-9s (and soldiers in certain specialties listed in AR 614-200) also have to put their marital status on their Preference Statements or "dream sheets" (DA Form 2635). The name, grade and social security number of the spouse must be listed

## AVOIDING LONG-DISTANCE MARRIAGES



**The Army's needs come first, but they try to keep soldiers married to soldiers assigned together.**

in the remarks section. His or her current assignment must also be noted.

### STAYING TOGETHER

To be automatically considered for assignment together, E-6s through E-9s

must write in the remarks section, 'I volunteer for worldwide assignment to establish a joint domicile.'

Getting a joint domicile means you'll be assigned to an area where you can share one household. It doesn't necessarily mean

you'll be assigned to the same unit.

There's no guarantee that a request for joint domicile will be approved. "The intent of the policy is to assign married Army couples together whenever possible—but only where there's a valid need and only on their request," Massey says.

"The Army's needs come first. If there is an opening for both of the couple's grades and MOSs at one duty station, then there's a valid need," she explains.

"We had a case that was a real nightmare," says Arthur Maurer, a personnel manager. "A Russian linguist married a Korean interpreter. They're not going to be assigned together."

The only way around this type of situation is to consider being retrained or reclassified into more compatible career fields, Maurer advises.

Timing is also important when asking for a joint domicile.

"Often a couple will meet while they're in basic training. They wait until they finish basic so they can have a hometown marriage. Meanwhile both of them get orders to AIT and go to different locations," Maurer says. "They can't ask for a joint domicile until they're married."

If they get married while they're in training, they can request a joint domicile while they're students. They'll then be held over at that location until their request is approved or disapproved.

"Chances for approval are reduced," Maurer notes, "if one soldier goes ahead and signs in at the next duty station." Once a spouse is permanently assigned, he or she must spend at least 12 months at that station. In most cases, only one PCS is



allowed in the same fiscal year.

Let's say PFC Joe Blake is assigned to Fort Lewis, Wash. His wife, PFC Sharon Blake, is still at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., waiting for word on their joint domicile request. If there's an opening for Sharon's grade and MOS at Fort Lewis, the joint domicile will be approved. If not, they'll be separated for at least a year.

Soldier couples must remember they have to ask for a joint domicile. When a husband gets PCS orders, it doesn't mean his wife is going to get hers automatically. She has to submit a Personnel Action (DA Form 4187) through channels.

## GOING OVERSEAS

What happens if Joe gets assigned to Germany?

When a couple goes overseas, the joint domicile request is approved or disapproved by the overseas commander. "If the commander OK's the joint assignment, he guarantees they'll live where they can maintain one household while they're stationed there," Massey explains. "They will not be transferred, as people often are in Germany. If one is moved, they'll both be moved," she adds.

"In return for this, they're expected to serve a tour of 36 months even if they have no children," Massey says.

But, let's say Joe goes to Germany three months before Sharon gets her assignment approved. Processing paperwork takes time. Will Sharon have to stay in Germany three months after Joe returns to the states?

"They wouldn't be required to return at different times," Massey says. Sharon's DEROS would be

adjusted so they can return at the same time. But the spouse who goes over last must serve a tour of 24 months, or more.

Rich and Debbie are another story. They met and married while they were stationed overseas. Rich's DEROS is six months before Debbie's. Can they apply for a joint domicile and return together? In most cases Uncle Sam says no.

"Soldiers who marry while they're overseas have to serve the full tours they started with," Massey says. "No adjustments are made. They can apply for a joint domicile for their next assignment."

Couples who marry while they're stationed at different locations in Germany, however, can ask for a joint domicile there. The U.S. Army Europe commander must approve the request. If it's approved, their tours can then be adjusted so they return together. Again, one spouse would have to serve a 36-month tour and the other would have to serve 24 months or more.

Couples serving overseas can request a joint assignment to their next station, six to eight months before they're scheduled to return to the states. "Normally, soldiers know their next assignment four months before they come back," Maurer says. "By permitting couples to put in their paperwork in advance, we have a chance to look at the requirements and match up their MOSs."

Assignments to Korea, or other restricted areas, complicate matters somewhat. There are only three areas in Korea where Army couples may be assigned together: Seoul, Taegu and Pusan. If a joint domicile is approved for one of these areas, the couple will have to serve a

two year tour.

There is an alternative to spending two years in Korea.

A couple may ask for "tour equity." This means they can be assigned to Korea at the same time. That doesn't mean they'll be in the same area or be able to live together. "Tour equity allows the couple to complete a one-year unaccompanied tour at the same time," Maurer says. "They can visit one another during off-duty time, something other soldiers, whose dependents have to stay in the states, can't do," Maurer adds.

ASAP is an Army abbreviation that means, "Do it now!" Requests for joint domicile should be submitted as soon as possible after you get word you're on levy. For assignments to Korea, however, this shouldn't be more than four months before you go.

## MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

Having an approved joint domicile can also affect your paycheck.

"A husband and wife who are authorized to live off-post together will both draw a housing allowance," says Betsy Mikulenska, a pay specialist at the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Two E-4s for example, would each draw a basic allowance for quarters of \$123.90 instead of the \$184.50 an E-4 married to a civilian spouse would draw.

"The Department of Defense does not consider any member of the military to be a dependent," Mikulenska says. A soldier can't claim his wife to be a dependent for pay purposes if she's a member of the military.

"If a couple has chil-

dren, one would collect BAO at the with-dependents rate. The other would draw the single rate," she says. "In this case, one E-4 would get \$123.90 while the other would get \$184.50. Of course, in the case of an E-4 and an E-6, it would be to their advantage for the higher ranking spouse to claim the dependent."

Couples living in government quarters do not collect an allowance for housing. When a childless Army couple is stationed at different locations, they may be required to live in the barracks. In this case, neither one would draw a housing allowance.

In most cases, the same rules apply for cost-of-living (COLA) and station housing allowances (SHA).

For information about shipment of household goods, couples should talk to the local transportation office.

Asking for information—and understanding the joint domicile policy—will help keep an Army couple together. Rules on assignments are in AR 614-200. DA Pam 600-8 gives the application procedures for joint domiciles.

Staying together takes some effort on the part of a soldier couple. Making sure the right forms are included in your records is the first step. Requesting a joint domicile as soon as you're notified of a change of station is important. Get your paperwork in early. It improves your chances of getting the request approved.

Understand that the Army's needs come first. Consider changing your MOS to one in the same type of career field as your spouse.

If you're facing a possible separation, talk to your chain of command. Let them know you may need some help. □

# Skindiving: *A Wild, Wet World*

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

Underwater photos courtesy Rodney S.F. Wood, Tropic Isle Dive Shop



THE GULF OF MEXICO shifts from turquoise to deep sapphire as the Good Time Charlie runs out to sea. Silently, 20 young men and women aboard the 55-footer watch the water or check equipment.

Not long after the Florida Keys slip out of sight, the motor stops. Moments later everyone walks off the boat and into a million sparkling miles of ocean.

When you hit the water, your mind and eyes blur for a second. Then the bubbles

clear away and you feel all alone in the cool, blue sea. Through the face mask, you can see brown columns of staghorn coral spiraling up from the white, sandy bottom. It feels like you're floating on the ceiling of a great, blue room and looking down at the floor, 335 feet below.

Hundreds of fish swim in bright clusters beneath you. If it's your first time out, you feel nakedly unprotected from the creatures. Then you learn that most of them



# Skindiving:

aren't interested in you.

Relax, and an intense feeling of freedom comes over you. Your body has no real weight in salt water, so you glide along easily.

Dive down. Hundreds of green and yellow fish—groupers—flash in the sunlight as they swim past you. They seem mildly curious, but unafraid. To them, maybe you're just an uglier-than-average fish.

You become a part of the sea's unhurried pace and time doesn't exist anymore.

A black and yellow fish swims up and peers

into your face mask, then flutters away. Soon, you come into a coral valley lined with caverns and peaks. It's like a world no one has ever seen before. Somewhere below, they say there's a green moray eel hiding in a cavern.

From pictures, he has to be seven feet long. Your basic moray comes with needle sharp teeth set into powerful jaws. Some of the divers call him Fred, and say he's friendly enough to feed. He likes hotdogs.

Fred doesn't have the nasty temper of his brown or black cousins, but you have to be careful anyway. Fred doesn't know frankfurters from fingers.



Boats like the one above carry veteran and first-time divers out to sea for a dip into the beauty and excitement of the underwater world.



Up above, two swimmers are silhouetted against the silvery surface. Equipped with face masks and J-shaped breathing tubes, they must do their sightseeing from up top. It's a safe, inexpensive way to explore this world. In these waters, even "snorkelers" can see clearly for 50 to 100 feet down.

Three scuba divers flipper into view, with a trail of silver air bubbles behind them. They stop and pose in front of a cavern while another diver takes their picture.

Many people get into underwater photography after taking up skindiving as a sport. It's a way of

showing the landlocked world what it's missing.

Some become divers and then turn to spearfishing. It doesn't take any bait and you even get to pick the fish you want before you catch it. Spearfishing is illegal along the upper Keys. It's one rule that law officials don't have to enforce much. One bleeding fish can attract every shark within miles—and stir them into a feeding frenzy.

After an hour or so—it seems like only a few minutes—everyone climbs back aboard the boat. The skipper sets a course for another diving spot while scuba divers change air tanks. In 30 minutes, everyone





# Skindiving:

is back in the water.

This time, the current is stronger and you have to work to swim against it. Late afternoon breezes whip up 5-foot waves that make the going tough for snorkelers. Divers find it easier below.

Silt stirring on the bottom cuts visibility a bit, but you can still see a ship's skeleton from 50 feet away. Down in the vessel's dark ribs, a lone sergeant major fish seems to stand guard.

If this ship ever held anything of value, it was



Humans are the minority underwater. The natural inhabitants of this world generally ignore the strange visitor except to pose for pictures.

picked clean long ago. But there are vast, sunken treasures elsewhere along the Keys.

For centuries, navies and pirates battled on these waters. Hurricanes, coral reefs and rough seas also smashed and sank wooden ships here. Old cargo manifests show that dozens of the sunken ships were heavy with gold, silver and jewelry. Most of them have never been found.

Maps were crude back in the 16th and 17th centuries, so it would be possible that the ships sank somewhere else—except for one thing.

Every once in a while, a diver will come back with a shiny, gold Spanish coin that was minted in the 1600s. Thousands have been found but millions are probably still there.

"The gold ones still look brand new when you find them resting on the bottom," says a woman diver who has found one somewhere else. It's worth \$4,000 to collectors. "The silver ones are black, crusty and harder to find."



Today, there are no gold or silver coins waiting to be scooped up. When air tanks run low, everyone starts swimming back to the boat. Soon, Good Time Charlie is kicking up a 6-foot wake and heading for shore.

A friendly party begins among people who were strangers four hours ago. They talk of today's dives, sunken treasure and diving trips to other places: the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, Hawaii and Australia's Great Reef.

For them, diving isn't a sport. It's a way of life.

\* \* \* \*

SKINDIVING probably began about the time mankind learned how to swim. Pearl and sponge divers have been exploring the ocean depths for centuries without equipment.

Scuba diving was little known before World War II, when Navy frogmen became famous for their underwater adventures. That war also brought great improvements in scuba equipment.

By 1970, the sport had become so popular that more than 1,200 diving clubs had sprung up in the United States and Canada.

Scuba trips don't have to be expensive, but you do have to make a heavy investment at first—if you buy equipment instead of rent it. A complete rig costs about \$1,000, new. But before you can buy or rent any equipment, the law says you have to be trained by certified divers.

Most large seacoast towns, and many military diving clubs, offer a basic scuba course for \$60-\$95. That includes 15 hours of classroom work, 15 hours of training in a pool and the required "check" dives. Complete that training and you get an Open Water Certificate. The certificate entitles you to dive anywhere.

Reputable dealers recommend that you wait until you finish training before you plunk down the bucks for your own equipment. Some say that buying your own gear isn't even worthwhile unless you plan to use it at least once a month.

Snorkeling offers a much cheaper, faster way to get into the water. For \$30-\$60 you can get all the equipment you need: fins, snorkel tube and a good face mask with tempered glass. With swim fins, you don't even have to be a good swimmer to enjoy snorkeling. No training is required, but it's a good idea to have a swimming buddy with you at all times in open water.

Although Florida does offer great diving and snorkeling, you don't have to go that far. Quarries and lakes sometimes have good visibility and can give you a chance to practice. There are also great diving spots all along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Soldiers in Japan, Italy, Guam and Panama can dive in places most people never heard of.

But don't take up skindiving, unless you're ready to change your life. It will take you into a world you've never known—and may never want to leave. □

# SEERs SHAPE THE ARMY

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

IF you're E5 or above, the Senior Enlisted Evaluation Report (SEER) is one of the most important pieces of paper you'll see.

Under the system, every E5 and above in the Army is rated by his or her boss at least once a year.

The first rating doesn't come until three months after you make E5. Your bosses will score your appearance, conduct, reliability, attitude and physical fitness. They'll also rate your ability to make decisions, handle people, train troops and give orders. Finally, they rate your potential for promotion.

**WHO CAN RATE YOU?** To make sure you are given a fair score, the Army says your rating has to be completed by two people—a rater and an indorser.

Your rater has to be your direct boss. If military, he or she has to outrank you by at least one stripe. In most cases, you must have worked for your rater at least three months.

Your indorser rates you on exactly the same things your boss does. But the indorser must be senior to your boss. If your indorser doesn't agree with the rater, he or she is free to rate you accordingly.

After both these people have checked off your scores, they must also make written comments on the form to explain your ratings.

The form then goes to a reviewer, who must be a sergeant major, warrant officer, or commissioned officer. If it's been done right, your reviewer usually only has to sign the form. Sometimes, however the reviewer can't resolve differences between the rater and indorser. Both may then be called upon by the reviewer for further details to make the ratings clearer.

**YOUR RIGHTS.** So that you will

know who is going to rate you, your commander has to make sure a rating scheme has been prepared and given to the troops. On it, you will find your name or duty position, followed by the names or duty positions of the people who will rate, indorse and review your form.

You must be shown your rating after it's completed. At the same time, your rater is supposed to counsel you on your strong and weak points.

Your indorser must also counsel you. He or she will also ask you to sign the completed rating form. Your signature only means that you have seen the report and have been counseled about its contents. It is not an indication that you agree or disagree with the score or comments.

If you do not think the rating is fair, you have the right to appeal it. You may request, in writing, that the Army alter, replace or discard the rating you appeal. What you have to prove in your appeal is that you really were a better soldier than your boss gave you credit for. The burden of proof is on you. For details, see Chapter 4 AR 623-205.

**TYPES OF SEER RATINGS.** There are six occasions when a rating must be made up on you.

- Initial Report: Usually given after a soldier makes E5.

- Annual Report: Given 12 months from the last rating.

- Change of rater: Normally given when you or your rater are about to change jobs. Also given when you get out of the Army.

- Special Report: A rating that is made up whenever you have been so outstanding, or so fouled-up, that your boss and the first field grade officer in your chain of command think it should go on the record right away.

- Relief - for - Cause Report: Given when an E5 or above has been so inefficient, or has gotten into so much trouble, that the boss has had to "fire" him or her.

- Complete - the - Record Report: Can be given by raters when an NCO is being considered for promotion if the soldier has worked in a position for at least three months and has not received a rating in that position.

**PROCESSING.** Completed rating forms are sent to the Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center. There, the rating is recorded and entered in your official military personnel file.

Since the intent of the system is to recognize continuous professional development and growth—rather than to demand constant perfection—your past ratings are considered.

In order to decrease the impact of any one score, each new score is averaged in with ratings given during the past five years. The result is known as the Enlisted Evaluation Report Weighted Average (EERWA).

"The only direct use of the EERWA is in the semi-centralized promotion system to grade E6," says Maj. Dave Eichenberger, of the Evaluation Systems Office at MILPERCEN. "On the 1,000-point worksheets, up to 150 points are awarded on the basis of EERWA. 'It's used indirectly in many areas as an indicator of a soldier's merit relative to his peers..'"

Appendix B to AR 623-205 explains how the EERWA is computed.

The Army needs the best NCOs it can get and keep. The Senior Enlisted Evaluation Reporting System is proving to be the best way the Army can find to measure each soldier as a whole person. □



# The Bridge At



## REMAGEN

Based on information from "The Last Offensive" by Charles B. MacDonald, Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army and information from Sp4 Jon Myatt, 8th Infantry Division.

**A**LL that remains of the bridge today are two charred towers standing sentry on both sides of the Rhine River. But on March 7, 1945, the site was a blazing battlefield buzzing with small arms fire and rocked by explosives and artillery shells. Thousands of American and German soldiers were killed or wounded during the battle at the Ludendorff railroad bridge at Remagen.

During World War II, the bridge was part of the major railway routes supplying Germans with military equipment. It was also one of the few ways for Allied troops and equipment to cross the Rhine and continue the offensive into the German heartland.

But the capturing and holding of the bridge by the Allies were not the results of a well-planned, well-

executed mission.

The story of Remagen is one of luck, pure and simple . . . luck and the ability to capitalize on it.

When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered a major thrust across the Rhine in February, 1945, he and his staff never seriously thought the Germans would leave any bridges intact for the Allies to use. There were no plans, therefore, for capturing a bridge.

The bridge at Remagen **SHOULD** have been destroyed.

The Germans had planned the demolition of all bridges across the Rhine a year before the start of the war. Electric fuzes connected to explosives by cables encased in steel tubes, and a back-up system using hand-lighted primer cord, were in place on all bridges by 1943.

Fortunately for the Allies the

Germans changed the plan only a few days before March 7. Because American bombs accidentally set off a charge on a bridge at Cologne, "safeguards" were instituted. These safeguards included not placing demolitions until the fighting front was within eight kilometers of a bridge; not attaching ignition devices until "demolition seems to be unavoidable"; and issuing the orders to prepare the explosives and to detonate them **IN WRITING** by the officer who had tactical responsibility for that area. This order was to cause the Germans a lot of trouble in a few days—especially at Remagen.

The German chain of command at Remagen was in chaos. There was a combat commander of the area who had overall command, but only in an emergency. An



engineer officer was the bridge commander. Many other units in the area had commanders who were not responsible to these or any other commanders. Responsibility for protection of the bridge fell to another unit of an entirely different service. The result was that none of the units worked together. More often than not, they worked against each other.

That was the situation as advancing U.S. troops stumbled upon the bridge on March 7. Their first reaction was shock at finding the bridge intact. Their second reaction was to call in artillery fire on the bridge to prevent a German retreat. Again, luck intervened. Friendly artillery, acting on bad information that friendly troops were too close to the bridge, refused to fire on it.

Because the bridge had been found intact, much of the Allied thrust was diverted to Remagen. Commanders at each level realized its importance and, often without awaiting official approval, altered their plans to take advantage of the situation. That ability to act without orders from above marked the difference between the U.S. and German troops that day.

That very day, Maj. Hans Scheller had arrived at Remagen to take command of the German forces there. He checked the demolitions plan. As the U.S. troops advanced, Capt. Friesenhahn, the bridge commander, detonated a charge on the river bank to prevent tanks from reaching the bridge. He then raced back to Scheller to get permission to blow the bridge. But he was knocked unconscious for 15 minutes by the concussion from an artillery round. No one requested or gave the order to place and detonate the charges.

When he did come to and request the order, Friesenhahn had to wait while a lieutenant wrote down the time and exact wording of the order. The same procedure was requested when the order to detonate was given.

Finally, Friesenhahn turned the key to detonate the charge. Nothing happened. Two more times . . . nothing. A sergeant volunteered to brave the shelling and small arms fire and set the charge by hand. After a while, there was a terrific BOOM. The ground shook and the bridge lifted in the air.

But when the smoke had cleared, to the amazement of both

sides, the bridge was still standing. The rest is history. In the next 24 hours, nearly 8,000 men and tons of equipment crossed the Rhine. Gen. Eisenhower later said, the capture of the bridge "shortened the war in Europe by two months."

This year, on March 7—35 years after the battle—the Mayor of Remagen, Hans Peter Kuerten, dedicated the Remagen Bridge Museum as a memorial to peace. The museum, located in the towers on the west bank landing, houses an assortment of World War II relics from the battle. Kuerten started earning money for the museum by selling rocks from the bridge for \$20 each as souvenirs. He also sent rocks as gifts to many U.S. Army museums in the United States and Europe.

The story of the survival of the bridge is filled with luck and twists of fate. The death of the bridge followed suit.

From March 8 to March 16, the Germans tried everything possible to bring down the bridge.

- Their air force lost 109 aircraft trying to destroy it.

- A 540mm howitzer firing a 4,400 pound shell failed to bring it down.

- Eleven supersonic V-2s were fired at the bridge.

- Numerous sabotage attempts were repulsed.

Then, on March 17, 1945 the bridge plunged into the Rhine without a shot being fired.

Ironically, it was no longer needed. Allied troops had poured across the Rhine. Fighting resulting from the Remagen bridgehead, March 7 through March 24, 1945, cost the allies nearly 7,500 casualties, with more than 850 killed. The Germans lost more than 11,700 men as prisoners. □

## REMAGEN BRIDGE 1945





# You Can't Take It With You

Lana Ott

**A**t age 24, Sp5 Jesse Jackson's kidneys quit working. High blood pressure had weakened his kidneys so much they could no longer do their job cleansing his body of toxins.

Without treatment, Jackson's body would quickly poison itself and he'd die.

But, Jackson didn't die. He was medically discharged from the Army and began dialysis treatment—a machine doing the job his kidneys no longer could. Three times a week, five hours a day, Jackson underwent the painful and costly dialysis treatment.

Because of the kidney disease and time-consuming treatments, Jackson couldn't work, could only eat a small amount of certain foods and generally didn't have much of a life ahead of him.

Fortunately, Jackson got a reprieve from this limited existence tied to a machine.

He got a new kidney from a young man who died in a motorcycle accident. Jackson now lives a normal life except for periodic medical check-ups and medication to prevent his body from rejecting his new kidney.

**I**t's now possible to transplant about 25 different organs and tissues such as eyes, hearts, kidneys, tendons and skin. Although people don't think of a blood transfusion as a transplant, it is the most common.

Although the technology exists for many kinds of transplants, there aren't enough organs and tissues to meet the demands of people who need them.

Most organs for transplants come from auto accident fatalities. However, only 20 percent of the auto accident fatalities qualify as donors because organs have been damaged or have already begun to deteriorate or for various other reasons.

Upon death the body is virtually a storehouse of organs and tissues that can be used for transplantation, therapy, medical research and education.

**E**very state has some form of anatomical gift act which makes it possible for individuals to donate their body or parts of it to medicine. Several states include a donor card on the back of drivers' licenses. Individuals may also carry a Uniform Donor Card, which when signed and witnessed by two persons, becomes a part of an individual's will.

Both drivers' licenses and uniform Donor

Cards have a section for the donor to indicate his specific wishes upon death. These include donating any needed organs, only certain parts or the entire body for anatomical use or study. These cards also have a section for any other limitations or special wishes.

If everyone carried one of these cards there could be enough organs for all the Jesse Jacksons. Yet most people don't.

**T**here are many reasons why people don't give their bodies to medicine. Some people don't like to think about death. Many people just don't know they can donate or they haven't thought about the impact it can make on someone's life. Others are confused as to what it means. One woman asked, "But what if there's a choice between saving my life and taking the parts they need?"

There is no conflict between saving a life and taking a person's organs. Organs aren't removed until a person is dead and doctors who have an interest in transplantation may not determine the death of a patient.

You don't have to be in perfect health to be a donor. If the part cannot be used for transplantation, it may be used for medical research. Donating your body doesn't mean the gift will be accepted. But some organs and tissues, such as eyes, skin and some bones, can be "banked" for future use and are usually accepted.

No payment may be made for organ donations. However, the donor incurs no expense for removal of the organs or any transportation involved in the process.

**D**onating organs doesn't necessarily preclude having a wake or funeral services. Also, as most major religions sanction organ donating, religious belief isn't usually a bar to donating.

A free booklet, "How To Donate The Body Or Its Organs," is available from the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 580G, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. Information may also be obtained from your doctor.

George S. Kaufman's title for one of his plays, "You Can't Take It With You," has a special meaning when you consider a gift one human being can give to another. So the next time you have a moment to reflect about yourself, consider being a donor. It's a lot to ask, but it's also a lot to give. ☐

# BATTLE ON THE BOULEVARD

Sp5 Bill Branley

THE morning sun is still rising as the young "enemy" soldier hears rotor blades chopping the air. Helicopters! He stares into the half light, unable to see the choppers. The rising noise says they're close.

From the church tower he spent the night in, he can see the town his unit occupies. He sees most of the surrounding woods, but to the south and southwest a rim of trees blocks his view. The sound of choppers seems to be coming from that direction.

Below the tower, brown-uniformed soldiers move quickly around sandbagged windows and boobytraps that were set yesterday. Today they expect an attack. At dawn, the men take up positions in buildings on the town's edge.

They wait. Machine guns, rifles and tear gas are at the ready. The choppers drone on. From the tower, the soldier keeps an eye on a road that runs from the village into the woods.

The men wait for the attackers to make their move. They don't know where it will come or how many they're up against. They gear up for the worst.

Suddenly, a Chinook helicopter seems to fly out of nowhere. A 105mm howitzer hangs from its belly. Soldiers in the village watch the chopper pilot try to land in a small clearing outside the wall.

"This guy's crazy," someone mutters.

As the wheels of the howitzer touch the ground, the machine gun closest to the Chinook opens up. The chopper pilot drops the gun and moves over a few feet to land. American air assault soldiers rush off the ramp and head for the woodline.

Every enemy gun on the south side of the village opens fire on the soldiers in green. From 30 feet away, they can't miss. The chopper escapes, but the men in green don't have a chance.

The enemy rejoices. "Nothing can stop us now," someone yells.

They quiet down as their commander urges them to keep up their guard.

"That's not the worst of it," he





**With thousands of small towns in Europe, it's possible that any future conflict there would mean combat in the streets and buildings of those towns—just as it did during World War II. Soldiers are training to fight in built-up areas.**

reminds them.

The worst comes sooner than expected. A cobra attack helicopter pops into view over the trees, just out of machine gun range. Enemy soldiers rush for the sturdiest cover they can find in the tiny village. Soldiers in the tower, the highest building in the town, finger their weapons. But the Cobra just looks then ducks behind the trees as quickly as it came.

The day grows hotter as the sun climbs. Dust sticks to everything. The sound of choppers is gone. The men mop their brows and listen to the silent woods.

A soldier manning a window on the east side of town spots movement in the woods. He shouts warnings to the others. In an instant, the men are alert and begin hurling insults at the figures in the woods.

"Just try to take us and see what happens," yells a soldier. "Come on out % # &, what are you afraid of?"

Gunners on the north and east sides of town pick off air assault soldiers moving into the open field from the treeline.

Later, the attackers reach the edge of town and throw a grenade to get a toehold in part of a building. They try to enter, only to be repulsed by small arms from other windows. The attackers retreat. Again the enemy grins.

For hours the battle goes on in spurts—attack-retreat, attack-retreat. The sun bakes everything beneath it. During a lull, the village is suddenly rocked by a terrific blast. Everyone jumps.

On one side of the village, a small river is spanned by a single bridge. The attackers have rolled an artillery piece across it to clear the town with brute force.

To the right of the artillery, attacking soldiers climb into unguarded buildings. They use smoke to hide their movements and tear gas to annoy the defenders.

The defending soldiers run into the streets firing wildly. Gas catches many of them off guard. They clutch their eyes and are dazed until bullets find them.

Attackers fire from positions once held by the other soldiers. Both sides take heavy casualties.

Soon the fight is over. As the rest of the invading force swarms into the town, defenders give up their stronghold. Many are taken prisoner. Others die fighting.

Suddenly, the scene changes as the soldiers relax. Attackers and defenders chat and pass canteens. The dead and wounded get up and walk away.

Elements of two units, the 2d Battal-

ion, 327th Infantry (attackers); and the 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry,—both from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) Fort Campbell, Ky.—have learned that city warfare is another skill that infantrymen must master.

After the "battle," a senior officer remarks that lack of realism is one of the problems with city training.

"If these troops were really fighting in this city it would have taken a lot longer to clear," he says. "They would also learn to stay under cover and not stick their heads out from around buildings."

Today's mission is over for these soldiers; but someday, they may have to fight in a real city.

Until then, they'll continue to train at Fort Campbell's Craig Village, a mock German village where troops practice house-to-house combat in the 36-building compound.

Armies operate best on open battlefields and do much of their training for that





• Left, U.S. soldiers battle in the streets of Echtz, Germany, December 14, 1944. Lessons learned from World War II battles like this one and later from Vietnam, help prepare today's soldiers for combat in the cities. • Mock-ups of European villages such as the one at Fort Campbell, Ky., below and below left, add realism to the training.





*SGT. Fred Rosen, who traveled with the Fifth Army in Italy during World War II, while reporting for the Army weekly YANK, wrote about one incident during fighting in the streets of Rome.*

### GOTTA MATCH?

American troops had finally driven the stubborn Nazis out of the town, building by building, cellar by cellar, alley by alley. We were in there, all right, but just managing to hold on by our fingernails and eyelashes, when "Jerry" began to pulverize the town with a tremendous barrage.

In a cellar right on the main square, a small group of doughboys squeezed their faces against the earth as the plaster rained down steadily with the vibrations of bursting shells. Even in the cellar you could hear the 88s, snapping and cracking through the air like giant whips.

Every once in a while, Pvt. Tom Robinson of Seattle, Wash., raised himself up and sneaked a quick look to see if our tanks were still in town. They had been sweeping down the street, blasting one shell into each story of a building, then moving on to drop more calling cards at the place next door just in case Jerry snipers were around.

After one of these quick looks, Robinson suddenly froze on one elbow, with his mouth open, and pointed like a madman. "Look," he screamed, "look!" Every grimy face jerked up.

There, right in the open, walking around what used to be a Cupid-fringed fountain, was a ragged old man. He was bent over and tapping with a cane. In a couple of seconds his face lit up, and he reached down and picked up something and stuck it behind his ear. It was a cigarette butt. *YANK, June 30, 1944.*



U.S. soldiers advance under fire on the streets of Rome, June 4, 1944.

kind of terrain. But history and common sense indicate that much of the next war may be fought in cities and towns.

Germany, for example, has 21,000 small towns. Most of the towns are only a couple of miles apart and could play a key role in the outcome of any war in Europe.

For that reason, Army training for urban battles has increased in recent years.

At the 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash., soldiers train at a 27-building site called Regenburt. The German-style village is complete with balconies and "mouseholes" that run from building to building. Squad leaders use models of buildings to show the problems of entering or defending them. Unit commanders plan tactics on a scale model of the village.

U.S. Army soldiers in Berlin, West Germany, train at Parks Range, one of the most extensive city combat sites in the Army. It's equipped with warehouses, a canal, two trestle bridges and nearly 100 other structures. Commanders there have devised special exercises to test troops on their city fighting skills.

American soldiers in West Germany train at "Bonnland," near Hammelburg. This German-owned site, once a real town, is shared with West German soldiers. Five battalions a year go through Bonnland. To practice the basics of city warfare, training is broken down into different stations. At each station soldiers learn different fighting techniques. On the offensive portion they learn how to enter buildings, clear rooms, cross obstacles, use ladders, grappling hooks, smoke and grenades. In defensive tactics, they learn to protect positions within buildings.

To learn more about combat in cities, the military has asked the help of its veterans. Men who fought in Vietnam at places such as Hue, for example, have provided valuable tips from lessons learned there.

The military also looks at modern examples of city warfare. Conflicts in Beirut, Lebanon, for example, have shown the strengths and weaknesses of certain weapons in a modern city. Tall buildings and other obstacles affect things like communications and air defense.

Not all of the Army's training for urban combat is directed at taking enemy-held cities. Since Soviet tactics call for their major forces to by-pass most towns, the Army has taken a new look at occupying small towns to harass a mechanized enemy's movements.

One defensive tactic could be to station anti-tank squads at the edges of two towns, to wait for enemy armor to pass between them. The ensuing cross-fire could play havoc with any armor advance.

New tactics and new weapons are being considered for city warfare. But even with these, today's training may determine the winners and losers in city warfare of the future. □

# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## GETTIN' IN SHAPE

WE Americans love food. Many of us show how much we love it—in our waistlines, rear ends and in various other locations.

Getting fat is quite simple—eat all you want and do nothing to burn-off the calories consumed. According to medical experts, to lose a pound of fat you must burn 3,500 *more* calories than you consume. For example, if you burn 500 calories more per day than you consume, you'll lose a pound of fat per week.

Easier said than done—as the following examples indicate. The chart shows how long a 155-pound person would have to walk, swim or run to burn-off the calories acquired by eating the foods listed. If you weigh less, you have to do the activities longer.

Food	Calories	Activity:	Walk	Swim	Run
8 oz. beer	115		21 mins	13 mins	11 mins
8 oz. cola	105		19 mins	12 mins	10 mins
Hamburger (with bun and sauce)	350		64 mins	41 mins	33 mins
10 oz. sirloin steak	1,000		182 mins	118 mins	95 mins

(From U.S. News & World Report, April 14, 1980)

**OLYMPIC NOTE . . .** Plans are in the works to open a U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame and Museum in Colorado Springs, Colo., to honor America's Olympic athletes and highlight great moments in America's Olympic history.

No definite date for opening the facility has been set, however, collection of Olympic memorabilia is underway and a building at the U.S. Olympic Committee Headquarters and Olympic Training Center Complex in Colorado Springs is being renovated to house the exhibit.

The Hall of Fame and Museum is being established by the USOC and the Coca-Cola Company.



Burning off calories

**IN THE POCKET . . .** SSgt. Jo Ellen Baker has a dynamite delivery. She became the military's top woman bowler after she toppled all challengers at the Inter-service Championships at Fort Meade, Md. in May. Her average gave her first place honors in the individual competition and helped the Army women place second in the team event.

Baker rolled her first bowling ball at the age of five but didn't get serious about the sport until 1974 when she bowled on the International Professional Circuit in Belgium, France, Holland and Germany. A 175 average is required to qualify for the tour.

She and soldier-husband Allen are now stationed in Europe but Jo Ellen is ready to defend her title next year.

**SPEAKING OF FINDING THE POCKET . . .** Lt. Col. Kenneth West, a kegler stationed at West Point knows all about the perfect strike . . . early in May at the West Point lanes, the 41-year-old Texan rolled 12 strikes in a row . . . 16 of them gave him a perfect 300 game. He carries a 188 average.

Photo by Sp5 B. J. Small



Baker's bowling bonanza

## In The Fast Lane . . .

**FLEET** afoot. Fast as greased lightning. Quick. Takes off like a jack rabbit. That's how people describe SFC Lena Williams—after they've met her on a running track.

Williams, 33, went to the AAU Southeastern U.S. Masters Track and Field Championships in Raleigh, N.C. and proved how fast she is.

She won the 400 meter race on her way to setting a meet record of 67.3 seconds in the 30-34 age group. She went on to place second in three other races—the 100, 200 and 1,500 meters.

The 10-year Army veteran has a long history of success in the fast lane. She's a former New Jersey state champion and record holder in the 440-yard dash and 880-yard run. In 1964 she was an Olympic trials finalist in the 800 meters. In 1979 she was the AAU Southeastern Masters Champion in the 200 and 1,500 meter distances.

Williams schedules her competitive running and training around her duties as a computer operations supervisor with the U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency in Washington.

In 1981 she plans on trying for the All-Army track and field team in the 800 and 400 meter distances. She'd also like to run more 10K races and work on improving her time in marathons. She has run three and her best time is about four hours—her goal is three hours or less.

Photo by SSgt. Charles Benjamin



SFC Williams and medals



# The First Ten Days

Capt. Gardner M. Nason

"HEY, JOE, RUN DOWN TO GUN NUMBER ONE AND GET A PINT CAN OF MUZZLE BLAST FROM SERGEANT FERNANDEZ."

"OK, SERGEANT, I'LL BE RIGHT BACK," says Pvt. Smith, who's just arrived from the training center and is in the field with his unit for the first time. He moves out at a double time. He wants to please his new section chief and show the rest of his section that he's willing to do his share of the work. He doesn't notice the



"old vets" of the unit beginning to giggle.

When Smith is out of ear-shot, the giggles become hearty laughs. There's no such thing as a can of muzzle blast.

A few minutes later, Smith returns. If he's the type of person who catches on quickly, he might be a little embarrassed, or even a little angry, about being the butt of a joke. Either way, he tries not to show how he feels because he's the new guy and he's still trying to be accepted into his new unit.

If Smith is a more trusting soul, or one who just doesn't catch on so quickly, he might return and say, "Gun number one didn't have a pint can of muzzle blast, so they sent me to the motor sergeant. *He* said he didn't have a 'pint' can, but to ask you if you wanted a quart or a gallon."

In either case, the "old soldiers" in Smith's section crack-up.

Many "newbies" are sent on such impossible missions—like being told to get "a high angle" primer, a "sky hook," "a left-handed monkey wrench"—or a pump to put air in a tank's wheels.

These impossible missions, or wild goose chases, are like initiations into a fraternity. They're fun and probably serve a purpose. But they can be a big disappointment to new soldiers. New soldiers who are motivated, who want and need the feeling of closeness a unit can provide, can be very upset or disappointed by such Army style initiations.

But there's something else about a first assignment that can be far worse. That's coming into a unit that doesn't seem to care about you.

"Many soldiers experience a let-down when they report to their first unit," says Dr. Douglas Holmes, a psychologist at the U.S. Army Research Institute.

That was the case with Pvt. 1 Timothy Rudnicki, a combat engineer assigned to the 72d Engineer Company, 197th Infantry Brigade at Fort Benning, Ga.

"This first assignment is less disciplined and easier," Rudnicki says. "I miss the spirit and togetherness my platoon had in training at Fort Leonard Wood."

"I thought my first unit was going to be hard," says PFC Willie Garrett, another combat engineer from the 197th. "My platoon has been flaky and I'm disappointed."

"I knew my first unit would be a lot different," says Pvt. 2 Matthew Cline, a tanker assigned to A Troop, 15th Armored Cavalry Regiment. "I asked around, but people told me different things. I found out it was a lot slacker and there was more free time."

There are several reasons why there seems to be some let-down when soldiers reach their first assignment.

Some people feel the difference is caused by the different purposes of training units and permanent

units.

"In training centers, the individual soldier is the main point of the mission," says Lt. Col. Garrett Marcinkowski, an officer at the Pentagon concerned with initial entry training. "Everything soldiers do at training centers is designed to teach them the skills and attitudes they need."

"Not only are the soldiers the focal point of the training mission, but they do everything as a platoon, under the eye of their Drill Sergeant," Marcinkowski says. "Esprit and cohesion develops, and most graduates feel pretty good about themselves."

When soldiers arrive at their first unit, things are different.

In a unit individual training is only one of several missions to perform and the soldier becomes the instrument by which these missions get done.

"For example," Marcinkowski says, "on any one day, a first sergeant may have post detail, police call, maintenance and who knows what else. It takes soldiers to do all these things. The unit is split to perform many tasks. That isn't what new soldiers are used to."

"There isn't a double standard of values or discipline here," Marcinkowski maintains. "The units' needs are different and this makes it difficult for some new soldiers."

"Drill sergeants at the training centers tell new soldiers when to get up, eat, make phone calls and when to go to bed," says Carlos Rigby, another psychologist at the Army Research Institute. "Then you put them in their first unit. The close supervision that soldiers had at the centers is no longer the prime aspect. The mission becomes more important in units."

Making the transition to the first unit both easier and better is the job of soldiers and NCOs.

A good example lies in the story of two soldiers who came from the same training center to the same unit, one weekend apart. Both were excited about the Army and about their new unit.

The first soldier reported to the CQ. He was told:

"Go downstairs to the supply room and find some bedding. Then go to the second floor and find an empty bed. Come back here and report to the first sergeant at 6:30, Monday morning. That's all! Get out of my office."

The next Friday, the second soldier arrived and reported to the CQ. That CQ had one of the men from his section escort the new soldier to get his linen. He then assigned the new man to his section room until Monday. He made sure another man showed the new soldier around the area—to the mess hall, post exchange, theater and other places the new soldier needed to know about. He checked to see if the new soldier was squared away that first night, and again before he went off duty the next morning. He even





left a note for the next CQs to check on the new soldier.

It doesn't take a psychologist to figure out which soldier was pleased with his reception and which soldier wasn't—or why. One of those soldiers is already sure he's going to get out of the Army when his enlistment is up. But the other soldier hasn't made up his mind yet.

Most trainers agree that the first week or so in a new unit is crucial if a new soldier is going to get off on the right foot.

"You lose a soldier during those first 10 days and you've probably lost him for good," says Capt. Richard Priem of TRADOC's Training Developments Institute.

Why 10 days?

"Ten days encompasses at least one full work week and a weekend," Priem says. "In that time the new soldier has time to sit down and look around."

Some people blame the training base for the quality of soldiers they're getting.

"I do not believe that it does anyone any good to argue about who's responsible for some of our problems with soldiers," Priem says. "For one thing, I don't believe that anyone has any definite proof. But that's really immaterial anyway. It's not who do

we blame for what's wrong. The bottom line is—once a soldier gets into a unit, leaders should say, 'What can we do for that person to make him or her successful in completing the process that perhaps wasn't finished in 12 short weeks in the training base?'

"TRADOC's charter is to take young soldiers as far as it can in the time it has them," Priem says. Twelve weeks isn't enough time to teach soldiers all the things they should know. What happens to soldiers once they leave training is pretty much up to the gaining unit.

"If a soldier fails, we all share in the responsibility for that failure," Priem says.

According to Priem, initial training deals largely with a person's motivation, commitment and willingness to be a successful soldier.

The new unit's responsibility is to build on the new soldier's motivation, commitment and willingness to learn by continuing to teach the skills soldiers need to perform their MOSs. The goal is to turn those individual qualities into a unit quality—that of unity or cohesion.

The shock new soldiers experience as they go from training centers to their first permanent unit varies.

"It depends on the individual, the training experience, the type of unit the new soldier is going to and how that unit operates," Priem says. "Going from a highly structured situation to an unstructured situation could be traumatic."

"We know there is usually a decrease in morale when the new soldier gets to his first unit," says Lt. Col. James Kidd at TRADOC.

"In TRADOC we're trying to eliminate things that might take away from a soldier's enthusiasm before he or she gets into a permanent unit," Kidd says.

"Drill Sergeants are now called 'Sergeant,' not Drill Sergeant," Kidd says. "At about the 7th or 8th week, a gradual decrease of control begins. The Drill Sergeant becomes a platoon sergeant like the one a soldier might find in regular units."

"Some people don't agree with the recent changes in the way we go about doing our business in initial entry training," Priem says. "I hear arguments that we're creating new problems. The argument is that for the last 200 years the Army has been successfully socializing people, integrating them into units, without even knowing much about this whole concept of socialization. They ask why do we have to change something that has worked that well for so long."

"They think we're saying that the Army needs to change to accommodate new people coming in. 'When we say 'change the Army' and 'change with the times' we're not talking about changing standards. We're not changing what we're demanding of people."

We are changing the methods used to get people to meet those standards," he says.

For example, Priem says, "Some people require almost constant supervision to be successful, and some don't. Leaders have to look at the ability and willingness of soldiers to determine how to supervise that new soldier," Priem concludes.

Some soldiers find the transition to their first permanent assignment easy.

"I've enjoyed it from day one," says Pvt. 2 Tommy Carroll, a tanker at Fort Benning. "I can do better by myself. If I don't know how to do something I can ask my NCO and he'll show me.

"As far as my NCOs are concerned, they'll get down and get dirty and greasy right along side of you. I was kind of nervous about coming to my first unit because I didn't know what to expect. Since I've been here, I've enjoyed it," Carroll says.

Pvt. 2 Gerald Motley also prefers being in a permanent unit versus a training unit. "I never could get excited about training. While I was in Fort Knox, I only drove a tank twice. Here, I do everything. There's a lot more hands-on training," he says.

Motley and Carroll agree that part of the reason they like their assignment is the interest shown in them when they arrived.

Most soldiers arrive at their first permanent assignments feeling good about themselves. They've succeeded in getting through basic and they're proud. Gaining units have to keep them that way and continue their training.

Most units have some sort of welcome program—a welcome letter, an information booklet or packet, a briefing. These are good, but it's the early contact with leaders and peers that lets a new person get a feel for what the unit is really like, according to some soldiers.

Leaving soldiers' orientation in a new unit to chance could be disastrous—even in the best units. Leaders have to be sensitive to the opportunities and responsibilities that exist every time a new

soldier reports to a new unit.

New soldiers don't remain "new" for very long. Soon they become the people who must perform the unit's mission.

Dr. Holmes says, "We think the ways a new soldier is welcomed and treated at that first assignment are important ingredients to unit cohesion and commitment, and ultimately, the unit's combat effectiveness." □





# focus on people

Compiled by Helen Kay Ellsworth



Miller: Thousands of miles

**Sp4 Bill Miller** is readying his 10-speed bike for a trip to Switzerland and Italy. He'll begin the ambitious 30-day trek in Geissen, Germany, where he's a radio operator with the 532d Signal Company.

The 24-year-old adventurer began cycling to get to and from work. He made his first long-distance journey in 1976, traveling from New Jersey to Montreal.

Miller prides himself on never accepting rides, even when his bike breaks down. "That'd be cheapening the experience," he says.

The soldier rides between 85 and 100 miles a day on trips. He packs 40 pounds of gear, including a tent, sleeping bag, food, repair tools and parts.

A contracting officer at Fort Monmouth, N.J., has been selected as an **EBONY** magazine "Bachelor for 1980." **Capt. LaMont Wells** is featured in the June issue with 34 other "hard-working, well-educated, and ambitious" single men.

Wells is the only military man ever selected for the magazine feature. "A friend of mine entered my picture in another contest without my knowledge," he says. "I didn't win that one but **EBONY** somehow saw the photo." Shortly afterward the Chicago-based magazine put him on its list of eligible men.

The new celebrity is 28, was born in Key West, Fla., and has degrees from the University of Rhode Island and the Florida Institute of Technology.

He has a black belt in karate and prefers

women who strive for the best life has to offer.

**Sp5 Debbie Baldwin** got off to a good start as an air traffic controller. Just three days after she qualified to work without supervision, she saved 17 people from near-tragedy.

"My husband and I were on duty," she says. "I'd just cleared a C-130 plane to land. Tire friction on landing often produces white smoke. But this time it turned black and flames appeared."

While Debbie advised the pilot husband Andy called the crash crew. Forty-five seconds later the crew doused the dangerous fire. More than 18,000 pounds of fuel were on board the aircraft at the time.

Today Debbie is Army Air Traffic Controller of the Year. Originally a records clerk, the Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz. soldier re-enlisted as a controller after hearing her husband describe his work.

**Sp4 Mike Stylianos** is well ahead of most 19-year-olds. The Fort Devens, Mass., soldier has a bachelor's degree with double majors in history and economics.

**Baldwin: Sharp eyes**



Wells: **EBONY** bachelor





**Stylianos: Quick study**

Stylianos earned the degree from the State University of New York in less than a year. He received classroom credits by passing exams available at most Army education centers: College Level Exam Program (CLEP), American College Testing Program and Graduate Record Examinations.

Although he is the youngest graduate of the New York Regents External Degree Program, Stylianos doesn't plan to stop there. The administrative specialist has set his sights on a graduate business administration degree from Northeastern University.

He credits his high school teachers for his re-

markable performance. "They taught me to be concerned with concepts, not names and dates," Stylianos says. "That makes it easier to retain knowledge."

**Sp6 Bob Race** has the drive to make it to the top. In fact, he's climbed as high as 14,000 feet.

Stationed in Germany with the 5th Signal Command, the computer repairman considers the area around Pirmasens ideal for perfecting the rock climbing he started in college. He counts more than 2,500 registered climbs on the sandstone formations in the area.

The soldier climbs with two German friends, one of whom holds the world's record for the fastest climb up Mount Everest.

Race, 38, finds conquering heights more than just exhilarating. It's expanded his belief in his own capabilities. "You learn not to quit," he says. "Your arms are totally numb but you still go on."

Looking for buried treasure has proven profit-



**Race: Cliff hanger**

able for **SSgt. William Saggau**. The Camp Zama soldier bought a \$60 metal detector in 1973. Since then, he's unearthed hundreds of dollars worth of interesting objects.

Saggau first became aware of the potential of metal detectors when he observed an Hawaiian beachcomber using one. "That man paid his college tuition with coins he found," Saggau says.

The administrative NCO and his beeping companion have located jewelry as well as 8,000 coins. "Of course, more than 4,000 were pennies," he admits. The New Jersey native's most prized possession is a Roman coin dated 218 A.D.

According to Saggau, you need patience to succeed. There are many things that cause false readings. Saggau can't count the number of aluminum pull tabs he has retrieved.



**Saggau: Nose for metal**





# WORKING FOR SMILES

Story and photos by Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer

**E**VERYTHING is a blur and your head pounds like a battery of 105s. Aspirin doesn't help and neither does anything else you've tried. So it's off to the medical clinic for a miracle cure from the doc.

"How long have you had problems with your vision," he asks. "Does it bother you more when you bend over? How about stooping and squatting? Do you get dizzy when you stand up suddenly? How about nausea, any of that?"

Doc sure knows all the right questions to ask, you think to yourself. He must really know his job. But he isn't a doctor. Nor is he a medic. He's a PA—a physicians' assistant.

CWO James A. Williams, a PA at DeWitt Army Hospital, Fort Belvoir, Va., explains. "People see me in a white coat. They see me in the clinic and they see me talking to patients. But they don't know what I'm doing."

Williams strolls across the glistening green floor of the orthopedic clinic. He stops to check on a young patient who is having a leg cast removed.

"How does it feel today, Tamatha? Can you bend it yet? Still a little tight. Hmm? I'm afraid we'll have to put on another cast for awhile," he says.

"It still hurts a little," she replies.

"It won't be long now. What I want you to do is to tighten and then relax these leg muscles for me," Williams says. "Okay, tighten. Now relax. Tighten. Relax. Good, that's fine. Now I want you to do that exercise five times, ten times a day."

"Five times, ten times a day," she echoes, a smile spreading across her face.

"They know that I'm not a doctor," Williams says. "And I'm not a medic, so what am I? Some of the patients are a little reluctant at first, but I think it's just a matter of education. When people realize that we can do the job, they are very receptive to us."

"Since I'm not a doctor, when the patient has a problem I can't treat I'll get the physician. I'm here to help the doctor see and care for the patients."

"I'm a health care extender," Williams says.

"I'm here to relieve the physician from a lot of the minor, routine things in the clinic."

The PA also has valuable experience as a medic and as a soldier.

Williams says, "In the Army, when you work as a battalion PA, you stand a good chance of being cut-off from anyone else. A good friend of mine is over in Korea. He's on the DMZ with an Infantry outfit. The nearest physician is a half-hour away. As a PA, he has to make decisions 24 hours a day. Situations like this in a clinic help to build your confidence."

"The experience of working in the orthopedic clinic means I can give better care to people around me," Williams says. "When I leave here and go back to a division, I'll have a better understanding of orthopedic problems. I'll be able to give good medical advice to people who need it. And I'll be able to tell commanders just what patients will be able to do when they do go back to duty."

"Williams has experience in working with troops," says Sp4 John Elwood, a patient. "It kind of makes him aware of what is going on with the troops. He's a pretty straight shooter and he doesn't beat around the bush."

"He's easy to talk to," says Sp4 Shawn Lynch, another patient. "For some reason I can talk to him easier than the doctors. Williams doesn't use all of those technical terms. He'll just come right out and tell you, in your language, what's wrong."

The Army has been faced with a growing shortage of physicians since the end of the draft in 1973. A training program for PAs was started during the last years of Vietnam. The program was designed to train experienced enlisted medics to provide medical care, under a physician's supervision, for soldiers in field units and clinics thus relieving physicians to manage more difficult problems. The first Army-trained PAs reached the field in early 1975. However, the course closed in 1977, after 400 PAs graduated.

But, attrition and retirement reduced the number of PAs in the Army. Attempts at recruiting civilian trained PAs failed to meet requirements, so the program



Physicians' assistants like CWO James Williams, left, relieve doctors of minor, routine jobs.

was started again. New classes began in the fall of 1979.

As health care extenders, PAs free doctors to work out special problems.

"There are a number of things that people don't really consider when they think of medicine. In our case, that includes coordinating an operating schedule," says Lt. Col. John M. Provost, the doctor in charge of Orthopedic Services at DeWitt Army Hospital. "Someone has to figure out who's on first and

what's on second, and how many cases you can do in a day. If you don't have the right equipment to do it this day, then how soon can you get it so that you can perform the operation? Who do we move up front while we're waiting?

"With PAs, we can get more people into the system. There are only so many people you can see in a day. There are only so many administrative things that can be done in a day. And there are only so many operations that I can perform in one day and still treat



CWO Stephen Hixson, a troop clinic PA helps treat those who come to sick call for legitimate reasons, but his 15 years of Army experience also help him spot the duty dodgers. Physicians say that PAs like Hixson reduce the number of profiles issued and make turn-around time faster in sick call.



patients in an adequate manner," Provost says.

"PAs not only help me see more patients. They also improve the quality of the care we provide," says Col. David G. Doane, Commander of DeWitt Army Hospital. "Physicians in most clinics are young medical officers who are one year out of their internships.

"They don't understand what a profile is. They don't understand that commanders need a quick turn-around time. It has been proven that if you have a good PA at troop sick-call, turn-around time is much quicker, there are fewer profiles and less lost time than when a physician handles it alone."

CWO Stephen Hixson, a troop clinic PA, has 15 years experience with the Army system. "The majority of the people who have been in the Army are familiar with physicians' assistants. People who come in to see me can't pull the wool over my eyes," he says.

"Some of the people we see don't have any serious ailments. They wish they did, so they could get out of the duty they've been assigned, or the PT they have to do. But because we've been there, we know most of the tricks."

Experience may trap the occasional duty dodger, but it also helps to relieve the fears of those needing

care.

Sp5 Gary Nace, a medic, says, "Hixson used to be one of us. He knows how we feel about things. He's the kind of guy you can sit down and talk to. He understands where you're coming from.

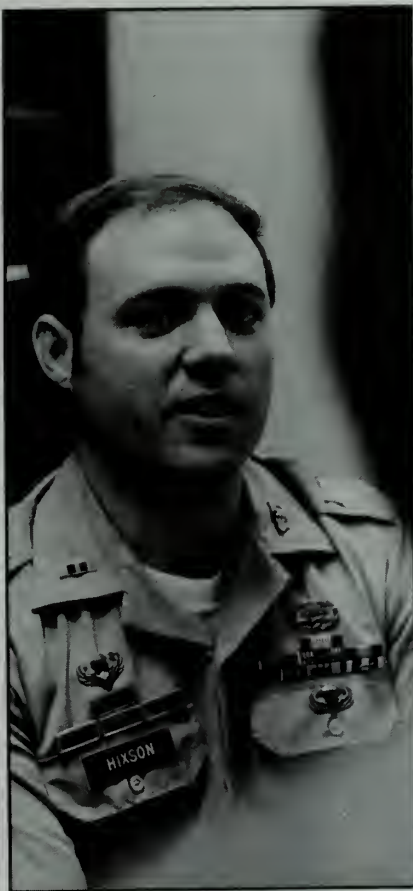
"He says you've got to check each patient. You've got to make sure with each one. A soldier might come in here a hundred times and not be sick, but the one time you don't check him, he'll really be sick.

"He lets us know that the patient comes first. That's his main concern, the troops. I have as much faith in him as I do in most physicians," Nace says.

Hixson leans back in his chair. The last sick-call patient is gone for the day. There's time to relax with a cup of coffee. He brushes a thinning lock of hair from his forehead.

"The most rewarding part for me, is—after treating someone—having him come back and say thanks," he says. "The reward can also come from little kids who can't speak yet—when they smile at you after crying the whole time."

PAs bring experience as medics and soldiers to the health care field—as well as confidence and concern for their patients. They do it for the experience, they do it for love, and they do it for the smiles. □



Patients treated by PAs say that the PAs are easier to talk to because they don't use technical terms like the doctors do and PAs are aware of what is going on with the troops because most of them have served with troop units. Doctors say the PAs help them see more patients and improve the quality of care provided.

## How To Become A PA

ARMY PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS are former medics who have finished at least 21 months of intensive training to earn warrant officer bars. They begin as warrant officer candidates.

During their first nine months of training, they learn the basics: how the body works, how to treat medical problems, and what to do in emergencies. They also learn about drugs, dosages and side effects. Part of the course goes into advanced laboratory subjects. This much of their training is given at the Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

When they leave the Academy, candidates spend a year using their skills at Army hospitals and medical centers across the U.S.

Those who complete that year satisfactorily and accept a four-year contract with the Army, become WO1s. Because of the great need for PAs, those who sign on for six years start out as CWO2s.

Competition for selection into the PA course is extremely tough. Col. Roger A. Juel, the course director, says, "We receive an average of 700-750 applications for each class. Classes normally have 60 students. The students we select are very high class—the best in the world."

Applicants must hold a primary MOS in the medical career management field and have at least three years experience in a medical MOS. A high school diploma, or GED, is required, as well as a GT score of 110 or higher. All candi-

dates must meet citizenship, character and leadership qualifications outlined in AR 135-110. They must also meet physical requirements for warrant officer appointment listed in AR 40-501.

Candidates should be active duty enlisted personnel. National Guardsmen and Army Reservists should contact their personnel officers for details about reserve component PA programs.

Additional information on the PA program and application procedures are available from: PA Branch, U.S. Army Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234. They can also be reached at AV 471-4862/4834 or commercial (512) 221-4862/2424. New application dates will be announced in this fall.



**R**ECENTLY, the first Abrams (XM-1) "Supertanks" arrived for duty at Fort Hood, Texas. Faster and more powerful than any other tank in the world, the Abrams will be the Army's main fighting vehicle for the next several decades. But it won't be the only new armored vehicle on the front lines.

It will be joined by two smaller, but equally remarkable tracked vehicles: The M2, Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV), and the M3, Cavalry Fighting Vehicle (CFV). These will complement the Abrams in battle and help revolutionize warfare for infantry soldiers.

The IFV, designed to hold

a fully equipped nine-man rifle squad, will eventually replace the Army's M113 armored personnel carriers in the squad carrying and armored scout role.

Powered by a 500 horsepower turbo-charged diesel engine, the IFV will have road and cross-country mobility similar to the Abrams. The IFV has a top speed of more than 40 miles an hour, a range in excess of 300 miles and a cross-country speed that can match the Abrams. If need be, the IFV can even move through deep water. It propels itself across water hazards at about four miles an hour after barriers are erected.

With a large complement of on-board weapons, the IFV allows infantry squads to launch mounted attacks. Soldiers inside the IFV can see and engage targets in all directions while moving at high speed.

Each IFV has a 25mm cannon, a 7.62 coaxial machinegun, a TOW anti-tank guided missile system and six firing port weapons. The cannon and machinegun are both stabilized during movement because of an all-electric turret drive. They can zero in on targets even when the IFV is bouncing across fields or hilly areas. The cannon, with a range of 2,500 meters, fires armor piercing and high explosive shells.

A normal load for the IFV includes seven TOW or Dragon missiles, 900 rounds of cannon ammo, 4,400 machine gun rounds and more than 6,000 rounds of 5.56mm ammunition.

With these features, infantry and armor soldiers have an improved capability to work together during field exercises and combat.

Last fall, in a six month test, the IFV was checked out in varying terrain and weather at Fort Carson, Colo. by 4th Infantry Division soldiers. They drove four of the vehi-

SSgt. Jim Boersema; Photos by Gary Rowe

# BATTLE MOUNTS

## Fighting Vehicles For The Future



cles to see how well the IFV could withstand strenuous conditions. The IFV passed the test.

Second Lt. Ray Harman, a platoon leader for the tests, says, "The IFV is unbelievable. We ran it like hell through all kinds of tests with hardly any problems. It was easy to operate, easy to repair and easy to fire."

SSgt. Terry K. Statan, a driver, says, "The instruments were easy to read and it was simple to drive. When something went wrong, it was easy for us to figure out the problem and fix it."

The M3, or Cavalry Fighting Vehicle, is just as simple to operate because it has the same design and engine performance as the IFV.

The CFV is different, however. It's meant to hold only a five-man crew. The CFV isn't built for destroying the enemy. Its purpose is to help armored cavalry and battalion scout platoons conduct reconnaissance and security missions. The mobility and firepower of the CFV provide greater protection and allow scouts more flexibility while probing enemy positions.

Each CFV carries extra TOW missiles and almost twice as many rounds for the cannon. There

is less 5.56mm ammunition because there are no firing port weapons.

Both the IFV and CFV are built to protect their crews. They're surrounded by special aluminum armor. Tests have shown that this armor can withstand more than 90 percent of all ballistics encountered on today's battlefield. The IFV also has a steel armored bottom for protection against land mines.

The IFV and CFV are also easy to repair. Modern equipment and modular replacement parts will make them easier to maintain.

Learning to drive the IFV and CFV isn't difficult, thanks to simplified control panels and steering mechanisms in the vehicles. Harman says he was able to train his crews to drive and fight with the IFV in less than a day. After that, he says it was just a matter of practicing what they had learned.

The speed, power, protection and ease of operations provided by the vehicles can be deceptive. SFC Pedro Cortez, a platoon leader for the Fort Carson tests, says the IFV is a great improvement over the M113. "But," he says, "there was a tendency for us to feel invulnerable. The IFV was so easy to drive and fire that some people

thought they could fight it out with tanks, whenever they wanted."

SSgt. William A. Fredricks, another Fort Carson soldier, says he had the same feeling. "The IFV can fool you," he says, "because it has so much firepower and speed. In trials we sometimes got the feeling that we couldn't be beat. That could be dangerous in real combat."

The Army is still evaluating the two vehicles. Tests are being conducted on the IFV and CFV at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The CFV is also being tested at Fort Knox, Ky. The results of these tests will determine whether and changes will have to be made on the final versions of both tracks.

According to Lt. Col. Francis R. Scharpf, a member of the project manager's office for the fighting vehicles, production of the two tracks will begin next May. Eventually, he says, the Army will buy nearly 7,000 of them.

In time, the IFV and CFV will be common sights in armored cavalry and mechanized infantry units. Used effectively, they will provide a vital link between Infantry, Mechanized Infantry and Armor soldiers. □





# YOU ARE WHAT YOU WEAR

Laura Neltz  
Photos courtesy AAFES, Dallas





• Opposite page: Typical new looks for fall from the wool flannels "forestry" group available at the PX. Blazers, all style sweaters, pleated skirts and lots of lace will be big on the women's fashion scene this fall. Skirt lengths will be just below the knee. • Left, men's fashions for fall will be conservative but dressy. The vested suit is still popular but more so in Europe than here. Pinstrips are still fashionable. • Bottom, a tartan plaid blazer worn with a striped shirt and jewel toned crew-neck sweater. • Below, the "Preppie Look" with kilt skirt (complete with fringe and gold pin) shown beside the mix and match look for fall.

PFC Joyce Smith is tired of green. She wears green slacks, green skirts and green jackets everyday. Not that there's anything wrong with green—but enough is enough.

Looking in her closet, Joyce notices she even has a green vest she wears with her blue jeans. Joyce knows it's time for a shopping spree to put some color in her life—a whole rainbow of colors.

Even in the midst of her greenish gloom, Joyce is a smart shopper. She heads for the PX.

Sp4 Tom Black just sold his car. He made a profit too. It was worth the time he spent fixing it up in his spare time.

But he's been working on the car so much he's forgotten what it feels like to have clean hands and wear something besides his grease-stained overalls.

Tom decides it's time to buy some new clothes, spruce up a bit and have a night on the town. Tom, like Joyce, heads for the PX.

The PX stocks the latest seasonal fashions at prices most soldiers can afford. Here's a quick review of some of the fall fashions that will be available at the PX. First for Joyce.

The biggest fall fashion news in Misses and Juniors is the "Preppie Look," a return to the Ivy League fashions of the 50s and 60s.

Jacqueline Waelde, a merchandising specialist for the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) says the blazer is back in fabrics that include wool and velveteen. They'll be worn with everything from jeans to dresses but the hottest look is the blazer worn with a plaid, pleated skirt, button down shirt (or shetland sweater), textured stockings and chunky shoes.

Walking shorts and knee socks are making a comeback. Worn with a shetland sweater they'll look sharp around post or sightseeing in town.





• Bottom, men's shirts will be mostly in light colors with short, pointed collars. Ties may be a little wider. • Below, Knit dresses in a variety of bright, new colors such as the "jewel" tones shown here will be popular. • Below right, this model is right in fashion with her blue cord blazer, cord pants and novel weave sweater.



Sweaters in any style are big items this fall. Crew necks, V-necks and varsity letter sweaters will be very popular.

Fall isn't a very colorful season but there is no lack of color on the fashion scene. Green, navy, camel, grey and really red blazers will make a bright color splash along with new, more exotic colors such as teal blue, plum and raspberry.

Jeans certainly won't disappear this fall. Designer jeans will continue to be in demand. They'll often be worn with coordinated tops that carry the designer's symbol or some matching color from the jeans. Jeans will be worn with blazers.

The most popular outerwear will be the quilted coats. Many are down-filled and reversible. Stadium coats and pea jackets are also coming back.

That's about it for Joyce, now for Joe. For men the rumpled look is OUT! Conservative, dressy and colorful are the men's watchwords for fall. The idea is to dress like a successful executive. Even the popular bomber jacket is worn with a tie.

Bright colors such as pink will be in. Even pink sweaters may appear under conservative suits. Most suits will be worn with vests, but emphasis is away from the vest, except in Europe.

Although there's disagreement among the fashion experts, it appears that narrow ties, narrow lapels and pushed-up sleeves are probably *not* going to be in this fall.

There will be a strong country look with tweed jackets and corduroy pants evident. Corduroy jackets will team with denims for wear to sports events.

In men's coats there will be no bold plaids this year. All the colors are muted. The water repellant raincoat with zip-out liner is still a big seller.

One last fashion note for men and women: Leave your Army uniform items (raincoats, low-quarters, boots etc) in the closet; they seldom look good with civilian clothes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Stylish fashions and reasonable prices can lift any clothes shoppers spirits. It's a good idea to take a look at what the fall fashion scene is like at your local PX. ☐

# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## Airborne Women

**FORT BRAGG, N.C.**—More than 150 women soldiers hooked-up, shuffled to the door of the airplane then stepped into airborne history May 14.

Theirs is reported to be the first mass parachute jump performed by women in uniform.

After a 45-minute flight from Pope Air Force Base, the 152 women leaped from five C-130 aircraft and landed on Sicily Drop Zone at Fort Bragg.

"There are a lot of doors open for women in the U.S. Army, including the doors of a C-130," Maj. Gen. Mary Clarke told the women on the drop zone.

The Army's highest ranking woman general says, "It took a long time but I hope you take advantage of these benefits that women didn't have when the Women's Army Corps first started."

Lt. Gen. Thomas H. Tackaberry, XVIII Airborne Corps commander, hit the wind at 1,250 feet along with the women paratroopers. He says, "This airborne operation was a most appropriate way to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the Women's Army Corps..."

**HERFORD, West Germany**—More than 100 3rd Armored Cavalry soldiers from Fort Bliss, Texas, traded in the dust of their homebase for West German mud during a training exercise here.

Their unit became a squadron of the British First Royal Tank Regiment, based in West Germany. They trained with, and learned from, the British soldiers. The muddiest vehicles they saw turned out to be the Scorpion and Scimitar light reconnaissance tanks.



After a live fire practice, the men joined a field exercise near Kassel, West Germany. British officials commented that the American soldiers adapted well to the vehicles—and equally well to tea breaks.

While the 3rd Cavalry trained in Europe, a squadron of the 1st Royal Tank Regiment trained at Fort Bliss. The exchange lasted a month.

## PACIFIC BOND '80



**QUEENSLAND, Australia**—For American soldiers who took part in Pacific Bond '80, the 30 days of training here were as much fun as they were hard work.

They spent many hours in the bush and on the firing ranges, but before it was over the 25th Infantry Division troops from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, had played basketball with a group of high school girls, faced Australian soldiers in football and went to dinners hosted by local residents.

On the range, soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry, fired the Australian 84mm anti-tank gun and a single-shot rifle that fires the equivalent of an M-60 round. The soldiers also threw live hand grenades and went through the Australian's Land Warfare Center.

When not in the woods, the soldiers spent their free time enjoying the night life, boat trips and the miles of beautiful Australian beaches.

**FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.**—Some 1,200 athletes—many in wheelchairs and on crutches—came on post in May to take part in the 1980 Northern Alabama State Special Olympics.

The athletes were children with mental and physical handicaps. They came from 38 northern Alabama counties. The event offered them the chance to develop individual skills and experience athletic competition.

"This is the only athletic competition I know of where everyone is a winner," noted Maj. Gen. Mary Clarke, post commander, at the opening ceremonies.

The children threw softballs, swam and went bowling. They also competed in track and field and other events. Urging them on were 500 "huggers," soldiers who volunteered to help the children in the games. Most of the soldiers were from the 10th Military Police Battalion.

The Special Olympics were hosted by Fort McClellan and sponsored by a local citizens' group.







# IMAGES

Sp5 Gary Kleffer

Photographers are our eyes on the world. They provide us visual records of the tragedy, love, humor, excitement and tensions that make our world excit-

ing to live in.

Daily, we're confronted with a flood of such images. The images that we remember are more than simple snapshots. They make you look twice. They tell a story or portray an emotion. They can bring a tear to your eye or a smile to your face.

The photographers behind

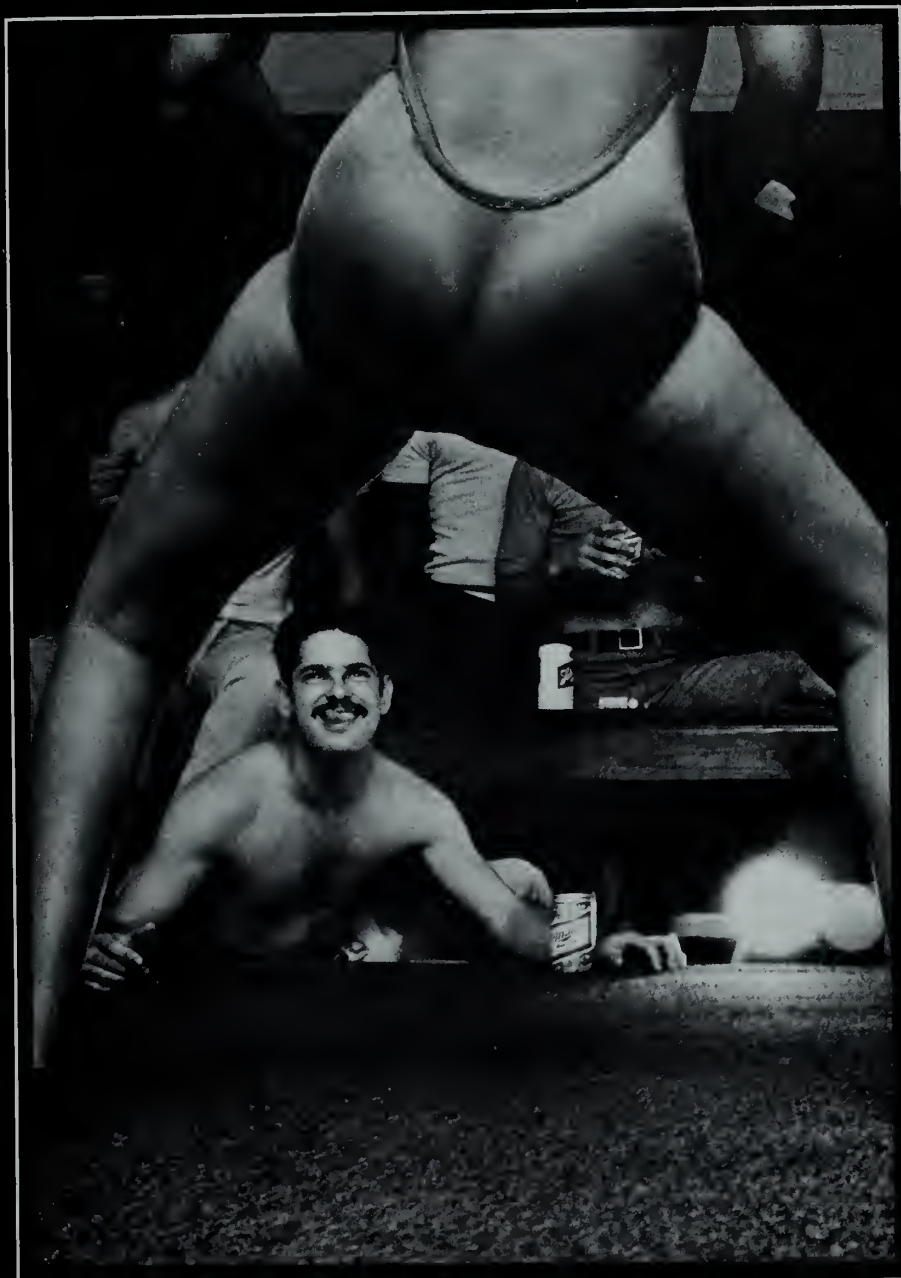
these photos are more than recorders. They're a unique blend of the sociologist, artist, reporter and technician.

Competition in photography is intense as each photographer strives to capture the perfect image. They leave it up to independent judges in hundreds of annual contests to determine



Far left, 3d place,  
Feature (non-military)  
"Going Down," SSgt. Mi  
Seitelman.

Left, 2d place,  
Portrait/Personality,  
"Maria," SSgt. Mi  
Seitelman.



Feature (non-military), Honorable Mention, "Saturday Night Live," SSgt.  
Mi Seitelman.

if they've achieved that perfect image. Annually, military photographers present their best work to the Military Photographer of the Year competition. This year, 123 photographers submitted 1,010 entries in the 17th annual contest. Tech. Sgt. Robert Wickley, USAF, was named Military Photographer of the Year.

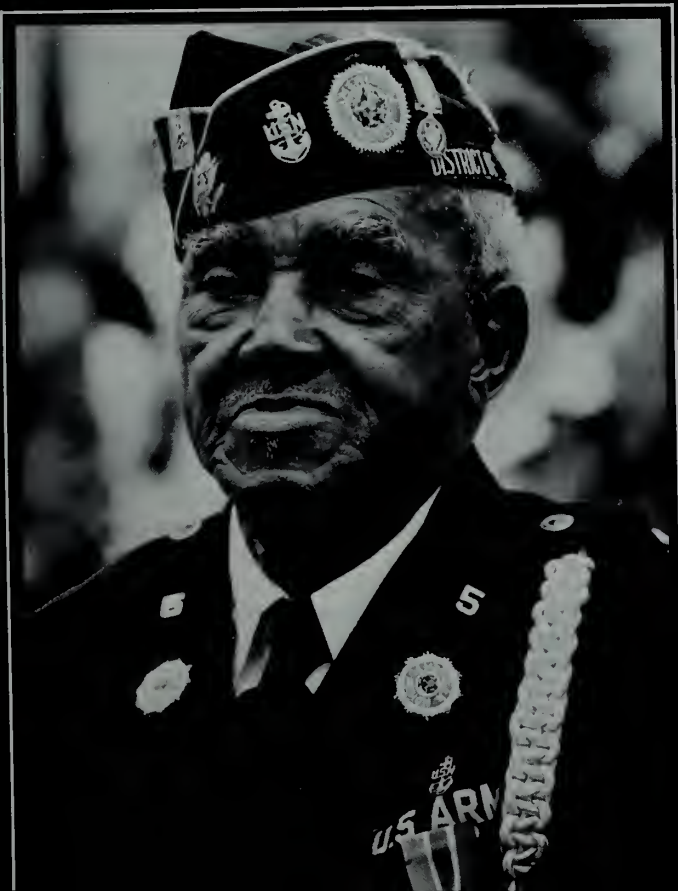


Presented on these pages are some of the photos of this year's Army winners. SSgt. Mi D. Seitelman won three awards and was named Second Runner-Up Military Photographer of the Year. Sp5 Ed Bosanko captured one award. Both photographers are assigned to the U.S Army Audio-Visual Center at the Pentagon.

These and other prize winning photographs combine the technical excellence of a skilled craftsman with the soul of an artist. They're not left simply to chance, but are the result of careful orchestration. The images may be beautiful or haunting. They all have one thing in common: they're photographs you'll remember. □



Top, "A Poke at the Pope," and above, "A Plea for Boat People," from the portfolio of SSgt. Mi Seitelman.



Above, Sports, 3d Place, "Hold Still" by Sp5 Ed Bosanko.

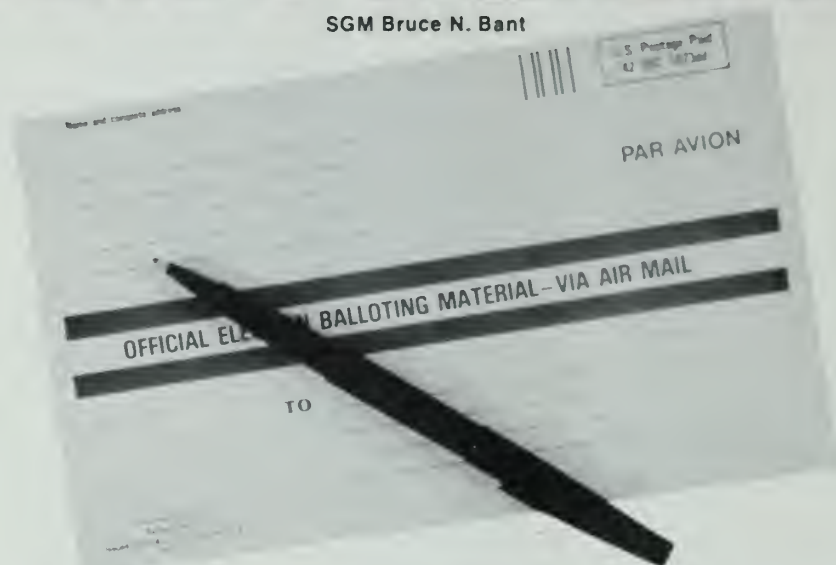
Left, portfolio, "Spectacular Blast," Sp5 Ed Bosanko.

Far left, portfolio, "Aged Veteran," Sp5 Ed Bosanko.



# THE WAY TO CHOOSE YOUR PRESIDENT

SGM Bruce N. Bant



**I**F YOU can't be your own boss, then the next best thing is to be able to pick your boss. Unfortunately most people don't have the chance to do that. When they accept a job, they also accept the boss. If they don't like their boss there's little they can do about it—short of quitting. As a soldier, you don't have the option of quitting.

But you have another option—you can help choose your boss. Every four years you can vote for the person you want to be President and your commander-in-chief.

The process is the presidential election. Participation is strictly voluntary. No one can make you vote or prevent you from voting if you're eligible. The decision to take part or not is yours. But it's an opportunity you shouldn't pass up. Here's why.

In the past, most soldiers decided not to take part—not to vote. In the 1976 presidential election, only three out of every eight military people voted. That's about 20 percent lower than the rest of the nation.

That number takes a nose

dive in so-called "off-year" elections. They're called off-year elections because there's no presidential race. However, these elections are still important to you. In 1978, 435 representatives and 33 senators were elected. These elected officials have a direct impact on your day-to-day life. For example, they decide your pay, what weapons you'll use and how many of you can take your families on overseas tours. Even with all that riding on the election, only about one soldier in five thought voting was important in 1978.

The coming election is not an off-year election. Citizens of the United States will be voting for a President and Vice President, the entire U.S. House of Representatives, 34 U.S. Senators, 14 governors and thousands of state and local officials.

To help soldiers, DA civilians and their adult family members take part in this year's election, a federal voting assistance program has been set up by the Department of Defense. The program provides voting information, works with state legislatures to standardize voting procedure as much as possible and desig-

nates September 8-14 as Armed Forces Voters Week.

The program is based on federal law. It gives commanders the job of helping you vote. It requires appointment of unit voting officers. It also calls for unit discussions of the registration and voting processes. And it requires delivery of the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) card to you for absentee registration if necessary and to request an absentee ballot. These FPCAs must, by law, be given "in-hand" to you by September 15 if you're overseas. You should already have received one if you're stationed in CONUS.

The FPCA is the heart of the program. The form has been updated this year. Now, more than two-thirds of the states accept it as an application for registration (or as a request for state registration forms) and for an absentee ballot. However, some states still require two application cards, one for registration and a second for requesting an absentee ballot.

Unit voting officers have a list of registration and voting requirements for each state. Your voting officer can give you the help

# HOW TO REGISTER TO VOTE

**Item #2 on the FPCA calls for your address in the state you're requesting the absentee ballot from, not your current mailing address. If you're stationed in Germany and requesting a ballot from California, then your California address goes here. If you're in Georgia and requesting a ballot from Ohio, your Ohio address goes here. Be specific as possible so local officials can place you in the correct voting precinct.**

**Item #6 requires your social security number in block (a) and your ID card number in block (b). Your ID card number is the green number on the back of the card.**

**Item #9. Some states may hold you liable for state and local taxes if you vote in state and local elections. Check with your voting officer for information on your state.**

**Item #11. Your mailing address goes here, probably the same one you entered on the front of the card. More than likely it will not be the same address you entered in Item #2.**

**Item #10. Check the appropriate box. For soldiers it will be block (a), for spouses and dependents block (b). If your spouse or dependents are eligible to vote, they must complete and mail a separate FPCA. You can't check blocks (a) and (b) on one FPCA and receive two registrations or ballots.**

## POST CARD REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUEST

Notice: Illegible or incomplete information may delay or invalidate your request

APPLICATION FOR STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY, CITY OR TOWNSHIP OF \_\_\_\_\_

1. Type or Print Full Name (Last, First, Middle) \_\_\_\_\_

2. My home residence is (or for citizens checking 10(g), my last residence immediately prior to my departure from the United States): No. & St. or RR \_\_\_\_\_

City, Town or Village \_\_\_\_\_ County or Parish \_\_\_\_\_

Precinct No. (if known) \_\_\_\_\_ Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

3. I am a United States Citizen, eligible to vote in the above State  
(a) Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Date of Birth (Yr/Mo/Day) \_\_\_\_\_

4. If Naturalized:  
(a) Place \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Naturalization No. \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Date (Yr/Mo/Day) \_\_\_\_\_

5. (a) Sex \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Height \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Weight \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Color \_\_\_\_\_ (e) Race \_\_\_\_\_ (f) Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_

6. (a) Social Security No. \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Other Identification No. (Passport, I.D. Card) (See Instruction I) \_\_\_\_\_  
(See Privacy Act Statement)

7. I request registration (if required) and absentee ballot(s) to vote in the coming election(s).  
Circle applicable election(s) (See Instruction E.)  
(a) Primary \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Special \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) General \_\_\_\_\_ (d) All as permitted \_\_\_\_\_

8. For primary election ballot, my political party preference is: (If party choice is secret for primary in this State do not answer. See instruction F) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Check one box: (See Instruction G)  
☐ (a) I request Federal, State and local ballot, if I am entitled.  
☐ (b) I request only Federal election ballot if provided separately by State.

10. I am: (check applicable box — See Instruction H)  
☐ (a) a member of the armed forces, uniformed services or merchant marine in active service  
☐ (b) a spouse or dependent of (a) above  
☐ (c) a U.S. citizen temporarily residing outside U.S.  
☐ (d) a spouse or dependent residing with (c) above  
☐ (e) U.S. citizen overseas by virtue of employment (See Instruction I)  
☐ (f) a spouse or dependent residing with (e) above  
☐ (g) other U.S. citizen residing outside U.S. (See Instruction J)  
☐ (h) Special \_\_\_\_\_ (See Instruction K)

11. Please mail my ballot to this address: (include zip code if applicable and ensure military or foreign address is complete)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. The last time I voted was in:  
a. Year \_\_\_\_\_ County, City or Township \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

13. Voter Registration No. \_\_\_\_\_ and Precinct No., if known: (See Instruction L) \_\_\_\_\_ Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_

14. I have not been convicted of a felony or other disqualifying offense or been adjudicated mentally incompetent. (If so, See Instruction M)

15. Affirmation: I am not requesting a ballot from or voting in any other U.S. State, territory or possession in the coming election(s). I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the above information is true and complete.

16. Signature of person requesting ballot. \_\_\_\_\_

OATH IF REQUIRED BY STATE (See Instruction N)  
17. Subscribed and sworn to before me on (Year/Month/Day) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of official administering oath \_\_\_\_\_  
Typed or printed name of official administering oath \_\_\_\_\_  
Title or rank, and organization of administering official \_\_\_\_\_

**Item #7. Since most primary and special elections for this year are over, you'll probably want to circle (c) General or (d) All as permitted. The presidential election on November 4, falls under category (c) General.**

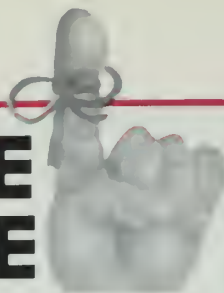
**Item #12. If you have not voted before, enter "Not Applicable." If you were registered in a precinct other than the one you are now claiming, you should complete this item. This will transfer your registration records. If you do not remember the information then indicate the approximate year and enter "unknown" in the other spaces.**

**Item #16. Some states require completion of an oath, others do not, and some like Ohio, require a separate oath. If you have any doubt, have your commander or voting officer administer the oath and complete this item.**

**Remember: Fill out the FPCA clearly, mail early and provide accurate information. If you have any questions about completing your FPCA or state requirements, contact your unit voting officer or consult the Voting Assistance Guide-1980 (DA Pam 360-503). For questions that can't be answered locally, contact the Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Room 1B457, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301, telephone: (202) 694-4928/60, AUTOVON: 224-4928/60.**



# ONE VOTE MADE THE DIFFERENCE



I'M NOT going to vote this year. What difference could one vote make? Well, just one vote could mean victory or defeat for the candidate of your choice. Or it could be the one vote to decide an issue that will affect you for the rest of your life.

Single votes have changed history. One vote led to the execution of England's King Charles. One vote changed France from a monarchy to a republic. One vote gave Adolph Hitler control of the Nazi party in 1923.

In this country, a single vote gave the United States the English language instead of German. A single vote determined the border between Canada and the United States. In 1941, a single vote saved the selective service, just 12 weeks before Pearl Harbor.

Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Texas and California gained statehood by one vote.

Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and Rutherford B. Hayes each became President by one electoral vote. The man who cast the deciding vote in Hayes' election was sent to Congress by a margin of just one vote.

In New Jersey, 197 municipal elections were decided by fewer than 100 votes in the 1978 general elections. Seventy-four of these were decided by 25 votes or less, 15 by five votes or less, and in four communities a single vote made the difference.

The state legislature in Pennsylvania is made up of 203 representatives. On election night 1978, 101 seats were won by the Democrats and 101 seats were won by the Republicans. There was a virtual tie for the remaining seat which would give one party control. A recount was held and the Republicans gained control of the nation's third largest state by six votes. More than 46,000 soldiers (not counting sailors, airmen and marines) called Pennsylvania home. In the 1978 elections, only 5,441 absentee ballots were cast in Pennsylvania.

In 1964, a New York judge was elected with 98,371 votes. His opponent had 98,370. One vote out of nearly 200,000 made the difference.

In Minnesota, mayors from two cities were each defeated by just one vote in 1963.

In the presidential election of 1960, John Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon by slightly more than 100,000 votes from more than 68 million cast. While 100,000 sounds like a lot, it averages out to less than one vote per voting district.

More than 700,000 soldiers will be eligible to vote in this year's election, many for the first time. What a difference each of those votes could have meant in the past. What a difference each vote can make in the future. Is your one vote important? You better believe it. ☐

you need to register and vote.

Even though states have different voting laws, all states require you to meet two standards.

The first is citizenship. A voter must be a citizen of the United States on the date of the election in which he or she wishes to vote.

The second is age. A voter must be 18 or older on election day. Some states also permit 17-year-olds to vote in primary elections if they will be 18 by the date of the general election. All states requiring registration permit 17-year-olds to sign-up if they will be 18 by the next election day.

The age requirement is important to members of the military. About one-third of all military peo-

ple from all services (about 660,000, including 250,000 soldiers) have turned 18 since the last presidential election. Add their husbands and wives to this number and you have nearly one million people who have not voted before.

If you're in this category, you should complete and mail your application as early as possible—especially if you're voting in a state that requires separate FPCAs for registration and for absentee ballots. See your Unit Voting Officer if you have any questions and to get your application for registration and election ballot.

You can only vote in one state. Usually it's the state you consider your home.

If you aren't certain which state you're eligible to vote in, your answers to these questions will help you decide:

- What state are you from?
- Where does your family live?
- What state do you pay taxes to?
- Where do you own property?
- Where do you have bank accounts?
- What state issued your driver's license?
- Where is your car registered?
- Where are you registered to vote?
- Where have you voted before?

Once you answer these questions, the Voting Assistance Guide-1980 (DA Pam 360-503), and your voting officer will help you choose the state to vote in.

The next step is simple. Complete and mail the FPCA to the election officials in your state. The form may be mailed postage free from any U.S. or APO mailbox. If mailed from a foreign post office, air mail postage stamps must be used. Be sure to comply with your state's requirements in filling out the FPCA. If in doubt, see your voting assistance officer.

For most people, voting takes about 15 minutes. It's time well spent. It only takes 15 minutes to have a say in government.

It's an important 15 minutes because you're a citizen of the United States and because you're a soldier in the United States Army.

As a citizen, voting is a right you're guaranteed by the United States Constitution. As a soldier, it's a guarantee you're sworn to defend. Defending that right and then refusing to exercise it, is like buying a car and refusing to drive it. It doesn't make much sense.

The people of the United States elect more than 500,000 public officials. These officials serve at federal, state and local levels. They get their authority from those who elect them, not from those who don't vote. ☐

# YOU AND POLITICS

## The Do's and Don'ts

SGM Bruce N. Bant

IT'S AN election year. The race for the White House is on. You and millions of other Americans will vote for the next President on November 4th.

Between now and then, your friends and neighbors may ask you to give some of your money and time to support a candidate.

But, before you do either, you should know what the laws say about what you can and can't do

in politics.

Because you're a soldier or federal employee, a series of U.S. laws and regulations put limits on your participation in party politics. In addition to the restrictions on partisan political activity in the Hatch Act and similar federal laws, active duty soldiers are subject to Department of Defense Directive 1344.10 while civilian employees are subject to regulations of the Office

of Personnel Management.

None of these keep soldiers and federal employees from exercising their right to register and to vote in any election. In fact, soldiers and federal employees are encouraged to register and vote in every election.

Still, there are limits. Here are the Do's and Don'ts for military personnel. Civilian do's and don'ts are on the following page.

### You can:

- express a personal opinion on political candidates and issues but not as a representative of the military,
- promote and encourage military people to vote,
- join a political club and attend meetings when not in uniform,
- sign a petition as long as you sign as a private citizen, not as a representative of the Armed Forces,
- serve as an election official as long as such service is not as a representative of a particular political party, does not interfere with military duties, is not done in uniform, and has the approval of the service secretary concerned or his designee (in the Army the installation commander is the secretary's designee),
- contribute to a political party or political committee,
- display a political sticker on your private car (large signs, banners or posters on the top or side of a car are prohibited).

### But, you may not:

- use your official authority or influence to interfere with or affect an election, seek votes for a particular candidate or issue, or require or seek political contributions from others,
- participate in partisan political management, campaigns, conventions or make public speeches in support of a partisan political campaign or issue,
- make a campaign contribution to another member of the armed forces or to an employee of the federal government for the purpose of promoting any political objective or cause,
- be a partisan candidate for civil office (except as specifically provided for in Section IV, DOD Directive 1344.10), or engage in public or organized solicitation of others to become partisan candidates for public office,
- solicit or otherwise engage in fund raising activities in federal offices or facilities including military reservations, or sell tickets for or actively promote political dinners and other fund raising events for a partisan political cause or candidate,
- take an active part in managing a partisan political campaign of a candidate for public office; attend, as an official representative of the armed forces, partisan political events although they do not actively participate; or serve as an officer of a political party,
- drive voters to the polls on behalf of a political party or candidate in a political election,
- wear a uniform when campaigning or use any government property in a campaign.



The preceding rules apply to members of the active Army whether in a duty or leave status.

The DOD directive does not apply to members on active duty for training who are serving for a period less than 30 days. While on active duty for training, however, members of the National Guard and

U.S. Army Reserve are expected to:

- give full time and attention to the performance of military duties during the prescribed duty hours.
- avoid any outside activities that would be prejudicial to the performance of military duties or inconsistent with the accepted tra-

ditions of the armed forces.

- refrain from participating in any political activity while in military uniform, or using government facilities in furtherance of political activities

Federal employees also have political Do's and Don'ts they must follow:

#### **A Federal employee can:**

- display political stickers on their cars.
- make voluntary campaign contributions to a political party or organization (but not an individual partisan candidate),
- express an opinion as an individual, privately and publicly, on political candidates or issues—so long as they don't take an active part in partisan politics,
- serve as an election clerk or judge, or in a similar position and perform non-partisan duties prescribed by state or local law,
- be a member of a political party or other political organization, attend meetings and vote on issues,
- take part actively as a candidate or in support of a candidate in a non-partisan political election,
- sign a petition as an individual,
- attend a political convention, rally, fund raising function or other political gathering,
- be politically active in connection with an issue not specifically identified with a political party such as a constitutional amendment, referendum or approval of a municipal ordinance,
- participate in the non-partisan activities of a civic, community, social, labor, professional or similar organization.

Although the laws, DOD directive and Federal regulations seem strict, they are not meant to take away your right to get involved in politics. They are meant to protect military personnel and federal employees from political pressures and

to do away with partisan politics at your place of work. They don't keep you from registering or voting in elections.

If you have any doubts as to what's allowed and what isn't, play it safe, check with your com-

#### **But a federal employee can't:**

- serve as a political party officer, member of a national, state or local political committee, an officer or member of a committee of a partisan political organization, or be a candidate for any of these positions,
- organize or reorganize a political party, organization or club,
- directly or indirectly seek, receive, collect, handle, disburse or account for assessments, contributions or other funds for partisan political use,
- ask for political contributions from other government employees or request or receive political contributions in buildings where federal employees work,
- sell tickets or actively promote activities such as political dinners of a candidate in a partisan election or of a political party or political club,
- work at the polls for a partisan candidate or political party,
- help manage the campaign of a candidate in a partisan election for public office or political party office,
- be a delegate, alternate or proxy to a political party convention,
- address a convention, rally, caucus or similar political party meeting in support of or opposed to a candidate for public office or political party office, or on a partisan political question,
- drive voters to the polls for a political party or for a candidate in a partisan election,
- start or circulate party nominating petitions,
- endorse or oppose a candidate in a partisan election through a political advertisement, broadcast, campaign literature or similar material; become a candidate for or campaign for an elective public office in a partisan election except as specifically provided for in the code of Federal regulations.

mander, personnel officer or legal officer before getting involved. A violation of the Hatch Act, DOD Directive 1344.10 or the various Federal regulations can lead to a heavy fine, prison or the end of your career. □

# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott

## FOOTBALL FROLICS

The football season is once again upon us! As you prepare for the arduous campaign ahead here's a tricky little quiz submitted by Col. William A. Barkley, Fort Bliss, Texas, that should keep you busy between plays. Match the clue on the left to the correct NFL team on the right.

- |                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. _____ 7 squared                | a. Falcons    |
| 2. _____ 747                      | b. Bills      |
| 3. _____ Hostile Attackers        | c. Jets       |
| 4. _____ Varieties of iron        | d. 49ers      |
| 5. _____ I.O.U.s                  | e. Colts      |
| 6. _____ Toy baby with fish arms  | f. Eagles     |
| 7. _____ Trained to hunt and kill | g. Cowboys    |
| 8. _____ Lubricates               | h. Buccaneers |
| 9. _____ Rodeo horses             | i. Lions      |
| 10. _____ Six shooters            | j. Chargers   |
| 11. _____ Opposite to Ewes        | k. Chiefs     |
| 12. _____ Class of Boy Scouts     | l. Rams       |
| 13. _____ American Gauchos        | m. Broncos    |
| 14. _____ Credit Card users       | n. Raiders    |
| 15. _____ Indian leaders          | o. Steelers   |
| 16. _____ Loaders                 | p. Dolphins   |
| 17. _____ King of Beasts          | q. Oilers     |
| 18. _____ \$1 for Corn            | r. Packers    |

(For answers see page 55)

## WHAT IS THE ARMY?

Next time someone asks you that question, try this response. It's a description of the Army exactly as written by a nine-year-old. Spelling and grammar is that of the author.

"In the Army you will find obslickle corses. They will have gun, lagoons, tanks, fox holes and bushes. You will be trained to climb rope, dig holes, shoot guns, cannons, tanks and bazookas. You will be feed well you will be feed beans, potatoes, carrots and soforth.

"You will be taught to make camp in fife minutes cook and keep clean. You will be taught to throw barb wire fences without getting caught or cut. You will be taught to chinny trees crawl threw tunels as small as a sewer pipe.

"Then at last you are a general."

Fort Polk Guardian  
1979

PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANTS are growing in numbers in the Army ranks. They're dedicated, hardworking professionals doing an important job as our story on page 34 explains, but maybe there's a lighter side to their activities . . .



"... especially bandaging. I try to practice an hour a day."

CO. B  
DISPENSARY



"I'm the new man.

The doc say I should give this patient his shots and to keep practicing until I get the hang of it."



## Driving Smarter: To Go Farther for Less

By Brad Byers  
*U.S. Department of Energy*

Use of your auto's air  
conditioner on the open road  
actually saves fuel.

Perhaps you are one of the estimated eight million Americans who have seen the TV film, "Running on Empty." This half-hour movie showed a new kind of road rally, sponsored by the Sports Car Club of America and the Department of Energy.

In these rallies, drivers competed with one another to improve gas mileage. Eight percent of the drivers managed to get better mileage than the EPA rating for their cars.

They did it by driving smarter. And what they did, you can do, too.

First, and most important, drive at or below the 55 miles-per-hour speed limit. Most cars get the best gas mileage between 35 and 45 miles per hour. Miles-per-gallon decrease drastically below 30 and above 50. Driving at 55 uses 20 percent less gas, in the average car, than driving at 70.

And that means 20 percent cheaper, too.

*Don't Idle Around*

But maybe you already observe the speed limits, or most of your driving is in town.

You can still drive smarter, and save.

First, avoid idling. Tests conducted for the Department of Energy showed that, on the average, one minute of idling uses as much gas as one minute of driving at 30 miles-per-hour. In other words, you use enough gas to drive half a mile during every minute that you idle.

Also, a minute of idling uses twice as much gas as restarting the engine. So, as a rule of thumb, if you're likely to be waiting in line for more than half a minute, turn off the ignition.

The half-minute rule applies to warm-up time, too. True, your car gets fewer mpgs when the engine is cold, but it gets zero mpgs when idling. After the 30-second start-up idle, drive under 35 miles-per-hour for the first couple of minutes and your car will warm up more efficiently than when idling.

*Don't Spill the Milk*

One of the gas-saving surprises for careful drivers is the "move on out" rule. Contrary to popular belief, slow acceleration actually wastes gas. "Brisk but smooth" is the best acceleration technique. The quicker your car shifts out of low gear, the more gas you save. But don't employ jack-rabbit starts. They waste the most!

Your car uses the least gas when it is moving at a steady speed. Imagine that you have a bowl of milk sitting on the dashboard, and try not to spill it. That means a steady foot on the accelerator and slowing down without using the brakes. Braking wastes the momentum gained from gas that you've already burned; and ac-

celerating after braking uses more gas than a steady speed would have used. So:

- anticipate traffic flow and traffic lights 10 to 12 seconds ahead (about a block in town and a quarter mile on the highway);
- keep two or three seconds of space between you and the car ahead of you;
- by decelerating well in advance, try to avoid coming to a stop light when it is red. Starting from a dead stop uses a lot more gas.

*Take the Load Off*

An overweight car, like an overweight jogger, burns up fuel at a faster rate. There's not much you can do to reduce the weight of your present vehicle, but you can avoid carrying around any extra baggage. For example, if you leave those two 50-pound bags of fertilizer in the trunk for a week before applying them to the lawn, you cheat yourself out of four-tenths of a mile extra you could have traveled on each gallon of gas.

Another surprise awaits those with air conditioned cars. Most of the fuel penalty for air conditioning comes from just carrying that extra weight around, and from running the unit in city traffic. Some tests have indicated that keeping the windows closed and turning on the air conditioning actually uses less gas at highway speeds, as opposed to driving with the windows open. Open windows increase air resistance.

*(The savings figures used in these articles are averages. In many cases, the test results showed a wide range above and below average for individual cars.)*



- The design for the 1981 commemorative stamp honoring athlete Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias was unveiled during the Ladies Professional Golf Tournament at Kings Island, Ohio in June.

The Babe Zaharias stamp is a companion Sport Series stamp with the Bobby Jones stamp. The Jones stamp was unveiled earlier at the Masters Golf Tournament at Augusta, Ga.

Both stamps will be issued in 1981. The denominations of the stamps and the issue dates will be announced later by the U.S. Postal Service.

- Need to know about: automobile rust, helping the hyperactive child, federal financial aid programs for students, facts and myths about vitamins, how to apply for and use food stamps, organic gardening, low-calorie protein diets, home-buying for the veterans, fireplaces and chimneys and a whole lot of other subjects? The government publishes a free Consumer Information Catalog which lists helpful booklets from almost 30 agencies. More than half are free. Get your free catalog by writing Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

- 11B/11H SQT: There will be a Hands-On test of the M21 Antitank Mine for active duty soldiers with MOS 11B and 11H beginning with the 1981 SQT. The M21 Inert Mine (DVC-T 23-33) has been distributed to local Training Aid Support Centers (TASC). Unit training officers should check with the local TASC to insure enough M21 Inert Mines are available for training.

- 34H SQT 3/4: The May-November 1979 SQT for MOS 34H (levels 3 and 4) has been declared for "training only" for active duty soldiers. Soldiers in that MOS who took the test should contact their local MILPO to insure no reenlistment or promotion problems have occurred because of the test. Test results for reserve component soldiers who took the 34H SQT, are considered valid. MILPO message 80-151 has complete details.

- World War II veterans who were awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge for service between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945, are also entitled to the Bronze Star Medal. Full details are in AR 672-5-1. Inactive veterans of World War II who meet the requirements should write: Commander, RCPAC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132. Those still on active duty may apply to: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-MSS-A, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, VA 22332.

#### Answers to The Lighter Side (page 53)

FOOTBALL FROLICS: 1. d 2. c 3. n 4. o 5. b 6. p 7. a 8. q 9. m 10. e 11. i 12. f 13. g 14. j 15. k 16. r 17. i 18. h



# What's new

(More What's New on Pages 2-54)

- The battalion S1/personnel management staff officer course provides training for officers serving, or projected for assignment, as battalion or brigade S1s. The course is designed for captains and majors who have completed their branch advanced course.

For additional information, contact Maj. Jerry Reeder, MILPERCEN (DAPC-OPP); 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332, or call autovon 221-8156/8157.

- The Army is testing a new tracking system (below) which will enable helicopter pilots in a tactical situation to pinpoint at a single glance their exact position on a map. The reader will track the aircraft's course, and provide eight-digit grid coordinates for navigational purposes. The instrument is undergoing human factor testing at the U.S. Army Human Engineering Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.



## Shorter Overseas Tours

- Starting next month the Army will introduce an 18-month tour in Europe and Japan for all first-term single/unaccompanied three-year enlistees. Personnel arriving in Europe and Japan after 1 October 1980 will have a prescribed 18-month tour. Those first term single/unaccompanied three-year enlistees in Europe and Japan on 1 October 1980 will have prorated tours so that no one will involuntarily have to serve beyond 30 March 1982. This proration will begin in October 1981. For complete rules and exceptions to policy, contact your local MILPO.

## Pen Pal Program

- If you're not getting as much mail as you'd like, then maybe the USO's Pen Pal Program is just the thing for you. The Louisville, Ky., USO operates a pen pal program for servicemen and women. The purpose of the program is to boost morale through mail call by keeping service members around the world in touch with civilians. If you're interested in this program, send your name, social security number, address with zip code, age and a note about your hobbies and special interests to: USO Pen Pal Program, Louisville USO, 720 W. Muhammad Ali Blvd., Louisville, Ky. 40203.

## New Bore Cleaner


- A new bore cleaner, Break-Free, is available in the supply system. It's an all-in-one bore cleaner, lubricant and preservative. It has been tested on small arms and larger weapons, such as the M110 series howitzer, the Chaparral air defense missile launcher, the Vulcan 20mm air defense gun and .50-caliber machine guns.

Break-Free resists breaking down under heat and pressure and doesn't attract dust, grit and powder residue. Break-Free can be ordered in liquid and aerosol form as follows:

Break-Free CLP-7, 9150-01-053-6688; Break-Free CLP-5 with trigger/sprayer, 9150-01-054-6453; Break-Free CLP-1, 915001-079-6123; Break-Free CLP-4, 9150-01-079-6124; Break-Free CLP-3, 9150-01-079-6125; Break-Free CLP-2, 9150-01-079-6126.

## Address Unknown

- Thousands of U.S. savings bonds are returned to the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center because addressees have moved without leaving a forwarding address or addresses are non-existent. Officials advise soldiers to doublecheck mailing addresses on forms initiated or signed for bonds or any other allotments. Omissions or errors should be corrected on the spot. Soldiers who move or discover an incorrect address should contact their local finance office and submit changes or corrections.



CONFIDENCE for tomorrow's mission comes from today's training. Rugged physical training is a part of every soldier's life. It toughens the body and makes it fit to do what's demanded of it. But it also toughens the spirit.

It is the lot of the soldier to be ready at any time to perform missions anywhere in the world.

The ability to do that . . . the spirit to accept that . . . and the motivation to carry out that mission are directly related to the soldiers' knowledge that they have been adequately trained and prepared to successfully do what is asked of them.





# *Skindiving: A Wild, Wet World*



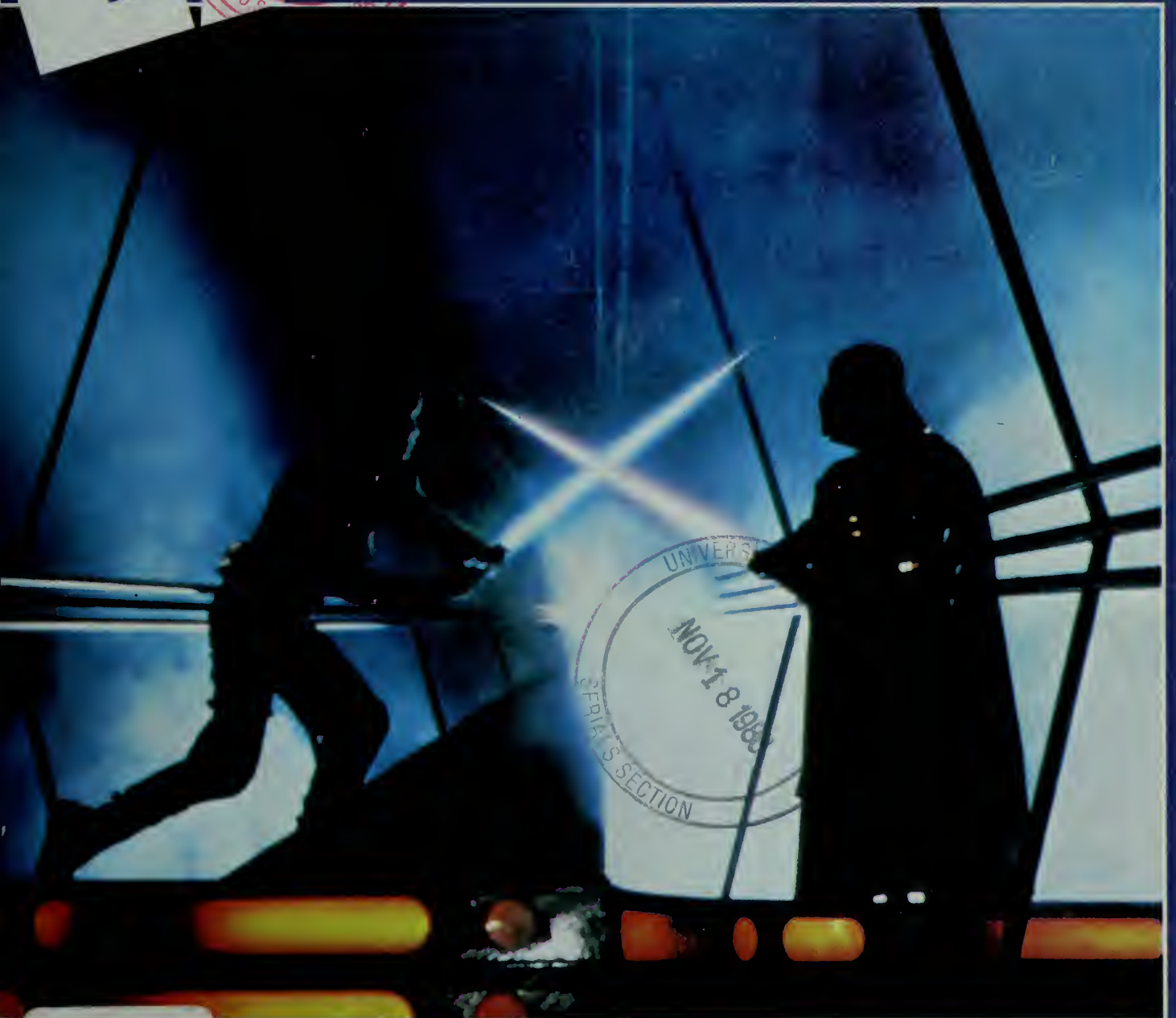
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# SOLDIERS

OCTOBER 1980

# LASERS

Is  
**Darth Vader**  
**For Real?**



355.05 battles sexism   ☐ Coping as sole parents   ☐ TEC:  
A7413   ☐ Army boxing champs   ☐ Fox hunt



Thousands of soldiers are successfully combining Army service and parenthood—but it's not easy. For a glimpse at how some of them are coping, see page 18.





# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
OCTOBER 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 10

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

## FEATURES

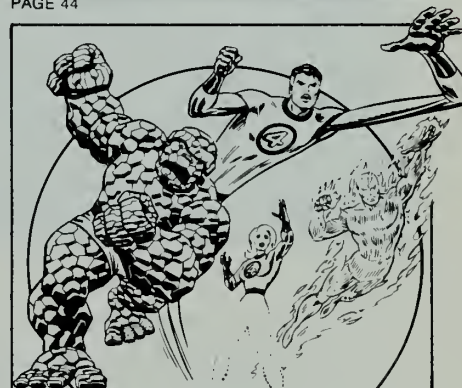
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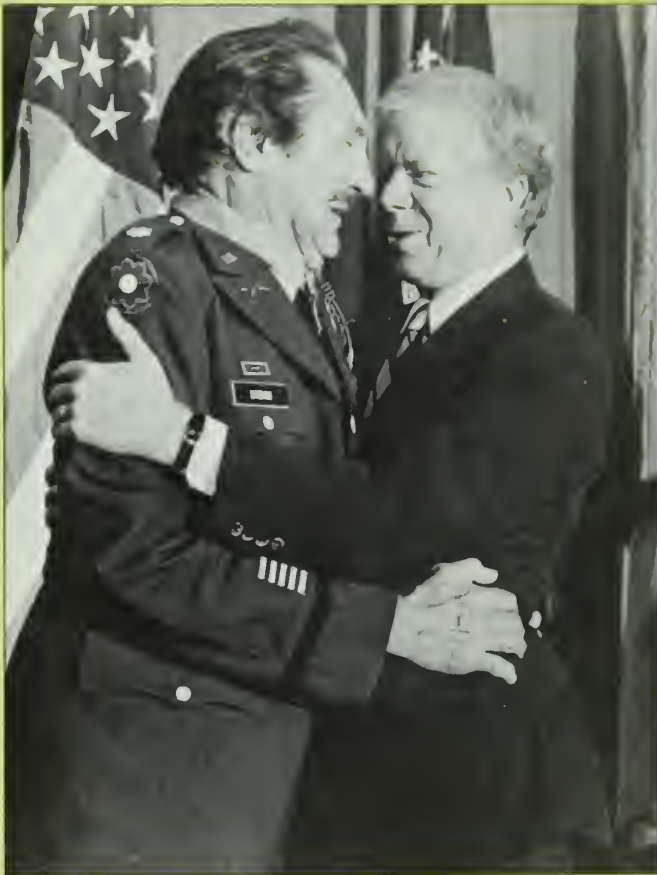
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# What's new



## Medal of Honor

- After 36 years, Lt. Col. Matt Urban (retired) was presented the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest medal for valor, for heroic actions between June 14 and September 3, 1944, while serving with the 2d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division.

According to DA officials, the award recommendation was either lost or never processed. However, a copy of it had been filed in Urban's records. It remained there until he requested information on the award in 1978.

According to the Medal of Honor citation, Lt. Col. Urban (then captain) led his company in an attack at Renouf, France. Armed with a bazooka, he singlehandedly destroyed two enemy tanks. Later that day, Urban was wounded, but continued to lead his company. He was wounded again the next day and evacuated to England.

In mid-July, he voluntarily left the hospital to rejoin his battalion near Saint Lo, France. When his company was held up by enemy fire, he mounted a tank and manned the machine gun inflicting heavy damage on the enemy, but he was wounded again.

On September 3, his battalion was ordered to establish a crossing-point on the Meuse River. Although seriously injured during the battle, Urban refused evacuation until the crossing-point was secured. He was medically retired on February 27, 1946. Lt. Col. Urban now lives in Holland, Mich. where he is the city's recreation director and civic center manager.

- According to recent changes to the Noncommissioned Officers Logistics Program (NCOLP), a full-time NCOLP member will now advise soldiers on their career choices and assist in making assignments under the program.

NCOLP is designed to retain qualified NCOs in grades E7 through E9, and a limited number of E6s, to perform a wide range of logistics duties. Those accepted into the program attend a nine week course at Fort Lee, Va.

Soldiers are selected for the program by DA. Eligibility requirements and application procedures are in procedure 3-35, DA Pamphlet 600-8.

- A new field manual for non-commissioned officers is out. It's FM 22-600-20, The Noncommissioned Officer Guide, dated 31 March 1980. The manual deals with leadership, authority, the chain of command, duties, responsibilities, and NCO-officer relations.

The manual can be ordered through normal procedures.

## Food Service Awards Announced

- Six active Army and two Reserve Component units were selected from among 30 finalists in the Twelfth Annual Connelly Awards competition for excellence in food service.

Small Dining Facility: Winner - Service Battery, 4th Field Artillery, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash. (Food Service Sergeant - MSgt. David F. Long); Runner-up - Enlisted Dining Facility, U.S. Army Garrison, Honshu, Camp Zama, Japan (Food Service Sergeant - SFC William L. Bouck).

Large Dining Facility: Winner - Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Polk, La. (Food Service Sergeant - MSgt. Ross Cole, Jr.); Runner-up - Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Support Command, Camp Darby, Italy (Food Service Sergeant SFC Vernon L. Lund).

Division Field Kitchen: Winner - Company B, 2d Battalion, 31st Infantry, 7th Infantry Division, Fort Ord, Calif. (Food Service Sergeant - SSgt. James L. Arnoldussen); Runner-up - Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, Aschaffenburg, Germany (Food Service Sergeant - SFC Louis G. West).

National Guard Field Kitchen: Winner - Service Battery, 3d Battalion, 197th Field Artillery, New Hampshire Army National Guard, Somersworth, N.H. (Food Service Sergeant - SFC Gerald Labrecque).

U.S. Army Reserve Field Kitchen: Winner - 298th Maintenance Company (Light Equipment Maintenance) (General Support), 99th Army Reserve Command, USAR, Altoona, Pa. (Food Service Sergeant - SFC Jay Homer Guyer).

The Connelly Awards were established to stimulate the growth of professionalism in Army food service and to provide greater incentive through recognition in the form of awards.

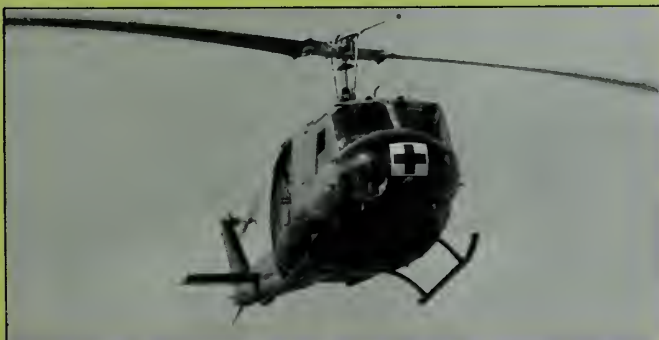
- The Army recently directed the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) score be taken out of every soldier's field personnel file.

The AFQT score, a part of the Armed Forces Vocational Aptitude Battery, has been found to be an inexact predictor of the performance of any given soldier. Some people have misused the AFQT by calling it a mental test and pre-judging soldiers based on their scores. Aptitude scores will still be kept in DA files.

- September 1980 marked the 40th anniversary of the National Guard's mobilization for World War II.

Mobilization of the Guard was launched on September 16, 1940, the same day that President Roosevelt signed the Selective Training and Service Act. The two actions were the first steps in the most far-reaching mobilization of military power that the United States had ever conducted.

After 13 months of mobilizing, more than 300,000 men and 3,700 Guard units went into WWII service.



- Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) program was started 10 years ago at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Since then, MAST helicopters have flown nearly 50,000 hours each year.

Thirty MAST units operate in 22 states including Alaska and Hawaii. Of these units, 18 are operated by the active Army, two by the National Guard and three by the Army Reserve. Remaining units are operated by other services.

MAST crews include a pilot, co-pilot, crew chief and a flight medic. These highly trained professionals are called out to perform life saving missions often under adverse conditions.



# feedback

## GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Just finished reading "Soldier Expectations" (June 80), and would like to commend Capt. Nason for writing a story that expresses the opinions of real soldiers.

I especially agree that the Army must measure up to the soldier's expectations, as well as vice-versa. I've been in five different units and have worked under many NCOs and officers. However, few of them have measured up to my expectations of what a good NCO or officer should be.

I've been in the Army for three years and am getting out next year. To me, the disadvantages just outweigh the advantages.

PFC Corinna Radigan  
APO New York

## BASIC BASIC DISCIPLINE

In relation to "Soldier's Expectations" (June 80):

I believe the problem of discipline arises during Basic Training/AIT. I underwent training at Fort Knox, Ky., and feel a fairly fit 12-year-old could have graduated easily.

Discipline was very loose, I thought, because there was too much emphasis on trivial things like talking in chow lines, during meals, etc. But insubordination was tolerated by drill sergeants.

Having served eight years in the Irish Army, I have some military experience. Unfortunately for me, the U.S. Army has not lived up to my expectations.

PFC Vincent A. Hourican  
APO New York

## GOES FOR MILES

I read the article "Quick or Dead?" (July 80), and just want to add my indorsement for a super training program.

We used the MILES system at Fort Hunter Liggett, Cal., on all weapons systems, to include the anti-tank mines. It was by far the best training I or my people had ever been associated with. To engage a target at a realistic

range, and watch a near-miss or direct hit, was exhilarating. The feeling of moving a platoon of tanks into the battle area was also enhanced because the enemy was equally armed and capable of laser engagement.

With the fire signature report devices on all weapons, you really had to watch your tactical moves. It was a super experience.

1st Lt. Michael E. Johnson  
Miami, Fla.

## ENCORE?

Your article, "Bottling Unseen Enemies," (Aug 80) was excellent. I didn't know such an MOS even existed.

A lot of MOSs in the Army are far behind the scenes and go unrecognized. Could you possibly start a monthly article about these different jobs?

Sp5 James D. Krenn  
Washington, D.C.

*Be glad to do it if our readers want it. What do you think, readers?*



"Follow me, men!"

## LEAVE THE CHALLENGES

You had a small write-up on PT testing (July 80 "What's New"). I'd like to know who says the system for soldiers under forty is too cumber-

some, and requires too much special equipment.

We don't just need push-ups, sit-ups, and a two mile run. A few rungs for a ladder-hang, a couple of sand bags, and maybe some gravel, isn't much special equipment.

When you take the challenges out of the Army, it ruins young men and creates attitude problems.

Leave some of the challenges. I'm sure we can cut costs for materials in other areas.

Dave Kort  
Hooper, Neb.

## GLAD YOU ASKED

Your "What's New" Army Emergency Relief article (May 80) is unfair to the soldier just entering the Army. It leaves the impression that he can count on AER for assistance when he is in need.

I have seen too many instances where individuals have been turned down when they had a bonafide emergency.

SSgt. Clark C. Wren  
Fort Ritchie, Md.

We hope those were isolated cases. Just to make sure, we contacted National AER Headquarters. Their reply follows:

"...AER's objective is to meet every valid emergency financial need of soldiers and their dependents. While we recognize that there may be some instances when a valid request for emergency financial assistance may not be properly addressed, it is believed these are exceptional. The best indicator of the extent to which this objective is being accomplished is the significant trend of the higher amount of assistance provided to Army people since 1976:

1976	\$4,930,773
1977	\$5,813,424
1978	\$6,889,685
1979	\$8,171,469

"The more than \$8,100,000 in assistance in 1979 was the highest amount in one year since 1944. It is meaningful also that for the first six

# LASERS TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Sp5 Gary L. Kleffer

weapon capable of destroying low flying aircraft.

Lasers could play a major role in military operations by the 1990s.

There's nothing magic about lasers. They're only highly concentrated beams of light. Light waves normally travel in many directions at the same time. In a laser, light waves travel in the same direction, at the same time.

Lasers were invented by Dr. Theodore H. Maiman, in 1960. A physicist at the Hughes Research Laboratories at Malibu, Calif., Maiman energized a cigarette-sized rubyrod with the light from a special lamp. A narrow red beam of intense light emerged from one end, forming the first laser.

The term laser is short for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

It's all done with mirrors. In a laser, a crystal rod is planed smooth on both ends. These ends are coated to produce parallel mirrors. The mirrors reflect and direct energized atoms in the rod, so that they continue to energize other atoms and amplify the light. When the light becomes so amplified that it bursts from one end of the rod, it produces a laser beam.

Military applications of lasers are progressing quickly.

A three pound hand-held laser transceiver has been developed to provide communication between ships and for point-to-point communication on the battlefield.

The Army uses the laser in rangefinders and target locators. The Army's Ground Laser Locator/Designator is a portable system used to locate and designate targets with a laser beam.

Using this laser system, an observer can designate a target day or night. The system provides precise range data for artillery batteries and allows them to fire for effect immediately. If the battery is armed with laser homing rounds such as the Copperhead, the laser beam designator ensures tank kills with the first one or two rounds.

The 52-pound laser system can be carried by two soldiers. It breaks down into three pieces: a tripod, a tracking unit and a laser rangefinder/designator.

A hand-held Laser Target Designator, is also being tested. Weighing less than 16 pounds, the rifle-like designator is the lightest in the world. It will enable ground troops to pinpoint targets.

Laser designators, combined with the laser homing rounds are revolutionizing the effectiveness of artillery.



• Left, laser beam bounces off glass coated with protective material designed to protect soldiers' eyes from enemy lasers while using fire control devices. • Above left, a laser device used to determine cloud height and visibility. • Above right, chemical laser used to conduct laser diagnostic tests.





- Top, a YAH-64 Advanced Attack Helicopter fires a laser-guided Hellfire anti-tank missile.
- Above, ground crewmen loading a Hellfire on a YAH-64.

## LASERS

On the average, artillery kills two-thirds of the enemy on the battlefield, but only one percent of their tanks. With the pinpoint accuracy of lasers, artillery batteries equipped with laser homing rounds, such as Copperhead can kill tanks with the first round or two—instead of the normal 250 shells they would otherwise need.

In battle, the forward observer would call for Copperhead fire support to meet an advancing enemy armored column. The observer would designate targets with the laser while the shells were in flight. Copperhead would lock-on the reflected laser signal and home-in on the target. Copperhead can increase enemy losses, while decreasing ours.

Copperheads are fired from conventional 155mm howitzers. They use a standard propellant charge and can be used interchangeably with regular rounds.

The laser-guided Hellfire missile is similar to the Copperhead in operation. It's the first weapon designed specifically for helicopter launch.

It's to become the main armament of the Army's new Advanced Attack Helicopter, YAH-64.

Hellfire can be used day and night, and can lock-on targets before or after launch. Hellfire missiles can be fired one at a time or in rapid order at multiple targets.

The combination of Hellfire and laser designators allows the helicopter to fire its missiles in the general direction of the target and still destroy the target with a single shot.

Hellfire improves a helicopter's chances of survival by providing a greater firing range than other anti-tank guided missiles. It also allows the helicopter to fire missiles accurately from behind cover.

Copperhead and Hellfire are just part of the Army's continuing research in the field of lasers. Soon, laser systems will become as common as the howitzer and the rifle.

Not all uses of lasers are military of course. The laser has found many uses in industry, as well.

Through the use of high-powered lasers, drilling can be done faster and welds can be made deeper than with conventional methods.

Surgical lasers are also being used to repair a torn retina in the eye. They're also being used in surgery to remove tissue destroyed by burns. When tissue is removed by a laser, healing can begin within a matter of days instead of weeks or months. There's even a method to detect breast cancer with the use of lasers.

The clothing industry employs lasers, tied in with computers, to cut patterns in cloth.

Without a doubt the use of lasers will increase in the future and bring us ever closer to our own version of Star Wars. □



# LEAPIN' DEACON & FAT ANGEL 6

Story and photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

Chaplains are more than just representatives of their faith; they're soldiers too—a few are even airborne qualified.





Chaplain (Capt.) Wayne Lura, center back, on his way to a jump with the 1st/505th Inf. of the 82d Airborne Division.

THE HEAVILY loaded jeep bounces down a winding, rutted dirt road and stops near some soldiers hard at work. A chaplain and his assistant pile out and stretch their cramped legs. They're followed by a battalion executive officer, his radio operator and the jeep driver.

A few of the soldiers look up at the newcomers.

"Good afternoon. I'm the battalion chaplain," announces Capt. Gary Pendrak of the 82d Airborne Division.

Pendrak explains that he wants to hold church services for the men. Most of the soldiers stop working, mop their brows and reach for canteens. It's another dry, scorching North Carolina day.

Many of the soldiers are working on a mile-long trench that winds through a pine stand in a remote part of Fort Bragg. For hours, they've been shaping freshly dug dirt into fighting positions. Their unit, the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry, will be the "enemy" in today's exercise. Pendrak and his assistant, Sp4 John McMillan, walk off to set up church in the woods.

Word is put out that a chaplain is about to start services. Runners are sent to each end of the

trench to gather troops, while Pendrak sets up his altar on a tree stump. He pulls out a small blue flag with a white cross and hangs it from a tree.

"That's so people know where my church is," he says.

In twos and threes, soldiers arrive for the service. The mid-afternoon heat hangs in the air like a blanket. There's no wind. Insects don't even move without a reason.

"Don't be shy, have a seat," Pendrak urges as he passes out song sheets. "For those of you who don't know me, I have a policy when I'm holding services in the field. Everyone sings. If you don't, you owe me ten push-ups."

Sweaty, dirt-covered faces break into grins. Everyone sings.

"He's got the whole world in his hands . . ."

The voices are soft at first as the men look at each other to see who is going to sing. Pendrak sings loudly and clearly.

**"HE'S GOT THE WIND AND THE RAIN, IN HIS HANDS . . ."**

By the third verse the voices are clearly heard. The volume swells and the hearty resonance of an

all-male chorus pierces the air.

**"HE'S GOT YOU AND ME BROTHER, IN HIS HANDS . . ."**

"Let's face it," begins the chaplain, "you're lonely and you're in the field and you miss your families. But you have a job to do. Don't let it tear the family apart. It should bring it together. . . ."

The men listen. The executive officer listens too, with a steel pot by his side and his face painted with camouflage grease.

Pendrak—with a long black stole draped over his fatigues and a protective mask strapped to his waist—talks some more and then leads the men through the last song.

*"Amazing grace, how sweet the sound,  
that saved a wretch like me.  
I once was lost, but now am found,  
was blind but now I see . . ."*

"The guys are usually surprised to see me out here," the chaplain says later. "There are a lot of excuses for staying on post, but the real work is here in the field."

"It kind of gives you a relaxed feeling," says Sp4 David Ramos. "They don't always come out here. I wish they would more often."

Pvt. 2 Frank Quinate adds,

82d Airborne Division chaplain, LTC Bob Kleinworth saying mass in the field.





"I think it picks up the morale a bit. It's a relief, you know what I mean?"

Another soldier, Pvt. 2 Mike Richter, explains that, "it helps you to understand a few things, and it makes the exercise seem more important."

Like most chaplains in the 82d Airborne Division, Pendrak is attached to a battalion. He parachutes with the unit and goes to the field when they do. Airborne chaplains are rare, so the 21 chaplains' slots in the 82d aren't always filled. A chaplain is either in the plane or on the ground at every airborne operation.

"If a soldier is hurt, the chaplain is close by," Pendrak says. "If someone needs to be flown to the hospital, the chaplain usually goes with him."

Being a chaplain in the 82d is somewhat different than other chaplain jobs in the Army. The song sheets used in the field include prayers to say before, and after, a jump.

Instead of singing, "Onward Christian Soldiers" Pendrak has his troops sing, "Airborne Christian soldiers, jumping into war . . ."

Before a jump, one of the chaplains can usually be found near the place where soldiers strap on their parachutes. As the soldiers practice their landing falls and door exits, the chaplain runs from group to group with words of encouragement.

After preaching a few words, one chaplain tells all the jumpers to raise their hands and point to the "Big Jumpmaster in the Sky" and shout, "All OK!"

Pendrak—whose office wall bears the sign, "Leapin' Deacon"—says that he's also a qualified jumpmaster.

"Sometimes I inspect troops and their equipment before they board the plane," he says. "That seems to have a positive effect on morale."

As one soldier puts it, "If the chaplain says I'm OK, I feel safe."

That sort of special trust from soldiers doesn't always come easy. Chaplains say they have to earn it. The dirt, the jumps and the hard work create a special bond between chaplain and soldier.

"The greatest place to be is with line troops," says Lt. Col. Bob Kleinworth, a Catholic chaplain. "I feel that soldiers and officers are much more supportive of chaplains' activities in a combat unit."

Father Bob, as he's called by airborne troops, is the 82d Airborne Division Chaplain. He looks after the other chaplains, advises the division

where I felt my priesthood was most needed," he says. "The hardest, but happiest times of my life were spent on the Cambodian border with the 1st Cavalry Division.

"I was assigned to the 2d Brigade at the time, near Son Be. What I would usually do is fly out to a battalion fire base on a Huey carrying food, mail or clothes. From there, the pilots would fly me out to a company. It was dangerous, but those young pilots never gave up.

"They would set us down right in the jungle. The Protestants would guard the perimeter while the



Chaplain Lura, center, offers a few words of encouragement to soldiers preparing for a jump at Fort Bragg.

commander on chaplain's matters and holds Catholic services. He was ordained in 1957 in San Antonio, Texas, and says his greatest accomplishment in life was becoming the Division Chaplain.

"Relationships develop that you don't find in a garrison situation," Father Bob says. "An airborne chaplain has to identify himself as one of the men. He must endure hardships just like they do. But once they trust you and you have their confidence, you're OK."

Father Bob speaks from combat experience.

"Combat was the place

Catholics had a service and then they would switch. When the other chaplain and I were ready to be extracted, we would call operations. They knew me as Fat Angel Six.

"Every day was Sunday in combat. I said about five Masses a day." Being ready for the mission is an important part of the job for chaplains.

"In training, we go over methods we would use in a war," Pendrak says. "We establish a network of chaplains. Some spend time around the aid stations to be with the wounded and dying. But it's also important to be with the



# Army Chaplaincy

ARMY CHAPLAINS are not a new breed. The chaplaincy is older than the United States. The clergy began serving the Army on July 29, 1775, when Congress first provided for them.

Today, 1,442 chaplains serve in the Army; ten are women. During the Civil War, three chaplains were awarded the Medal of Honor; two others received it for service in Vietnam.

Before they can get to the battlefield, chaplains must first get approval from their churches to join the armed forces. Some faiths use a grading system based on interviews and personality tests.

The Armed Forces Chaplains' Board recognizes about 120 faith groups, some of which are combinations of several churches. The board informs these groups of the needs of the armed forces. It's then up to the individual churches to choose volunteers to serve in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps as chaplains.

Even with his or her church's approval, a prospective military chaplain must have a Master of Divinity or three years of theological study from a certified center of higher learning.

Training for Army chaplains is divided into three phases and takes more than a year to complete. The first, or "pre-commissioning," phase begins before they report for duty. For four months, they complete many reading assignments before reporting for the second phase—six weeks of training at Forts Monmouth and Dix, N.J.

Chaplains in training spend ten days at Fort Dix with basic trainees. They eat in the mess hall, go through the gas chamber and learn how to wear field gear. Drill sergeants also teach them first aid, physical training and drill and ceremonies.

Chaplains then return to Fort Monmouth, home of the U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School. For two weeks they learn how the Army is run. The rest of the six-week period deals with ministry in



the military. The chaplain learns how to serve the military community and handle problems soldiers and families have—and what problems to refer to others.

Since soldiers speak to chaplains in private, the chaplain must know what action to take and how to take it. The chaplain and soldier are aided by the fact that the chaplain is an advisor to the commander—but not in the chain of command.

Chaplains also train on the job for one year under a senior chaplain who acts as manager, trainer and supervisor. This period serves as an internship for the new military chaplain.

On most posts, marriage enrichment and pre-marital counseling are offered by chaplains. They work closely with Army Community Service and other groups to set up classes for the community in such things as cooking or English for

foreign-born wives

Chaplains promote the religious growth of their parish by organizing religious education programs for soldiers and family members of all ages. There are also retreats, usually on weekends.

Sometimes chaplains work with the drug and alcohol abuse experts on post. Since soldiers often take these types of problems to the chaplain first, the chaplain must know what programs exist.

To improve their own abilities, chaplains take part in programs that help them deal with people. They may attend ethics workshops or try to better their counseling skills.

Finding a chaplain to help you is no problem. Some posts even have a 24-hour chaplain "hotline" for people with emergency problems, or for those who just need to talk to someone. The help is there. The rest is up to you.

survivors—to treat the souls that are still alive."

"Chaplains have to train hard," Kleinworth says. "They have to suffer what the men suffer in order to be with them. The soldiers have to be emotionally, psychologically and spiritually OK. The defense of freedom, I feel, is a sacred mission."

During exercises, Pendrak stimulates the imaginations of soldiers to make the exercises more

meaningful.

"If a guy is supposed to be playing a dead soldier, I'll ask him to think about it," Pendrak says. "I ask the soldier if he has any messages he wants me to deliver. In war, if a dying soldier has a message for someone, I would write it on his body tag and sign it. The message would eventually be mailed."

Chaplains say that the training teaches them a lot, but it doesn't

change their view of the troops. They put their religion first and the rank they wear on their collars, second.

"Rank," one chaplain says, "is strictly for pay and horsepower."

Not all chaplains will be heroes on the battlefield. But if they can save a soul, boost a spirit or help a family, they're worth their weight in medals to soldiers who need them. □

# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



## Yesterday and Today

**NEWPORT, RI**—When thousands of Rhode Islanders jammed historic Fort Adams to celebrate the U.S. Army's 205th birthday this summer, they were treated to a three day look at the Army of today and yesterday.

Rhode Island militia units, dressed in uniforms of the Continental Army, staged a mock battle to show how infantry and artillery soldiers fought 200 years ago. They marched in formation to the sounds of life and drum, camped overnight and cooked meals over open fires.

Contrasting with the militia were displays of some of the modern Army's newest equipment. National Guardsmen from Rhode Island and active duty soldiers from Fort Devens, Mass., showed visitors how modern soldiers get to the battlefield—with rappelling ropes and parachutes. Army Reserve units from Rhode Island and Massachusetts displayed weapons and medical equipment.

## Handle With Care



**FORT CARSON, COLO.**—When 120 soldiers here learned that a plane carrying nuclear cargo had crashed nearby, they donned special clothing and got to the scene in a hurry.

## Making Sense In the Military

**FORT FLAGLER, WASH.**—A group of 120 high school students spent a week here learning survival skills from three U.S. Army Rangers, and found that military ways of doing things have certain advantages.

**STUTTGART, WEST GERMANY**—Fifteen NCOs here donned starched whites and spent a day over a hot stove to give 52d Signal Battalion cooks a day off.

Some NCOs learned that life in the kitchen just isn't suited to their tastes. "It isn't something I'd want to do everyday," says SFC Robert McCommins.

Sp5 Susan Bays, who was in charge of the on-the-job trainees, thought it was a good idea.

"Now people can see what we go through and what we do," she says. "A lot of people ask why we can't prepare fancy foods, but sometimes it just isn't possible."

"I wouldn't hesitate to help them again," says SFC George Hill.

After a day on the job, many of the NCOs said they held the regular cooks in higher esteem.

Angie Baker, who was a "battalion commander" for part of the outing, says, "The military structure has a lot of advantages. Out here, you have to know where people are and this is one of the easiest ways to do it."

Sergeants Dee Falks and Jamie Tappenden and PFC Kevin Leppla, all Rangers from Fort Lewis, Wash., organized the students into "battalions" and taught them how to prepare food, build shelters and rappel. Students learned to identify plants and were shown basic physical survival skills.

Every year people get lost in Washington's woods and kids get separated from their parents on weekend outings.

"We wanted some training to prepare young people for emergency situations," says high school counselor Gary Genson.

They found no plane, nor did they find nuclear materials spoiling the area. It was a practice alert—one of many that keeps Fort Carson's nuclear accident control team ready for a real emergency. About once each week, nuclear cargo is flown across the Rocky Mountain and Central states. Each time, the team goes on standby alert in case of an accident in their 11-state area.

If called out, soldiers on the team secure the crash area and all access roads leading to it. After rushing survivors to the nearest hospital, they begin checking for Alfa, Beta and Gamma rays. They also use their special equipment to find out how large the affected area is.

Fort Carson is also the home of a sister team that responds to accidents involving military chemicals. Soldiers on both teams come from transportation, engineer and medical units on post. There are also legal, civil affairs, public affairs and communications soldiers on the teams to provide critical support in these areas.



# Sole Parent Soldiers



## A Delicate Balance

Story and photos by  
Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

Sp4 Cindy Staiger

MSGT HARRY HARDY walks in the door yelling, "Honey, I'm home!"

There's no answer.

"Sue must have taken the kids somewhere,"

Harry says to himself. "She'll be back soon. Guess I'll just enjoy the peace and quiet."

After an hour or so, Harry starts getting angry.

Then the phone rings.

"Your wife left the kids over here," a neighbor says. "She said you'd pick them up when you got home."

"Where's my wife?" Harry asks.

"How should I know? She didn't say where she was going. I have to cook dinner for my husband. I'd appreciate it if you'd come over and get your kids," she says, sounding a bit peeved.

"Be right there."

Harry starts getting a little worried. "I wonder

if something's happened. No time to worry about her now though. I've got to get the kids."

"Daddy, where's Mommy?" little Joey asks.

"She had to go out for awhile," Harry says. "No need to upset the kids," Harry tells himself. "Besides, there's a logical explanation for this. I'll keep busy. Fix the kids a quick supper of canned spaghetti. Skip the baths for one night. They really aren't that dirty."

As he's tucking in his youngest child, Harry realizes that for a full ten minutes he hasn't thought about what's happening. He expects the phone to ring any minute.

It stays suspiciously silent.

Hours later, after visions of car crashes and dying relatives, it does ring. Relief—until Sue says, "I'm not coming home anymore, Harry. I want a divorce. You can keep the kids."



**M**arriages can fall apart. It doesn't matter who's at fault or why. Whatever the cause, separation and divorce are facts of life.

Usually, the children end up living with one parent. Caring for the children is then the responsibility of the 'sole parent.'

SFC Phil Tartaglia is a sole parent. He has three children: nine-year-old George, eight-year-old Maria and two-and-a-half-year-old Mike.

At first, Phil refused to tell anyone he was separated. "I didn't want my dirty laundry aired in public. And because of my own pig-headedness, I felt there were no problems I couldn't surmount."

But, there were problems. When Phil and his wife separated, he was working as a protocol NCO at Fort Bragg, N.C. He was responsible for making arrangements for general officers visiting the post.

"I was constantly on call. I had a full-time sitter Monday through Friday. I had other sitters for evening and weekend duty requirements. At one point, I had nine sitters I could tap at any one time. I had a roster made up. 'Well, let's see. Mrs. P. had the last bad phone call. I'll call Mrs. J. She's next up on the list.'

"One night a driver didn't show up. A general officer was left standing in a doorway waiting for his ride. It was about 9:15 in the evening when I got the call. I called four or five sitters. 'Can you come right away? Come in your nightgown if you have to.' I was lucky that evening. The sitter came over in about 10 minutes."

Not having told anyone in his chain of command, Phil says, was a big mistake. "At first, I felt I was being given more duties. I realize now there were no more than normal. They were magnified in my mind because of my situation at home."

"At one point I wanted to get out of the service because I felt I couldn't cope. Then I said to myself, 'You idiot, you can get out if you want to.' But I knew it would be foolish to give up my career."

For about three months, Phil struggled to keep up a home, care for his children and meet duty requirements. Then he was told he was going TDY for six weeks.

"Up until this point, there had been some problems but I managed to meet the mission. When they gave me one day's notice that I was going away for six weeks, I announced I was a sole parent."

"I told my unit, 'Look, you can't do this to me. I don't have a wife at home.' It knocked the wind out of their sails. They were angry because I hadn't said anything before. They would have taken it into consideration if they had known," Phil says.

Once Phil announced he was a sole parent, everybody wanted to help out. "People would call me up out of the blue and say they were coming over to cook dinner. They'd tell me what to buy and I'd do it. We'd get invited out more."

"I thought I was unique," Phil admits. "Instead, I found there are a lot of people going through divorces. There are a lot of sole parents. My problems were common."

Once it was out in the open, Phil felt free to ask for advice. "It was easier for me to walk up to someone and ask, 'What kind of spray starch do you use?' Or, 'what wash cycle do you use for nylon delicates. My daughter has some undergarments. What do I use to keep them soft?' These things may seem minor, but to me, they were major."

"I'd walk into a PTA meeting and there'd be 655 women in there," Phil says, smiling. "I finally



learned a shower, decent clothes and a little cologne before the meeting were appropo. For bake sales they'd ask me, 'What are you going to bake?' Bake, hell, I'd go out and buy something."

The women were somewhat tickled, Phil says, once they realized his situation. "People will make an offer and if you take the attitude, 'I don't need your help. I can handle it,' they won't offer again. If you're receptive, they're more than willing to bend over backward to help."

When the Army told Phil he had to submit a Dependent Care Plan, he was miffed at having to go through the hassle. "I'd been in the Army for a long time. I knew how things can come up at a moment's notice. I had a basic idea of the documents I would

need to have my children cared for in my absence.

"Looking back on it, though," he says, "it was only a minor hassle. Having a plan benefits my kids. I know the Army has to make sure soldiers are available for their profession. If I'm assigned to a hardship tour area or the 'balloon' goes up, the children would live with their grandmother and my sister in Ohio. The kids understand this."

Along with meeting Army requirements and arranging for sitters, Phil also had to learn to be a housekeeper.

"I used to think cleaning house was women's work," he admits. "I wasn't raised to be a housekeeper. Before my wife and I separated, I used to pride myself on doing things like washing windows or baseboards to help out," he adds.

"Now," Phil says, "I fully understand what a housewife goes through. There's nothing on earth more defeating than cleaning a house, getting it all straightened out, then having the kids come in and five minutes later the place is a shambles. You look around and say, 'I have to start all over again!' It's like a treadmill."

Being a sole-parent doesn't begin or end with a clean house. Children need more than that, Phil discovered.

"I'm a 33-year-old, airborne, Infantry E7 in the U.S. Army. I used to think it would be impossible for me to relate to the children as a mother," Phil says. "I was brought up to believe you don't coddle children—firm hand, firm discipline."

"I used to come home from work, sit in my Archie Bunker chair and spend a little time with them. 'How'd you do today? Did you get in any trouble?' I'd give them a little guidance but I wasn't really involved with their concerns. I wasn't doing things with them."

Things changed. "I didn't try to be their mother," Phil explains. "But, I started listening to their problems. I'd hold them more than I did before. I'd pay more attention to them. I'd play games, draw and color with them."

Then there's the problem of feeding three kids.

"The kids were used to homecooked meals," Phil says. "At first, I'd ask what they wanted to eat. 'Canned ravioli . . . TV dinners . . .' They thought it was great. It was all garbage food my wife wouldn't let them have."

Finally, Phil got brave enough to try some real cooking. "I knew what things were supposed to taste like. They didn't come out that way. The kids would look at what I cooked and take a few bites. I'd ask, 'Well, how is it?' I knew it was awful but they'd say, 'It's OK, Dad. We're not really hungry.' They didn't want to hurt my feelings."

Learning the little tricks of the housewife's trade also took some time. "I found out you have to take meat out of the freezer early in the morning. You have to defrost your refrigerator, too. I had ice as thick as the arctic."

Phil no longer doubts whether he can cope with

SFC Phil Tartaglia



being a sole parent in the Army. "If you love your children and are willing to do anything for them, it's not too hard a task."

Being in the military helps, Phil says. "Overseas or at a stateside post, there are agencies you can go to. You can go to housing and they'll tell you what housing is available. You can go to Army Emergency Relief and Army Community Service for advice and assistance. They'll put you in touch with social care services in the area. All you have to do is ask. If you are having a problem, the Army will send you where you can get help."

Finding housing and arranging for sitters are only a few of the concerns sole parents deal with. Having enough time to spend with her son is a major concern for Sp4 Cindy Staiger.

Cindy is legally separated and has a 21-month-old son. "Before I was separated, I didn't think being in the Army with a child was so bad," she says. "Now, I don't have time for him."

Each morning at 5:45, Cindy leaves her rented trailer home. A twenty-minute drive takes her to the babysitter's home. "Tony screams and hollers in the morning. He doesn't want me to leave and that stays with me all day long," she says.

"The people in my unit are very understanding," Cindy admits. "If I need time off to take him to the doctor, they let me. They realize there's no one who can do it for me. If we had to deploy, someone else would take care of him."

Recently, Cindy had to find a new sitter for Tony. "He'd had the same sitter since he was six-weeks old," she explains. "It was an emotional strain on me because he was used to the same person and all of a sudden there was a drastic change."

"The Army isn't hard on me but I feel it's hard on my son. He'd be better off if I had more time to teach him things," Cindy says.

Cindy is not going to reenlist. "I just don't think being a sole parent in the Army is a good idea."

Sp4 Brenda Forte has relatives who help her take care of her 10-month-old son, but that doesn't solve all her problems.

"My grandmother takes care of my son all the time. She raised me so she's used to having children around. Sometimes it worries me because she's getting old. I told her I wanted to put him in a day-care center but she said no," Brenda says.

Even though Brenda doesn't go to the field very often or pull CQ too frequently, mixing an Army career and parenthood isn't always easy.

"One time my grandmother was sick when I had to pull guard duty. I was only given two hours notice. My baby was at a sitter's so I had to call the sitter and ask her to keep him longer. Then I had to call my brother to have him pick up the baby and keep him until my sister got home," she says. "I don't mind pulling duty but I do need some advance notice. I asked my first sergeant to let me know as soon as he could if I'm scheduled for duty."

Guard duty, CQ, TDY, field exercises and overseas assignments complicate life for the sole parent soldier. When there's only one parent in a family, caring for children takes a lot of time and careful scheduling. Whether you use friends, neighbors or a child care center, babysitters have to be found.

The Army can help a little. There are now 159 child care centers—85 in Europe, three in Korea and one in Japan. The rest are at stateside posts.

Army Chaplains, people at Army Community Service and commanders can also provide counseling and guidance. Although a sole parent has to meet the same duty requirements as other soldiers, making the chain of command aware of any problems will help avoid a conflict between career and parenthood.

People who eat too much can go to Overeaters Anonymous or Weightwatchers for help. People who drink too much can go to Alcoholics Anonymous. What about sole parents? Is there somewhere a sole parent can go for help in adapting to his or her new role?

One option is Parents Without Partners (PWP) an international, non-profit, non-sectarian group devoted to the welfare and interests of single parents and their children.

"We're a mutual help group with 1,000 chapters

Sp4 Brenda Forte





in the U.S. and in Canada," says Ann Parks of PWP's headquarters in Washington, D.C. "About 186,000 people are members."

The organization is open to anyone who is a single parent. The person's children need not be living with him or her in order to become a member.

PWP concentrates on three areas. "We have lectures and seminars in the educational area," Parks says. "We have adult recreation including sports, dinners, dances and parties. This helps the parent make

a new circle of friends. We also have family activities for tots to teens. This gives the children an opportunity to associate with children of other sole parents.

"Each chapter sets its own membership dues," Parks says. "Dues can range from \$12 to \$20. This includes a subscription to our magazine, The Single Parent."

For information about PWP write to: Parents Without Partners, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20014. □

## Protecting Your Kids And You

**S**oldiers' duties often mean they're away from home. TDY, CQ, field duty and overseas tours separate parents from their children. When there's only one parent in a family, who takes care of the kids when the parent is away?

The Army's sole parent policy (AR 600-20) is designed to make sure sole parents' children are taken care of.

It also makes sure sole parent soldiers pull the same duties as other soldiers.

The policy has three main points:

- Commanders will counsel enlisted sole parents and sole parent officers with fewer than three years service, on the need for a Dependent Care Plan.

- Soldiers whose personal or family problems affect their duty performance will be barred from reenlistment.

- Soldiers who don't have an approved Dependent Care Plan will be barred from reenlistment.

The Dependent Care Plan is a signed document that says the soldier has someone to care for his or her children during any absence. This includes normal duty hours, TDY, alerts and field duty. It also includes times when the parent is on an unaccompanied tour.

Someone must also be designated to accompany the children during evacuation from an overseas area.

"When a sole parent comes into a unit, the commander will counsel the soldier on the need for a plan," says Capt. Harry Gatanas, a personnel officer at MILPERCEN.

A counseling checklist is in DA Pam 600-8.

"Soldiers will note they have been counseled and then they have three months to prepare a plan and give it to the commander," Gatanas says.

"Having a plan helps the soldier," he says. "Some soldiers really haven't given a lot of thought to their situation. Requiring the plan makes sure soldier-parents formalize their thinking as to how they're going to take care of their dependents."

People named in the plan as guardians must also sign the document. Medical releases and powers of attorney must also be given to each person named in the plan.

The plan is then sent through channels for approval.

The plan must be approved within six months of counseling. The commander with special court-martial authority can approve the plan or recommend disapproval. Only the general court-martial authority can disapprove a Dependent Care Plan.

Whenever any changes are made, the plan must be updated. When the parent PCS's, the new commander must

check the plan.

During counseling, commanders also make sure parents understand they must be able to be reassigned worldwide.

Sole parents must also be able to perform duties they're given without interference.

Commanders also stress that no soldier will get special consideration in duty stations or assignments based on their responsibility for their dependents.

Although it's called the "sole parent policy," soldiers married to other servicemembers who have children also fit into this group. Since both parents could be absent at the same time, they must also file a plan. Soldiers with adult dependents unable to care for themselves must also follow the rules for sole parents.

Commanders can, in extreme cases, involuntarily separate soldiers from the service. A soldier who often misses work or goes AWOL because of family problems, for instance, can be separated. Also, soldiers who aren't available for worldwide assignment can be separated.

In some cases, a commander can recommend an assignment change or deletion from orders for soldiers who've recently been given custody of their children.

In these cases, however, the soldier is expected to resolve the problem within a year.

A soldier who has severe family problems but has made every effort to solve them, may ask for a discharge.

The Army estimates there are 18,000 sole parent soldiers. Another 4,000 soldiers are either married to other servicemembers or have adult dependents unable to care for themselves.

Prior planning makes sure that dependents of these soldiers are cared for when their CO says, "We're going to the field . . . Let's move out!"





## SURE WAY TO LEARN

**C**AN'T get promoted because you failed your SQT? Does "Sarge" get mad at you for making mistakes on the job? Afraid you may become the platoon goon? Is that what's bothering you?

Cheer up! There's a new, no sweat way to learn everything you need to know about your job. They call it TEC, short for Training Extension Course.

It's something you can do in your spare time, by yourself if you like. It's set up so you can learn at your own speed. And TEC is free!

Most of the lessons come in a sight and sound package. A projector with a film cartridge and cassette tape is used.

You watch and listen to the lesson. It stops automatically to give you time to answer a question or do a certain task. Once you finish, you press the 'proceed' button and the lesson goes on. If you need to repeat a part of the lesson, you can rewind the film and do it again.

Suppose you work in the motor pool and need help with a job. There are TEC lessons for that too. You can use a pre-recorded tape. You listen to the tape on a portable cassette player as it talks you through the lesson.

Another form of TEC lesson that doesn't require any equipment is the programmed text. This is usually a soft-cover booklet with step-by-step instructions as well as questions and answers.

Since the lessons teach you certain skills, you can use them to get ready for your SQT. Your Soldier's Manual has TEC lessons listed in it by number so they're easy to find and use.

Will watching a film, or listening to a tape really help you learn? A 1978 Army study showed that most soldiers who used TEC remembered what they learned.

Eight weeks after taking TEC lessons, soldiers

performed better than soldiers tested one day after getting regular classroom instruction.

TEC users scored higher on their SQT than soldiers who didn't use TEC. TEC lessons also give the most information in the least amount of time.

The study concluded, "Soldiers learn faster, retain longer and are more motivated when they control their own rate of progress toward training goals."

TEC lessons were first made to keep soldiers' combat arms skills up to par. Now, they're available for most jobs. The lessons are prepared by Army schools.

The following list tells how many lessons are available from each school and gives some examples.

### **Aviation (41 Lessons)**

- *Map Interpretation*
- *Hourly Weather Sequence Reports*
- *Install a Hydraulic Servo Actuator*
- *Terrain Analysis*

### **Engineer (72 Lessons)**

- *Military Road Craters*
- *Water Operations of the MAB*
- *Rigging and Lifting Devices*
- *Use of Water Quality Control*

### **Field Artillery (220 Lessons)**

- *Locate a Target by Shift from an Unknown Point*
- *Cover, Camouflage and Concealment*
- *Electronic Early Warning Devices*
- *Field Wire Installation*

### **Infantry (160 Lessons)**

- *The Hand Grenade*
- *Operating the LAW*
- *Introduction to Land Navigation*
- *Determine Distance While Moving*

Based on information furnished by Maj. Charles F. Hanseimann and Jerry Perlman, Training Extension Course Division, U.S. Army Training Support Center, Fort Eustis, Va.





Some TEC lessons are on tape so you can take them to your work place and learn while you work.

### **Ordnance (77 Lessons)**

- M60A2 Tank Turret
- Multifuel Engine Fuel System
- CD850 Transmission
- Preparing And Maintaining DA Form 2400

### **Missile Munitions (87 Lessons)**

- How to Repair the Tow Launch Tube
- How to Get Your Bullets
- Ammunition Color Codes
- How to Prepare an Electric Firing System

### **Quartermaster (60 Lessons)**

- Item Identification
- Preparing Material for Shipment
- Issue Supplies
- Requesting High Priority Items

### **Signal (174 Lessons)**

- Basic International Morse Code
- Calling and Answering
- Establishing a Net
- Message Format

### **Admincen (49 Lessons)**

- Insured Mail
- Preparing A Duty Roster
- Prepare a SIDPERS Change Report
- Posting DA Publications

### **Chaplain (27 Lessons)**

- Chapel Management
- Monitor Supply Needs of Chapel
- Preparation of Altar for Catholic, Protestant Services
- Preparation for Jewish Field Service

### **Armor (129 Lessons)**

- Wheeled Vehicle Recovery Operations
- Varied Terrain Driving
- Preparation for Towing
- Operation of 5-ton Truck

### **Military Police (15 Lessons)**

- Clear the Crime Scene
- Call the Desk Sergeant
- Collect Evidence
- Identify People by Type

### **Intelligence (20 Lessons)**

- Operator Checks and Adjustments
- Telescope Alignment
- Introduction to AN/PPS-5 and 5A radar
- Trouble shooting to the System Level

### **Defense Language (50 Lessons)**

- Plan and Prepare
- Question of the Guard
- Approach Phase
- Composition-Organization

### **Air Defense (150 Lessons)**

- Gama Goat Checks and Services
- Basic First Aid Measures
- Vulcan Cannon Inspection
- Improved Hawk Load and Unload

### **Transportation (13 Lessons)**

- Preparing Travel Itineraries
- Preparing MAC Transportation Services
- Preparing a Report of Shipment
- Tallying Cargo onto Transport Equipment

### **USA Intelligence (57 Lessons)**

- Search and Signal Identification
- Tuning Jammer
- Time Domain Reflectometer Test (TDR)
- Computing Systematic Error and Standard Deviation

### **Academy of Health Science (3 Lessons)**

- Initiating and Completing the Field Medical Card
- Identify and Control Health Related Orthropods
- Locate and Request Medical Supplies from FCS

TEC lessons are available at almost every unit in the active Army and Reserve Components. Talk to your squad leader. If the lesson you want isn't available, your unit can get it for you.

They're used to get ready for an SQT, for unit training or to learn a new skill.

So, the next time the sarge asks, "Don't you know anything?" You can say, "Sarge, I'm learning—the TEC way!" □

# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott

## CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK . . .



"Sorry soldier, I'm fresh out of C-rations . . . you'll have to settle for some soup and a sandwich."

## NO BRAG, JUST FACT . . .



"I'm not saying my Sarge is tough, but instead of shredded wheat for breakfast, he eats steel wool."

## ON A PEDESTAL . . .

Submitted by Sp5 Elliott Beavers, Jr.



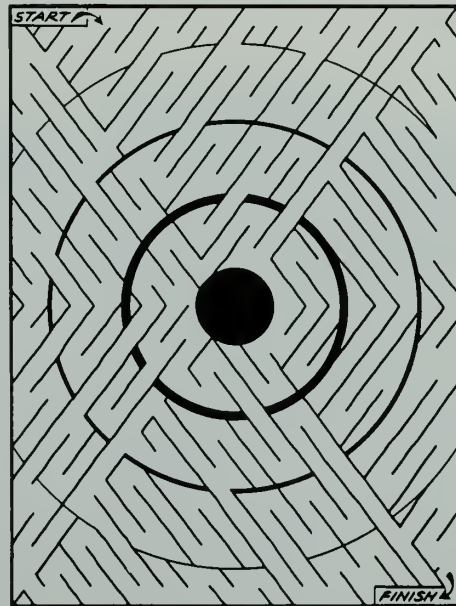
A. \_\_\_\_\_



B. \_\_\_\_\_

These statues of famous Americans have been erected outside the United States. Where are the statues and whom do they commemorate?

## COMPASS COURSE . . .



For answers see page 55



# THE SOVIET ARMY

## Who Gives The Orders?

Steve Abbott

"Hey man, what are you doing this weekend?" asks a young soldier of his roommate.

"I don't know. Got any suggestions?" replies the roommate.

"Yeh! I've got a great idea. You know Sunday night we've got that three hour class on the policies and programs of the Democratic Party. Well, tonight we can go to the dayroom and study our lesson for that class."

"Great! Let's do it. Everybody will be there. Maybe we can even get a debate going about the differences between the Democrats and Republicans."

\* \* \* \* \*

IT'S UNLIKELY that many soldiers would spend their time studying politics or attending classes about political ideology. At least not American soldiers. But for a soldier in the Soviet Union this conversation might not be that farfetched.

Soviet soldiers probably aren't that excited about such classes, but they don't have any choice about attendance.

It's a fact of life in the Soviet Union that the Communist Party reigns supreme in every aspect of Soviet life.

In the military, the real political work of the Party is carried out at the company level by the company deputy commander for political affairs. He's assigned to make contact with the soldiers and to insure that the party line is followed.

This officer is a jack-of-all-trades. He's charged with political training and providing activities "to promote greater zeal and effectiveness" in military training.

He also acts like an information officer or education officer. And when necessary, he acts as a chaplain giving attention to family problems and personal affairs of the soldiers.

Battalions and regiments have their own deputy commanders for political affairs. All are trained propagandists who are appointed to their positions, according to Herbert Goldhamer in his book "The Soviet Soldier" (1975, Crane, Russak & Co., Inc., 3 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017).

Military political activity is controlled in the political departments of the

regiment (Army) and the ship (Navy). According to Goldhamer's





research if disciplinary problems develop in a battalion, a group of political officers will be dispatched from the division to try to straighten things out.

What all this means, quite simply, is that the Party leads. "The Party loses no opportunity to instruct officers and troops that it, not the military commander, is the leader and controller of the military," writes Goldhamer.

Being controlled by the Party doesn't mean you're a member. Only a small percentage of Soviet citizens are members of the Communist Party. The same is true in the military.

In 1972, according to Goldhamer, about 22 percent (about 742,000 people) of the Soviet Army and Navy were members of the Communist Party. Most of those (675,000) were officers. Most of the Soviet Army's draftees are too young for party membership. However, they're usually members of the Komosol, one of many Communist youth groups.

The level of political interference in the military limits the effectiveness of the military system. Goldhamer points out some of the major problems:

First, loyalty to one's commander is upset because the party dictates that command is shared 50/50 by the commander and the political officer.

Second, the heavy investment of time for political indoctrination decreases the military skills of the troops because it reduces the time available for skill training.

Third, political considerations, such as demonstrations of party loyalty, play a major role in the selection and promotion of officers and NCOs. Sometimes officers and NCOs are chosen more for political "correctness" than military skills.

Finally, Soviet manpower and budget plans must take into account the large number of officers whose main function is political, not military.

Most experts say hard documentation of the effectiveness of the political indoctrination program in the Armed Forces is lacking. It's difficult to tell what the soldiers believe and what they don't.

Even Soviet officials can't give hard figures as to the success or failure of the program. Their emphasis, however, is on the *need* for such programs; *not* whether they're effective or not.

The military programs, however, are based on teachings that begin for Soviet youth long before they don the uniform and continue until death.

Nothing in the Soviet Union is done in isolation. The work of the Party, the military, schools and businesses are all linked to a common goal—sustaining the Motherland.

While our children are chasing each other around playgrounds, Soviet children are learning what it means

to be a Soviet citizen.

The political indoctrination focuses on developing hatred of the enemy; preparing for the threat of war unleashed by the imperialist aggressor (the United States) and the threat of capitalism and all the petty greed it breeds.

Mind and body are developed together. At age five a physical fitness program is begun to help children understand the importance of a well-conditioned body.

The Soviet Union issues physical fitness standards for all citizens from age 10 to 60. Physical activities are often broken down into "military sports" and "sports with a military application." Military command language and military terminology are used in conducting these activities.

The standards aren't easy. For example, minimum performance standards for 16- to 18-year-old boys include completing a 1,500 meter run (metric mile) in six minutes and throwing a 700-gram (about 1.5 pounds) grenade 31 meters.

At about age seven, civil defense training begins, complete with masks, respirators and other equipment. The military need for such training is emphasized. The training

is conducted in each school's military room.

Soldiers attending political education classes on weekends? Seven-year-olds practicing NBC tactics? The Party ruling everything from leisure time to military operations?

It's a difficult system to understand. While its effectiveness economically, socially and militarily is hard to measure it does appear to work. But the questions have to be asked: How can it work at all? Don't people have minds of their own?

Perhaps this example will help explain some of why the system works.

Pretend you have a child. You tell the child, as soon as he's old enough to understand, that you are the only good parent in the world. Anything you do or say is portrayed as being right and must be accepted without question.

You reinforce this theme every day, in every way you can.

As the child grows older, he begins to hear and see things that conflict with your contention that you're the only good parent in the world.

But you have absolute control over the child's life. You give things and take them away to reward and punish. You limit the child's access to negative information or you tell him that the negative things are the work of your enemies who are trying to destroy you. Your enemies, you tell the child, are deceitful and cunning and can't be trusted.

It's a powerful argument. It's not easily refuted. It reduces free thought and molds opinion—it produces believers—military and civilian. □

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## **The military chain of command in the Soviet Union includes a link for the Communist Party—the Party leads the military.**

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# RINGMAS



# TERS

Steve Abbott  
Photos by Sp5 Gary Kieffer

**T**he Stinging Bee from N.C. (North Carolina), who's also known as Sp4 James Broad, below, doesn't fool around when he steps into the ring.

In May he emerged from the Olympic Boxing Trials in Atlanta, Ga., as the 1980 U.S. Olympic heavyweight champion.

His first two fights in Atlanta lasted a total of *66 seconds*.

Big Jim, an infantryman stationed at Fort Ord, Calif., had a much tougher battle in the finals but he won a close decision for the championship.

Broad was one of nine Army boxers on the Armed Forces Boxing Team at the Olympic Trials. The other soldiers were Sp4 Irving Mitchell, Sp4 James Mitchell, Sp5 Edward Green, Sp4 Scott Bryant,



PFC Kenneth Butler, Sp4 Tyrone Stewart, Sgt. Michael Caruthers and PFC Joe Manley.

Manley, from Fort Bliss, Texas, joined Broad on the Olympic team by winning the lightweight crown. Green, currently the #1 ranked welterweight contender in the world, and James Mitchell, a light welterweight, were named to the team later.

Caruthers is the "old man" of





Clockwise from above: • Sgt. Michael Caruthers being examined before a bout in Atlanta. • A civilian boxer gets instructions. • Proclaiming a winner. • There's no end to the training as these Army boxers prove one morning.





Army boxing. A 106-pound flyweight, he's been winning military, national and international championships since 1974. He's proved his philosophy that "size doesn't mean too much; it's what you've got in your heart that counts."

The Armed Forces team was coached by SFC James Grant, assisted by SFC Ken Adams and SSgt. Eugene Williams. The manager was Billy Dove, Chief of Army Sports.

All of the Army boxers brought impressive credentials to Atlanta. Some were successful amateur boxers before joining the Army. Others learned to box in the Army. But all have developed their talents and reached new heights since becoming part of the Army program.

**B**oxing is big in the Army. Posts around the world conduct boxing programs. One of the biggest and best is run at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Fort Bragg will host the 1981 All-Army Boxing Trials and the 1981 Inter-service Boxing Championships.

Success in boxing at the installation level can lead to competition in MACOM championships, the All-Army trials, the Interservice Championships, CISM, the AAU National Championships and, in Olympic years, the Olympic trials.

Olympic trial winners then can compete for medals and glory in the Olympic Games. Of course, American olympians didn't compete in the '80 Moscow games.

If you're a boxer, or would like to be one, check with your local sports office to see if your post has a program.

"Boxing is a tremendous sport," Broad says. "It's a none-on-one situation. If you lose you have nobody to blame but yourself."

"Boxers are the best athletes in the world," says Ed Green. "You have to be physically fit and live the right kind of life to be a successful boxer."

All the Army fighters agree on one thing: The All-Army boxing program and its coaches are tough.

Green says flat-out, "the Army training for amateur boxing is the toughest in the world."

It's tough, but for those who make the grade, the Army boxing program offers national and international competition against some of the best amateur boxers in the world. The boxers agree, it's worth the hard work and sweat. □





**Higgins: Rough-housing with Rufhaus**

**Sgt. John Higgins** and his new law enforcement partner are turning heads at Fort Gordon, Ga. Higgins has teamed up with Rufhaus, reportedly the only Great Dane in the Department of Defense.

According to Higgins, Rufhaus more than earns his daily four pounds of dog food. "Soldiers who are willing to scrap with four or five Military Police think twice about taking on Rufhaus," he says.

Normally Danes are hard to train but 113-pound

Rufhaus also has a touch of German Shepherd. He was recently declared "honor graduate" of the patrol dog course at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

"We worked together for three months before going to Lackland so he'd be ready," Higgins, a New Orleans native, explains. "He obeys me without question."

When **Sp5 Ray Nunez** began leadership school, he had to teach his teachers. The U.S. Forces



**Nunez: Graduation day**



**Atop Pendergraft's hill**

Japan soldier was the first Army member to attend the school run by the Air Force at Yokota Air Base. None of the Air Force instructors knew how to inspect an Army uniform.

"When I was first stationed there, I mentioned I was interested in

the course," the computer specialist recalls. I was shocked one morning when I received a call at nine telling me to report at 10!"

Nunez made it and spent the next four weeks studying military law verbal communication, and drill and ceremony.

"The problem with attending a school from another service is terminology," Nunez states. "Once you lick that, the rest is downhill."

Three years ago **SFC Tom Pendergraft** got hooked on hang gliding—but the long drives to Kittyhawk, N.C., where heights favor the sport, were discouraging.

So the 82d Airborne Division NCO built a 50-foot hill with a bulldozer.

A former pasture now serves as the site for a hang gliding school at Spring Lake, N.C. Pendergraft and others teach Fort Bragg troops the dare devil skill on nights and weekends.



# They Lived the Code

MSgt Richard Raymond

**The following stories are just a few examples of how America's soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen have proven, in one conflict after another, that the Code of Conduct is more than just a piece of paper.**

**I** "I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense."

DR. JOSEPH WARREN was a brilliant doctor . . . cultured, wealthy and well-born. He was destined for greatness, destined to become one of the foremost subjects of the King of England. This destiny he coolly cast aside . . . his promise unfulfilled . . . his life cut short.

For Dr. Warren was also an American patriot determined to fight the injustices and oppressions inflicted by King George's arrogant ministers. Warren became chairman of the Boston Committee of Correspondence and was quickly labeled a troublemaker by the royal author-

ities. Fellow troublemakers included Sam Adams and John Hancock.

But letters could not stay the tides of war. The British volley on Lexington Green was answered by a hail of lead at Concord Bridge. The Revolutionary War had begun.

High in the patriots' regard, Warren might have become a commander. Instead he chose to carry a musket as a simple volunteer under Col. William Prescott.

The morning of June 17, 1775 found Prescott and his men defending Breed's Hill. Fifteen hundred half-trained, former militiamen stared grimly down at the lengthening lines of scarlet coats and glittering bayonets. The British were coming . . . in force. Twice the Redcoats ran into a wall of fire as they climbed the hill. Twice they were driven back. Now they were

coming back a third time. They wouldn't break again.

Prescott and his men knew they couldn't withstand another charge. Their cartridge boxes were nearly empty and some troops had already begun to drift to the rear. No one had expected them to last as long as they had. Prescott and Warren were among the last to pull back.

The British soldiers came over the breastwork . . . bullets flying and bayonets clashing. Warren was downed by one of the shots and his life ended at the thrust of an enemy bayonet.

Dr. Joseph Warren had paid the patriot's price—his one life for his country. But, with his sacrifice, he lit the fire of freedom in the hearts of ten thousand other patriots and stoked the drive for independence.

MASTERSERGEANT RICHARD RAYMOND is a member of the Virginia National Guard.





## II

"I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist."

"OVER THE TOP!" For many, it's their first step into combat. For some, it's their last mortal act.

It was the morning of October 3, 1918 as Maj. Charles W. Whittlesey led the 1st Battalion, 308th Infantry into the shell-splintered thickets of the Argonne Forest. Together with K Company of the 307th and two platoons of the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, they fiercely fought their way to their objective.

Once they took the objective, they found themselves cut off from their flanking units. They were locked in a pocket with only the food and ammunition they had carried into the battle. They were the "Lost Battalion."

For four days and nights, they held on against unrelenting fire and steel. Then came a pause. A

captured American soldier had been released by the Germans to deliver a message to Whittlesey. It was a demand for surrender.

Food was all but gone. Ammunition was critically low and water was being retrieved from scum-covered sinkholes at the risk of sickness and death. In his official report, Whittlesey wrote simply that "no reply was deemed necessary." No heroic gesture of defiance, no bold and quotable retort—merely the silent scorn of man with a high sense of duty. And, lest the enemy mistake the white cloth panels which marked his position as signs of surrender, he had the panels removed; knowing well that the air support he needed so desperately would never find him without them.

But help was on the way. Private Krotoshinsky, a volunteer, had wormed through the tight-laced German lines and brought the message to the Regiment. The "Lost Battalion" was found doing business at the same location, its numbers thinned by battle but its spirit and freedom intact.

## III

"If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy."

LT. "NICK" ROWE—West Point graduate, artilleryman and Green Beret. In October, 1963, he was in the thick of a hot firefight between the South Vietnamese militia company which he advised and the Viet Cong Communist guerillas. The VC succeeded in fragmenting Rowe's forces. He was wounded, isolated and captured by VC riflemen.

Like many other soldiers, he had occasionally thought about the chance of being captured and wondered how he would endure the ordeal. Now, for the next five years, his courage and cunning would be tested to the limit.

Locked by the ankles in an open cage, his arms pinioned behind him to an iron bar, he was grilled by the Communist cadre for months on end. He watched other prisoners die or be taken away, never to be seen again.

His captors tried to break his will to resist. Yet he resisted, evaded, made up stories and pretended not to understand. He clung to the hope of rescue or escape. Three times he tried, only to be recaptured. The punishments were brutal. Starving, filthy, scabbed with skin fungus and jungle ulcers, blanketed





with mosquitos and fleas, he continued to resist.

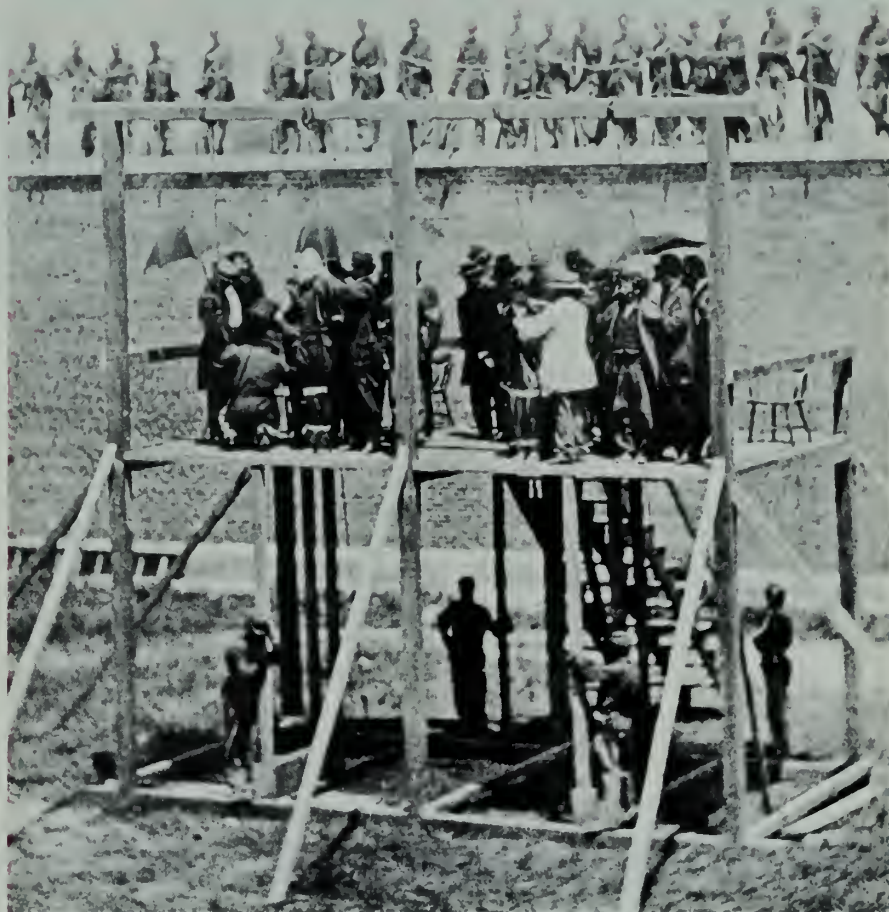
In December, 1968, after 1,903 days patiently recorded in his secret diary, the Americans came. Hueys, Loaches and Cobras skimmed the trees, their terrible miniguns hosing down everything that moved amid the jungle reeds. Rowe and his guards crept down a tunnel. Rowe's black pajamas given him by the VC marked him as enemy . . . a fair target.

In the tumult and confusion, he and his guard missed the turnoff which the other guards had taken. His chance for escape, though slight, had come. If he attacked his guard and was recaptured, it meant death. And to stand up in the clearing with a white flag could invite gunfire from the VC and the Americans.

Despite the risks, Rowe cracked the guard over the head with a tree branch and dashed into the open, frantically waving the only white cloth he had—a mosquito net.

Fortune favored him. A great, green metal bird swept past, paused, circled and settled to the ground. Every gun was trained on him. "Don't shoot. He's American" cried the Huey gunner. Rowe was whisked aboard. He had become the only American captured in the Mekong Delta to have escaped, after more than five years of captivity at the hands of the VC.

During his captivity, he was promoted to major. He was alive . . . a survivor . . . a man who never quit trying.



## IV

"If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information

nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me, and will back them up in every way."

THE NOOSE swayed softly from the gallows beam on that November day in 1863. From a town jail in Pulaski, Tenn., the young Confederate scout, Sam Davis, stepped out on his last earthly journey.

Yet, even with the shadow of the rope upon him, he could have saved himself. The man who the Union general, Dodge, really wanted to hang was "E. Coleman", the

wily chief of scouts for rebel General Bragg. What the Yankees didn't know was that they had already nabbed Coleman and had him locked up in the Pulaski jail.

"Coleman" was really Captain Henry Shaw, arrested as "Doctor Shaw," a suspicious character. Davis recognized him as a fellow prisoner but made no signs to give "Coleman" away.

Davis had been arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death as a spy. But Dodge kept pressing him, offering to spare his life in return for the name and whereabouts of "Coleman." Even at the gallows, Davis was given a chance to save his life. His answer? "I would rather hang a thousand times than betray my friends."

Sam Davis passed the ultimate test of loyalty.



**V** "When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, and service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause."

THE ARGONNE FOREST—morning, October 7, 1918. The German officer glared at his wounded prisoner. If Pvt. Lowell R. Hollingshead was afraid, he tried hard not to show it.

With eight other doughboys, Hollingshead had tried to retrieve air-dropped supplies outside their thin perimeter. Walking into a trap, all were killed or captured. Now the 18-year-old draftee from New York City faced the crisis of his life. The note he bore from the German commander to Maj. Whittlesey,



commander of the "Lost Battalion," was a testimonial to his conduct.

"Sir:

*The bearer of the present, Lowell R. Hollingshead, has been taken prisoner on October \_\_\_\_\_. He refused to the German Intelligence Officer every answer to his questions and is quite an honorable fellow, doing honor to his fatherland in the strictest sense of the word.*

*He has been charged against his will, believing in doing wrong to his country, in carrying forward this present*

*letter . . . with the purpose to recommend this Commander to surrender with his forces as it would be quite useless to resist any more in view of the present conditions*

*Please treat the Lowell R. Hollingshead as an honorable man. He is quite a soldier and we envy you."*

This tribute from an admiring enemy is unique in the annals of American wars. A private soldier, unlesioned except by the convictions of his own beliefs, passed the stern test of faith



**VI** "I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America."

COL. PAUL D. BUNKER stiffly saluted and marched out to obey the saddest, grimmest order he had yet received in nearly 40

years of faithful service. It was on Corregidor, May, 1942, and the Japanese were about to overrun the American garrison. Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright ordered Bunker to strike the American flag and burn it, to prevent the Japanese from trampling it in the mud.

Down came the bunting to be burned in a bucket of gasoline. But first, Bunker cut two small squares from the corner of a

broad red stripe. They would go with him into captivity and some day the bits of scarlet cloth would rise again.

Up from the Death March of Bataan, beaten and starved, cursed and kicked, the ragged remnants of the American forces in the Philippines were herded into foul pestholes, like Bilibid Prison in Manila. In his cell, Bunker feared he might die in captivity. So he gave one square of the flag to his fellow prisoner, Col. Delbert Ausmus, and bound him to return the fragment home if he, Bunker, did not survive.

Eight brutal months later, Bunker died. His body was cremated, still bearing his piece of the flag.

Then, on a November day in 1944, Corregidor was retaken and a new flag raised.

And, in November 1945, in Washington Col. Ausmus placed a tattered scrap of crimson cloth in the hands of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. The pledge had been fulfilled. The flag yet lived . . . a symbol of a soldier's faith. □

# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## DART TOURNAMENT ON TAP

AT LEAST \$5,000 in prize money, trophies and glory await successful contestants in the First Armed Forces Invitational Dart Classics to be held at Fort Monroe, Va., in November.

The tournament is open to all active duty military people. Be sure to bring your I.D. card.

**TOURNAMENT DATES:** 14, 15, 16 November 1980 (Friday, 8 p.m., Luck of the Draw Doubles—open to all military and civilian darters; Saturday, 9 a.m. and Sunday, 9 a.m.—open only to military darters.)

**LOCATION:** The Chamberlin Hotel  
Hampton, Va. 23651

(For lodging reservations call toll free 800-446-1045; in Virginia call 800-582-8975; dial direct 804-723-6511.)

**FORMAT:** Men's Singles (closed) 501 Straight Start  
Ladies' Singles (closed) Doubles to Finish  
Open Doubles Best 2 of 3  
Open Triples 701 Straight Start  
Double to Finish  
Best 2 of 3

(Note: You may register your doubles and triples team or pick your partners at the tournament.)

**FEES AND REGISTRATION:** \$30 entry fee per person (does not include Friday night doubles.) *Registration must be in advance but not later than November 10, 1980.*

Be sure to include your full name, sex, military address, military phone number (autovon), I.D. card number and branch of service. Mail registration and fee to:

Headquarters, Fort Monroe  
Morale Support Division  
ATTN: Dart Tournament  
Bldg. T-183  
Fort Monroe, Va 23651

Entry fees will be refunded if military duties keep you from participating, however, notification must be received at the above address before November 10.

**PRIZES:** \$5,000 guaranteed prize structure, including trophies. The prize structure will be increased in \$1,000 increments depending on participation. Trophies to top four finishers in each event.

**RULES:** Tournament is sanctioned by the American Dart Association. Standard darting rules as accepted by the World Dart Federation, the American Darts Organization and the Tidewater Area Darting Association (tournament co-sponsors) will apply. Shooting line is 7'9 1/4".

**DRESS CODE:** Casual slacks and shirts with collars; slacks or dresses for ladies. Dart team shirts are encouraged. No cut-offs or shorts.

**MORE INFORMATION:** Call autovon 680-4333 or 2712, commercial 804-727-2712.

## Sports Notes . . .

THIS year when National Hockey League teams take to the ice there will be a new twist to the action. In a move to reduce the number of ties during preseason and regular season games, the league will begin a five-minute sudden death overtime period.

If a game ends in a tie after regulation play, there will be a two-minute intermission. The teams will change ends and begin sudden death play. If a team scores it wins the game and gets two points. The loser gets none. If the tie isn't broken during the sudden death period, then the tie stands and each team gets one point.

Interested in games of pick-up basketball? If so you might like the "In-Your-Face Basketball Book."

The book is a humorous look at the "rules" of pick-up games; it explains the jargon, discusses the proper clothes to wear to the games, tells you how to size up the competition and much more.

The "In-Your-Face Basketball Book" by Chuck Welgus, Jr. and Alexander Wolff is published by Everest House. It's available in bookstores for about \$8 in paperback.



**TAKING** part in strenuous exercise such as jogging, tennis or swimming can be harmful if you don't prepare your body for it. Proper warm-up exercises are essential to a safe work-out.

For guidelines for men and women on warm-up exercises and other conditioning exercises you can write for the booklet, "Introduction to Physical Fitness," Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. It costs \$1. (Stock No. 040-000-00403-3).

**SPORTS PROFILE:** Second Lieutenant Leo White, 100th Transportation Company, Fort Eustis, Va., is the second ranked judo player in the world in the light heavyweight class (209 pounds and under).

His current list of accomplishments include: NCAA champion five times in the light heavyweight and open divisions; AAU national title-holder twice, a gold, silver and bronze medalist at the Pan Am Games; voted National Coaches' Player of the Year; tied for first place on the U.S. team at the '80 Olympic Trials.



# THREE KILLERS

By Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

## A WOMAN KILLER

**S**FC Jeanne Jones stands in a hot, steamy shower. Her body is tingling and starting to feel alive again after a good night's sleep.

While she's enjoying the lather from a new bar of soap, Jeanne feels a lump in her breast. She's noticed it before.

Jeanne's heard about breast cancer. She knows it's usually found in women over 35. She also knows finding a lump is nothing to kid about. So she decides to go in for a checkup.

Jeanne's a smart lady. About 36,000 people are expected to die from breast cancer this year. It's the leading cause of cancer deaths in women.

One out of 11 women will get breast cancer at some time in their lives. When it's discovered at an early stage, about 85 percent will be alive at the end of five years. If it's discovered after it has spread, only about 56 percent will be alive after five years.

"The scary thing about cancer is that it comes without warning," says Col. (Dr.) Richard M. Hirata, a surgeon at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

"Pain and a lump usually bring women to the clinic," he says. A lump or thickening is usually found in the upper, outer part of the breast, but can be found anywhere in the breast. Nipple discharge, swelling, puckering or dimpling should also be checked by a doctor.

The risk of breast cancer increases with age. "During the reproductive period of a woman's life, she tends to have lumpy breasts," Hirata says. "When she

goes into menopause, her breasts are less lumpy. We say a woman who's beyond menopause who has a lump in her breast has cancer unless proven otherwise."

Women with a family history of breast cancer also stand an increased chance of getting it.

How does a woman discover a lump? Monthly self-exams are the answer.

"It doesn't matter if a woman knows exactly what she's feeling," Hirata says.

"When something changes in character—when what used to be smooth gets lumpy—that's worth bringing to a doctor's attention as quickly as possible.

"Most people don't want to go to the doctor because they don't want to waste the doctor's time. I'd rather have a woman come to me with a problem she thinks she has, and find everything's OK, than for

her to delay."

When a lump is discovered X-rays may determine if it's cancer.

Called a 'mammography', this may detect tumors too small to find by touch.

A biopsy can also be done to determine if a lump is cancerous. Part or all of the tumor may be surgically removed to find out if cancer cells are present. About 80 percent of all breast lumps that are biopsied are *not* cancerous.

The treatment for breast cancer varies depending on the stage of the disease. The cancer can spread from the breast to other parts of the body through the bloodstream and the lymph glands.

The entire breast, or part of it, can be removed surgically, in an operation called a 'mastectomy'. Surgical treatment can be combined with radiation therapy. Radiation therapy is used to kill the cancer cells that may not have been removed by the operation.

The treatment isn't without risk. Skin reactions, nausea, vomiting and feeling tired are possible side-effects of radiation treatment.

### 1 **EXAMINE YOUR BREASTS**

**In The Shower**

WHEN you're in the shower, move your right hand gently over your left breast. Keep your fingers flat. Use your left hand to check your right breast. Feel for any lump, hard knot or thickening.



### 2

**Before a Mirror**

STAND in front of a mirror with your arms at your sides. Next, raise your arms over your head. Look for any changes in the size of each breast. Look for swelling, dimpling in the skin or changes in the nipple. Rest the palms of your hands on your hips. Press down firmly to flex your chest muscles. Your left and right breast will not match exactly.



# A MAN KILLER

Chemotherapy may be used along with surgery and radiation therapy. Special drugs are used to kill the cancer cells.

Side effects of chemotherapy include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hair loss, anemia, reduced blood-clotting ability, and susceptibility to infection and mouth sores.

"Most women say, 'OK, the lump is there. Remove it and be done with it,'" Hirata says.

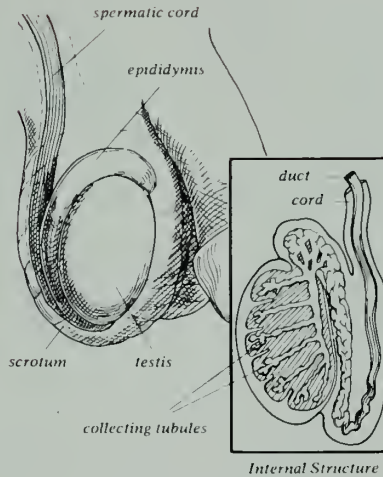
"If a person is treated for breast cancer and goes for two years without anything more developing, the chances are good for long-term survival," he says. "But there are people who have gone from 10 to 20 years and had it recur.

"The outlook for a woman with a small lump is obviously better than for a woman with a large lump," he says. "It means the tumor hasn't gone as far."

Medical discoveries, new surgical procedures and developments in plastic surgery are making the surgery less disfiguring in some cases and improving the chances of long term survival. But the best "treatment" is still early detection and immediate treatment.

Most women who have breast cancer discover it themselves during a brief, monthly self-examination.

For a simple procedure, it can be a life-saver.



**S**P4 Billy Jones strained himself playing football. That's what he thought anyway. He was getting sharp pains in his belly. They would go away and then come back.

But then, everything started getting sore. He'd try to run or walk and he'd limp. The pain would come again.

About a month after the pain started, Billy went to the medics. His left testicle was four times larger than normal.

He didn't strain himself

playing football. He had cancer of the testicle.

"Billy had a little lump that was tender," says Maj. (Dr.) Rene Sepulveda, Billy's doctor at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. "He was treated with antibiotics for awhile but it didn't go away. Infections of the testicle usually respond to antibiotics. His didn't."

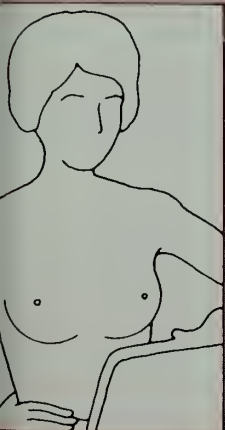
Billy was referred to a specialist who diagnosed the tumor. The testicle was removed but not soon enough.

Unfortunately, this kind of cancer can spread rapidly. "It spreads to the lymph nodes and then to the lungs," Sepulveda says.

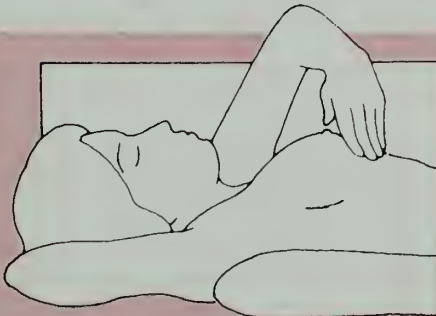
Billy's lymph nodes have been removed. He's getting chemotherapy for the cancer on his lungs. But, his chances for survival are very good.

"Testicular cancer is the most common cancer other than leukemia in the young adult male," says Col. (Dr.) Ray E. Stutzman, Chief of Urology at Walter Reed. "We've reviewed about 850 cases over the last 30 years. We discovered testicular cancer is found predominantly in white males. Only 15

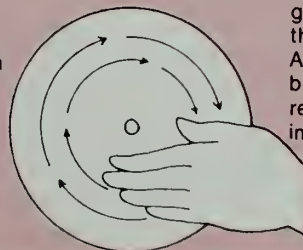
Lying Down  
**3**



TO examine your breasts while you're lying down, first place a pillow or folded towel under your right shoulder. Put your right hand behind your head. With your left hand, press gently in small circular motions around an imaginary clock face. Begin at the outermost top of your right breast for 12 o'clock, then move in an inch toward the nipple. Keep circling to examine every part of your breast. Do the same on your left breast with a pillow under your left shoulder and left hand behind your head. Finally squeeze the



nipple of each breast gently between the thumb and index finger. Any discharge, clear or bloody, should be reported to your doctor immediately.



Illustrations reproduced with permission of the American Cancer Society



of the 850 patients were black. Two were orientals."

The cause is unknown. It's mainly found in men from 18 to 35 years old. Also, men whose testes failed to descend at birth, or before the age of six, have a 10 to 15 times higher chance of getting testicular cancer.

One of the first symptoms of testicular cancer is a lump or hard area in the testicle. The testicle may feel heavy or there may be some swelling around the scrotum. There is often a dull ache in the lower belly and groin.

There are two main types of testicular tumors. "About 40 percent of the tumors we see are called 'seminomas,'" Stutzman explains. With surgery and radiation therapy, nearly all the patients with this type of tumor are cured.

'Nonseminoma' tumors are more aggressive. They spread rapidly. A matter of weeks could make a big difference. "Only about 35 percent of the patients we see who have this type of tumor have it limited to the testicle. In about two out of three patients we see the cancer has already spread," Stutzman says.

"We've seen a case where the person's chest was completely clear—and three to six weeks later the cancer had spread all over," Stutzman says. "Some of the patients whose cancers have spread extensively, are often on chemotherapy for two years. They may also have additional surgery afterward.

"Even in patients whose cancer has spread, 50 to 80 percent survive," Stutzman says. "Drugs used in chemotherapy do have side effects. Many of the patients temporarily lose their hair. It affects their blood count. But, ten or fifteen years ago, they would have died."

Doctors at Walter Reed see about 30 men with testicular cancer each year. They're treated as emergency cases.

"If a person comes in and we suspect a testicular tumor, we'll admit him right then," Stutzman says. "Within 24 hours we'll operate. Waiting would put his life

in danger.

"Often people will be afraid to go to the doctor if they feel a lump," Stutzman says. "They need to realize that the earlier they get it checked, the better.

"Men who lose one testicle can still have children and still produce male hormones. But, they run about a two to four times greater chance they'll get a tumor on the other side. It may not occur until several years later," Stutzman says.

The loss of both testicles does not end a man's sex life. "We can give him male hormones artificially. However, he won't be able to have children."

## A PEOPLE KILLER

**"M**Y mother says, 'I smoke but I don't inhale so don't talk to me about cancer,'" says Capt. Leslie Raulin, a dentist at the Pentagon Health Clinic. "My mother and a lot of other people are completely unaware of oral cancer."

Oral, or mouth cancer, kills about 9,000 people in the U.S. each year.

Studies have shown mouth cancer is linked to smoking, including cigars and pipes or chewing tobacco. Four times as many smokers die of oral cancer than do non-smokers. Oral cancer also occurs more frequently among heavy drinkers, since heavy drinkers are often heavy smokers.

Other things contributing to the growth of oral cancer are poor oral hygiene and irritation caused by jagged teeth, projecting fillings and ill-fitting dentures.

"Oral cancer starts as what's called a 'lesion,'" Raulin explains. "A lesion can be a lump or be perfectly flat. It can be smooth and glisteny or rough and pebbly. It can be white, red, brown, black or the color of the normal mouth tissue. Usually, it doesn't hurt but sometimes it can. It can get to the point where it starts bleeding."

The testicles can be replaced by devices made of silicone. "They feel soft and resilient just like a testicle," he says. "I've seen patients who've had two implanted in their scrotum and have had physicians examine them who couldn't tell the difference."

The key to preventing the spread of testicular cancer is a monthly self-exam. Gently examine each testicle with the fingers of both hands, rolling the testicle between the thumb and fingers.

The easiest time is when you're in the shower. If you feel something that doesn't seem right, go to the dispensary.

If oral cancer goes untreated, it can result in the loss of part of the face. "It could involve taking off part of the upper jaw, for example," Raulin says. "It could also involve going into the neck and taking out a lot of the tissue and lymph nodes."

As with all forms of cancer, finding it early lessens the chance it will spread.

"You need to look in the mirror at every part of your mouth," she says. "The two most common places where oral cancer develops are at the sides of the tongue and floor of the mouth."

Looking isn't enough. "Go in with your finger and feel all the areas. This way you get to know your lumps and bumps. Then if something appears, you'll know it," Raulin says. "The rule of thumb is, any new lesion that doesn't go away within two weeks should be checked.

"More and more dentists are doing oral cancer screening whenever they do an examination," Raulin says. "What you should do if one isn't done, is ask for a mouth cancer check especially if you smoke or drink. Tell the dentist you're concerned about the higher rate of oral cancer." □



# FOX HUNT

MSgt. Matt Glasgow Photos by SFC Lee Swain and author

SOLDIERS and sightseers entering Fort Leavenworth, Kan., during late fall and early spring, are sometimes startled by what seems to be a picture out of an English history book.

From out of nowhere, a pack of running, howling hounds suddenly appears. Then comes a herd of horses and cries of "Tally Ho" from riders in black hats and red or black coats.

Horses and riders leap over a wooden fence, clatter across the post's main road and disappear into the countryside. In the silence that follows, surprised spectators find themselves wondering if it really happened at all.

Actually, it's just another outing for the Leavenworth Hunt Club. For 55 years, its military and civilian members have spent weekends foxhunting—riding

hell-bent-for-leather through the post's brush, hills, woods and ravines in search of the wily fox.

Foxhunting, and many of the club's traditions, date back to 15th century England. Back then, foxhunting was an off-shoot of deer and rabbit hunting. At first, the fox was considered too lowly to be a worthwhile quarry. Then, British huntsmen discovered how devilishly difficult it can be to catch one.

Hunt days at Fort Leavenworth begin while morning dew still clings to the grass. Thoroughbred hounds (one doesn't call them dogs) assemble near their kennel. Then the hounds, and very properly dressed riders, begin the day with a minister's formal blessing.

A toast follows. The hunt begins when the Master of Hounds rides out with





Clockwise from above: ● A hunter walks her weary horse before returning him to the stable. ● At the Master's call the hounds pour out of the kennel. ● Outfoxed hounds and hunters search for their elusive quarry. ● Janis Morrissey, a member of the Fort Leavenworth hunt club, unsaddles after a long ride.







**Trained horses and expert riders clear a wooden barrier in their mad cross-country pursuit of the fox.**

his furry charges running at his horse's feet. A few of the best riders—those who have earned their colors—ride with the Master. The rest of the club follows on horseback a polite distance behind.

Newer riders, who haven't earned red coats or green collars yet, stay far to the rear.

The pace is slow while hounds sniff for a fox's scent. When it's found, the hounds begin baying and crashing through weeds and brush in hot pursuit. The first person to see the fox yells, "Tally Ho!"

The cries of hunter and hounds mingle with the Master's horn as the entire club races over the rough countryside.

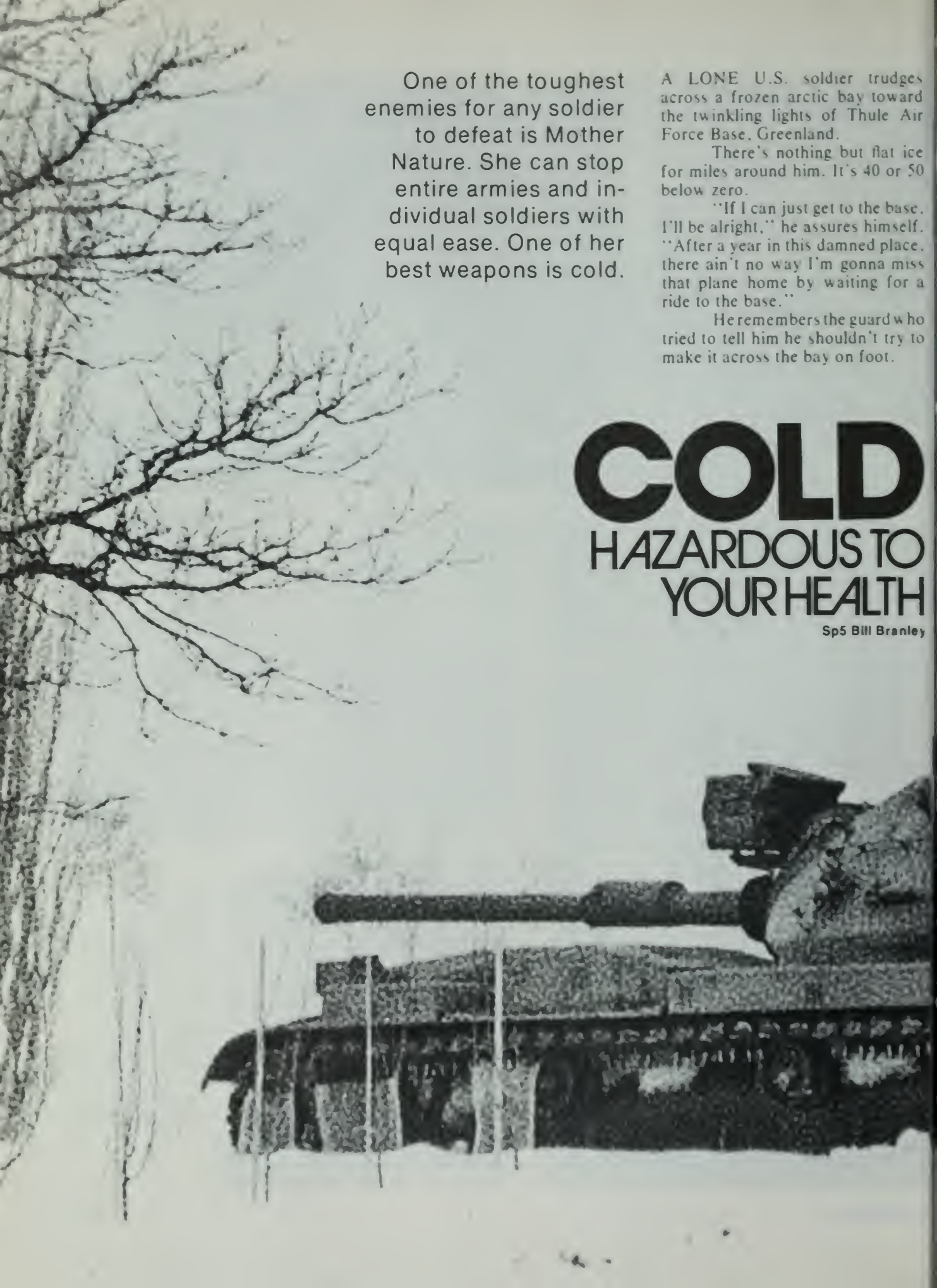
The fox leads them on a merry, but grueling, chase. He uses every trick he knows to confuse, fool and elude both hound and hunter. (At least, that's the way it's supposed to be. Actually, they may be chasing a coyote. Since foxes are becoming hard to find in Kansas, coyotes are sometimes drafted and given a field promotion to the rank of fox.)

To the true sportsman, finding the fox isn't important. The real sport lies in the exercise, keeping up with the dogs, and staying in the saddle for what may be a rugged, 15-mile chase.

And what happens when they catch the fox that may not be a fox? That's hard to say. Legend has it that after 55 years of spills, sprains, and saddle sores, no one here has been able to corner a fox.

But it's a jolly good show all the same. □





One of the toughest enemies for any soldier to defeat is Mother Nature. She can stop entire armies and individual soldiers with equal ease. One of her best weapons is cold.

A LONE U.S. soldier trudges across a frozen arctic bay toward the twinkling lights of Thule Air Force Base, Greenland.

There's nothing but flat ice for miles around him. It's 40 or 50 below zero.

"If I can just get to the base, I'll be alright," he assures himself. "After a year in this damned place, there ain't no way I'm gonna miss that plane home by waiting for a ride to the base."

He remembers the guard who tried to tell him he shouldn't try to make it across the bay on foot.

# COLD

## HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH

Sp5 Bill Branley

Still he walks on, not noticing that each step is coming a little slower than the one before.

The wind picks up and he gets colder. His breath becomes thickly crusted on the fringe of his parka hood. He feels tired. With his mind focused on the lights far ahead, he doesn't realize that he can't feel his feet anymore.

And he doesn't notice when he starts to stagger. He plods on, goaded by fear and determination. After nearly three hours, he's nearly dead . . . but he can't tell it.

Finally, he reaches land. A

half-mile later, there's a warm building. Inside, he crumples into a heap.

For this soldier, who asked that his name not be used here, the story has a happy ending. He made the plane home thus successfully completing his arctic tour as an Army missile crewman.

He nearly lost both feet, but says even that couldn't have been as painful as thawing them out. That's common in frostbite cases.

"Frostbite is the most common cold injury among soldiers," says Dr. Murray Hamlet, a cold

weather expert from the Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine. "Most of the serious cases we see are results of foolish acts; like not wearing a hat or gloves in freezing weather."

Frostbite sets in slowly and ends by freezing the fluids in the skin. The blood vessels in the frostbitten part of the body become permanently damaged and can't carry blood. In minor cases, small frostbitten patches of skin may deteriorate and fall off. In serious cases, feet, hands or ears may have to be amputated.







Living, working and fighting in cold weather are usually complicated by snow. Knowing what clothes to wear and knowing what you can do in snow can make it an ally instead of a deadly enemy.

"The best thing a soldier can do is look for the symptoms early," says Maj. Bill Kruse, who teaches cold weather survival at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

The first stage of frostbite is red, chafed skin which may be slightly swollen and will feel numb. Also, spots may appear on the skin. The first place to look for early frostbite signs is on the cheeks, chin, ears or hands and feet.

If frostbite becomes more severe, blisters may appear. The skin may swell and become discolored. The blisters can leave permanent scars like a bad burn.

Frostbite is complete when water in the skin crystallizes. It won't feel like ice, but the foot or hand that's frostbitten will be totally numb to the touch and it will feel as cold as your rifle barrel in winter.

Early stages of frostbite can be treated by the soldier. If it's on the face, the skin should be covered with warm hands until feeling returns. Frostbitten hands should be placed, without gloves, under the armpits next to the skin. Frostbitten

feet should be placed against another person's stomach, under the clothes.

First aid for frostbite is only useful in the early stages. Deep frostbite, or "frozen limbs," should not be thawed. You must get to the medics as fast as possible.

"Actually, you should see a physician as soon as blisters or a blue grey color change appears," Dr. Hamlet says.

Probably the most life-threatening of cold injuries is hypothermia, an overall cooling of the body. Like frostbite, it happens in stages and may become noticeable when the body temperature sinks to just a few degrees below "normal."

"As the body temperature goes down, you'll talk less and retreat inward," he says. "You may become sluggish and look like a drunk. The brain is actually getting cold; and the colder it gets, the stranger the person acts."

If a soldier is wet, his or her chances of suffering from hypothermia are greater.

"The body cools 26 times faster in water," Hamlet adds. "Also, cold and alcohol together are dangerous. Your body can't fight cold weather because of the alcohol."

When someone "freezes to death," it's usually because he or she became hypothermic—the body temperature drops so low that the body just quits working. The fatal point differs with different people.

"Many of us have experienced the first signs of hypothermia," Kruse says. "You shiver uncontrollably and you can't speak clearly."

Shivering is a form of involuntary exercise. It's an indication that the body is losing heat and is trying to produce more.

"When the shivering stops, start worrying," Kruse says. "You can see it happen among troops who have been in the field for a while. A soldier who had been shivering suddenly stops and doesn't talk much. His body is giving up."

At that point, Kruse says, any activity will help. But the most

effective remedy is a change of environment.

Unlike frostbite, hypothermia can happen in warm weather.

"In the Army, wet environments cause hypothermia as much as cold ones do," Kruse says. "Say it's 65 degrees out and you're going on an all-night patrol. It rains at the beginning of the patrol and you're wet the entire night. Your body can lose heat as quickly as if you were in 20-degree weather. You must change your environment, or put on some dry clothes."

Another injury soldiers have to protect against is trench foot (or immersion foot). The thick, arctic boots worn in cold climates retain the sweat produced by the feet after walking or running for a while. The skin then becomes white and wrinkled. Numbness, and even frostbite, may eventually set in.

"The only way to avoid trench foot, no matter what kind of boots you're wearing, is to keep your feet dry, especially by changing your socks," Kruse says. "Even in very cold weather, exposing bare feet to the cold to change socks two or three times a day is better than walking around with wet feet."

Soldiers should wear their clothing in layers during cold weather, especially in the field. The clothes should fit loosely so that the body is surrounded by layers of air between layers of clothing.

### Avoiding Mother Nature's Bite

In most cases, cold weather injuries are easier to avoid than they are to treat. A few tips from the experts are: • Stay active. • Wear loose, layered clothing to keep the heat in. • Keep clothing clean—it insulates better. • Before you build up a sweat, open your clothing to let in cool air. It's better to be a bit too cold than too hot. • Keep clothing dry. Watch for melted snow or rain on the outside and sweat on the inside. • BRUSH snow off; don't rub it in. • Run in place, or wiggle your toes, to warm your feet if they get cold. • Change socks often and keep your feet dry. • Keep your sleeping bag dry. • Eat balanced, nutritious meals and drink plenty of water. • Avoid alcohol. • Don't go to sleep in a vehicle if the engine is running.

"The body can insulate itself better than any clothing can," Kruse says. "A lot of people feel that loose clothing is too hard to work in; but tight clothing offers no protection."

"Take gloves for example. If you can pick up a coin off a desk top, your gloves are too tight."

Wet clothes are even worse.

"You wear your clothes in layers so you can take some off when you are active and begin to sweat," Kruse says. "You want to avoid overheating. Once your clothes become wet from perspiration, they have completely lost their ability to insulate. Take them off before you work up a sweat."

How a soldier treats his or her body during cold weather has a lot to do with how the body will react to the cold. A clean body radiates heat best. Alcohol and tobacco lower the body resistance to cold.

"People who have had cold injuries once stand a good chance

of suffering from them again," Kruse says. "But then serious cases can develop very quickly even in healthy people. Each individual reacts a little differently to cold weather."

Avoiding cold injuries involves as much common sense as it does proper equipment. You can exercise, but don't overheat; stay clean and dry; and wear loose, layered clothing.

"You have to plan your time when you're in the field during the cold season," Kruse says. "Check yourself often. Look for signs of frostbite and hypothermia. Also, look at others around you."

Cold injuries can be painful and sometimes fatal. They can also hamper a unit's ability in combat.

Throughout history, major battles have been decided by cold weather.

"When you consider the cold weather injuries in World War II and in the Korean War, the numbers are staggering," Hamlet says. "Ten percent of the wounded soldiers in those two wars were wounded by the cold. In World War II alone, about 90,000 troops suffered cold injuries. The average hospital time for each of them was about 56 days."

Reported injuries are a lot lower in peacetime. Last winter, fewer than 100 soldiers were hospitalized for various types of cold weather injuries. Others were treated and released.

"The best preventive method of all is proper training," says Hamlet. "Soldiers must know how to dress and what to look out for in cold weather. The standard military clothing for cold weather works well if you use it right." □



Whether you're moving supplies or conducting a combat operation, it's more difficult in the cold.



## **The End Of An Era**

# **Black Jack**

Helen Kay Ellsworth

**H**E REMAINED restless throughout the November 1963 ceremony. It was a tragic day for the country and somehow Black Jack sensed it. Millions watched as the riderless horse followed the caisson which carried President John F. Kennedy's body.

The winding road through Arlington National Cemetery was familiar to the stately Black Jack. He had accompanied thousands of military funerals there.

Black Jack, the Army's most famous "riderless horse," was a national symbol for more than 20 years. He was stabled with the 3d U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard) at Fort Myer, Va.

The tradition of riderless funeral horses dates back many centuries. In ancient civilizations, the favorite horse of a dead warrior was sacrificed at his burial. The horse was usually hooded and carried a saddle and saber. Boots were reversed in the stirrups to show the fallen warrior would ride no more.

Not much is known of Black Jack's early history. He was foaled in 1947 and transferred from Fort Reno, Nev., to Fort Myer when he was five. He spent the rest of his life accompanying flag-draped caskets to Arlington.

A brand on his left shoulder read, "2V56," his official Army serial number. He was named after Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing of World War I fame.

Black Jack first attracted national attention for his role in Kennedy's funeral. But much of his fame stemmed from his sparkling off-duty personality.

"When it came to the public, Black Jack was a ham," says Pete Cote, Old Guard blacksmith for the past 10 years. "He knew he was a celebrity. Bring a camera and he'd strike a pose. Put a microphone in front of him and he'd holler."

Black Jack lived an amazing 29 years, roughly equivalent to 102 human years. During his last three years, he lived in semi-retirement at the Fort Myer stables. A younger horse took over the funeral escort duties.

But Black Jack was far from forgotten. A steady stream of tourists visited the gentle black horse with the

### **The Riderless Horse**

THE RIDERLESS HORSE is called the caparisoned horse, which refers to his ornaments and trappings. If the horse is black he wears a blank saddle and bridle. But if the horse is any other color, he also wears a black cape.

Mongols and Tartans believed that a sacrificed horse followed his master to the afterworld. Without him, the master would have to walk.

To some, the reversed boots represent



the spirit of the dead man looking back at his last life.

When Abraham Lincoln died in 1865, his horse accompanied the funeral procession. Lincoln's own boots were reversed in the stirrups. It was the first time a riderless horse participated in a presidential funeral.

Today, all senior officers buried at Arlington National Cemetery are entitled to the caparisoned horse. As Commanders-In-Chief, presidents also receive that honor.

white spot above his nose. Each year he celebrated his birthday with carrots and a cake baked by an ardent fan. More than 700 people attended his last one.

When he died in 1976, the famous steed was buried with military honors. A bronze plaque at Fort Myer marks the site where he was laid to rest.

While Black Jack devoted his life to one tradition, he ended another. He was the last horse to be bred and raised by the Army—and the last to wear an Army brand.

Horses were once a vital part of the U.S. Army. Cavalry soldiers in the old west depended heavily on their mounts in battle. Soldiers often shared scant rations with their horses and moistened their lips with precious canteen water.

Following World War I, military leaders argued that modern warfare and equipment had replaced the horse. Transportation of the animals was expensive and grain was bulky to ship. Upkeep of horses tended to complicate troop movement and supply.

The last of the animal-drawn infantry regiments was motorized in 1938. By 1940, the Army had only six horse units remaining.

More than 3,000 horses were given to the Coast Guard in 1943 to be used in beach patrols. These patrols watched U.S. shores for enemy submarines.

The end for Army horses came shortly after World War II. Army animals were sold or transferred to government agencies such as the National Park Service.

The Old Guard—the last Army unit to have horses—keeps 28 of them for official ceremonies. But, unlike Black Jack, these horses weren't born in the Army.

Black Jack belonged to another era—one that ended when steel jeeps and noisy tanks replaced him in battle.

"Throughout the ages of conflict and strife," says a former chief of cavalry, "the horse has been the constant companion and steadfast friend of the soldier; sharing his sufferings and dangers, and consecrating the battlefields with his blood."

The cavalry and the riderless horse go on, but neither will be the same. □





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# FANTASTIC FANTASIES THE WORLD OF COMIC BOOKS

Major Clifford H. Bernath



*As the sun rises over the sleepy urban sprawl known as Megoland, we find our hero Sammy Snooze in a life and death struggle with his arch-enemy, Xtra Deuty.*

*"Deuty has been here and trapped me into KP, guard duty, CQ and barracks orderly," he moans. "If I don't free myself, I'll lose all touch with the outside world and Deuty will be free to run amok. This is a job for SUPER SOLDIER!!!"*

*Quicker than you can say "GI Trots," Snooze presses a secret eyelet in his web belt and utters the magic words, "One more year and I'll be through. I'll be glad and so will you!"*

*Instantly, the slightly built and not-very tidy Pvt. 2 is transformed into a hulking, starched-fatigued, spit-shine booted, Airborne-Ranger First Sergeant. "Now to make mincemeat outta that dastardly Deuty. When I get my hands on him, he'll . . ."*

**P**OP!! "Private Snooze, wake up! Wake up, Snooze. Get this jeep started and get me to HQ, pronto," says Snooze's CO. "And get rid of these comic books! Comics are for kids!"

A rude awakening for Snooze, but it's not an unusual dream. Most of us who have grown up with Superman, Batman, Spider-Man and a host of super beings, men and women, have wished for super human powers to battle the daily struggles we face. As for the theory that comics are just for kids, that's a lot of barracks dust.

More than 200 million comic books are sold in the U.S. each year. That comes to a whopping \$80 million that "kids" are spending.

In 1977, some "kid" bought a copy of Marvel Comics #1 for \$7,500 at a comic book collector's convention in New York City.

During World War II, at post exchanges, comic books outsold the combined sales of Life magazine, Reader's Digest and Saturday Evening Post by a margin of 10 to one!

The popularity of comic characters is jumping from the multi-colored pulpy pages into many

other areas such as movies and toys.

You don't have to spend more than five minutes in a toy store to know that comic characters are well entrenched on the shelves. "Live" Marvel Comic characters like the Hulk, Spider-Man and Captain America tour the country, on behalf of a major toy chain, attracting crowds as large as 7,000 people.

And the comic mania isn't limited to this country. Marvel Comics are sold in 40 countries.

But it doesn't stop there.



**THE HULK**—one of a new breed of comic heroes and heroines. They have real-world problems which can't always be solved with super powers. © 1980 Marvel Comics Group.

There's TV, all types of clothing, furniture, books, dishes, posters, soaps and who knows what else. What it all boils down to is that the comic industry appears to be tapping into a very eager and receptive audience—and it appears to be here to stay. But it wasn't always that way. In fact, the rise of comic books in our society is a super feat in itself.

The art of telling stories in pictures is older than history. It's difficult to determine exactly when the comic book began. The first regular comic section began in newspapers in 1889. These early comics were not continuous strips as we know them now, but were

very popular and helped early newspaper circulation.

Modern comic books evolved from newspaper comic sections. Perhaps the earliest "comic book" dates to 1911, but it bore little resemblance to modern ones. This "Mutt and Jeff" book was a compilation of daily strips from the newspaper. The idea of Calvin Harris, promotion manager of the Chicago American, was to offer the book as a premium for six coupons clipped from the newspaper. Because newspapers were afraid to invest in the scheme, Harris ordered 10,000 copies and had them delivered to his office. He was fired when his boss saw the boxes in his office. But to everyone's surprise, the coupons began coming . . . so many, in fact, that they had to order another 35,000 copies of the comic book. Harris was re-hired at a higher salary, but no one pursued the idea of the comic book any further.

The next development in comic books didn't come until 1929, when George Delacorte, of what would become Dell Publishing Company, experimented with a book called "The Funnies." Actually, it wasn't a book, but rather a newspaper tabloid. It was important because it was the first time a comic was put on the news stands without a newspaper. Also, the comics used in "The Funnies" were written and drawn expressly for it. It folded after 13 issues.

But the idea lived on in some of the men from Eastern Color Printing Co. who printed it. In 1933, they produced a book of reprints of famous comics to be used as premiums to be given away by manufacturers. It wasn't overwhelmingly successful because of difficulties in selling the idea to the manufacturers. One person decided to test the books at news stands. He pasted price tags of 10 cents on the "Famous Funnies" and placed them on a news stand over the weekend. They all sold. With this success, he convinced Delacorte to print 35,000 copies and distribute them through department stores. The entire batch sold almost immediately. Still, there was no rush to





Standing (L to R), Jim Shooter, Marvel's editor-in-chief, and publisher Stan Lee discuss She-Hulk (TM) with AI Milgrom, editor, writer and artist.

a month during times when money was hard to come by. America's comic heroes fought the enemy during World War II and were fighting all the things that continued to threaten the nation.

During the decades of the 1940s and 1950s, all the heroes were very similar. Although their powers varied, they maintained secret identities, always won in the fight against evil and seldom showed any signs of human weakness. There was always a clear line between right and wrong.

Then came the 1960s . . . a decade of tumult for the American people. Vietnam was tearing the country apart and it seemed as though all the old values were being overturned. Civil rights, patriotism, attitudes toward sex and drugs, family relationships and the work ethic were all being re-examined. The line between right and wrong was no longer a clear one.

One response to these feelings was the birth of the anti-hero in the '60s.

The comic book counterpart of the anti-hero is Spider-Man, introduced by Marvel Comics in 1963. Actually, Marvel's Stan Lee introduced the prototypes of the anti-hero two years earlier with the Fantastic Four. Not only did The Thing, Mr. Fantastic, The Invisible Girl and The Human Torch have super powers, but each had a very human alter-ego. The characters argued and showed such flaws as jealousy and self-doubt. They had, and continue to have, real problems that can't be solved by super powers.

In a recent episode of the Fantastic Four, Sue Richards (Invisible Girl) says to her husband, Reed (Mr. Fantastic), "How can you be so insensitive, packing our son off to Whisper Hill after his traumatizing encounter with Blastaar? Franklin needs to be with his parents now!"

The best known of the Marvel characters and the number one selling comic in America, is Spider-Man (aka Peter Parker). Jim Shooter, editor-in-chief of Marvel Comics, discusses Spider-Man's

produce more comic books.

The next few years saw more developments and setbacks. In 1934, "Skippy" comic book became the first comic reprint book in four colors to be devoted entirely to one character. In 1937 came Detective Comics, the first to have a definite editorial policy and a pioneer in breaking away from the newspaper comic strips.

But the really big break in comic books came in 1938. Two unknown comic strippers, Jerry Siegel and Joe Schuster, had spent many bleak years trying to sell a strip they had created. Harry Donenfeld, the owner of Detective Comics, wanted to come out with a new one called Action Comics. He heard about Siegel and Schuster from a publisher who had rejected their strip a year earlier. In June, 1938, "Superman" appeared in the first issue of Action Comics.

Superman was an instant success in the comics, newspapers, on the radio and in the movies. And

then came the super imitations. The comic book industry exploded.

By 1940, there were 60 titles for sale. In 1941, 168 titles were available, with such names as Star, Green Lantern, Sensation, All Flash, Captain Marvel, The Human Torch and Bullet Man. These heroes were crime and evil fighters. The more powerful the hero, the more lurid and evil the foes became. Reminiscent of today's criticism of television, came the cries that comics were ruining children and bringing an end to law and order.

In a 1948 article in Saturday Review of Literature, Dr. Frederick Wertham blamed crime on comics. He wrote, "A 20-year-old youth in New York City has just killed a policeman. Is that so astonishing when he can see anywhere a typical comic book cover showing a man and woman shooting it out with the police?"

But the public took little notice of such criticism. They were buying more than 15 million comics



development.

"We go by two kinds of time at Marvel—real time and Marvel time. It's been 17 years since Spider-Man started, but he's really only a little older than he was when he started. When we feel we're in danger of becoming stale, we try to make an advancement on the character.

"The character has gotten older. We've tried to reflect that in the changes in his environment. When he started out, he was in high school. He went through many years when he was in college. Now, he's in graduate school.

"Basically, we think there are two ways a character can progress—forward and inward. If you've noticed any development in Spider-Man, it's likely to be introspective . . . delving deeper into his character type of development.

"The fundamental character is the same. The problems he faces are slightly different. Right now he's a teacher's assistant rather than just being a student. So he's got a whole new set of problems. In one of the latest issues, he discovers that a girl he's dating is in one of the classes which he's teaching. He feels guilty. As it turns out, she really wasn't interested in him. She was just hoping to get the answers to the final exam.

"But he's the same guy who used to get his social life screwed up by Spider-Man back in high school," Shooter says.

Another trademark of the Marvel characters is that the good

guy doesn't always win. "Part of the entertainment value of our comics is that there is some suspense," Shooter says. "Sometimes the bad guys get away. I think that ultimately, justice is served. The guy may get away for six issues, but, ultimately, he gets it."

"Stan thinks that it's good for a child to be aware that the good guy doesn't always win as much as we would like. There are situations where power corrupts. There are situations where the guy who ought to win ends up with egg on his face. Stan gives both sides of the picture and really helps kids by doing that," says Pam Rutt, Marvel's publicity manager.

A recent edition of Iron Man shows how treating the issues can help. In the story, Tony Stark (Iron Man) faces up to his problem of alcoholism.

"Tackling an issue as controversial as alcohol abuse in a medium aimed primarily at children, can be very treacherous," Shooter says. "After all, we're in the business of entertaining. However, Marvel has always been committed to injecting a certain realism—a vulnerability, into its Super Heroes.™ Alcohol abuse is a reality in our society and we're simply demonstrating that our Super Heroes are no more immune from this problem than the rest of us.

"We try to make a difference between a character taking a stand and Marvel Comics taking a stand," Shooter says. "I don't want to write editorials. On the other hand, I really



**The Fantastic Four (TM) often fight among themselves when not battling a common foe. © 1980 Marvel Comics Group.**

don't mind if Iron Man comes out against pollution or other social ills."

Another innovation at Marvel is the language. In an interview with Lewis Grossberger, *The Washington Post* (Dec. 18, 1979), Stan Lee said, "Another thing we did was to go to college-level vocabulary. We gained a whole new adult readership."

"The reason Stan started with the vocabulary was that he wanted the comics to reflect the real world as accurately as possible," Rutt says. "If people use big words occasionally, he wanted the comics to use big words. He found he was losing no young readers and that the older readers appreciated it."

So words such as proverbial, irradiated, arachnid, adversary and manic depressive find their way into the "kiddy literature."

Well, that's how comics came to be and a little about how they are today but one question, remains. Why do people read them?

Arthur Asa Berger, author of "The Comic Stripped American," writes that "in addition to personifying our ideals and values, comics function very much like fairy tales. We all need a superhero, no matter how old we are. They serve to reassure us that we are in control of our lives, although deep down, we realize there's a great disparity between our dreams and reality."

So, Private Snooze, go ahead and enjoy your comics. And . . . pleasant dreams!! □

**Artist John Romita works on Spider-Man (TM) comic strips which appear in newspapers throughout the country.**





## The Heimlich Maneuver—It May Save a Life!

• Suddenly, you notice a soldier, or perhaps a small child choking on a hotdog. He gestures frantically at his throat, unable to speak. His skin turns blue and he starts to collapse.

Just what do you do?

The first thing to remember - **-DON'T PANIC!** If you panic, or even take the time to phone for help, chances are that person might be dead by the time help arrives.

If anything's going to be done, you or someone else nearby will have to do it, and quickly.

The answer to this unexpected situation is the Heimlich Maneuver, named for the doctor who developed it a few years ago. Almost anyone can learn this maneuver, and it helps the choking victim expel whatever is blocking the windpipe.

No equipment is needed, just some knowledge and a calm approach. This maneuver can be used on either adults or children, but you must first determine that someone is actually choking. Just because a person starts coughing doesn't mean he's choking.

Three signs of real choking are:

- not being able to speak or cry out;
- skin color turns blue;
- the victim collapses.

If you notice any of these signs, act quickly or the person will die within four to six minutes.

If you are with someone who begins choking, use the Heimlich Maneuver.

Here's how it works:

Stand or kneel behind the victim and place one fist, with thumb side in, against the victim's abdomen, below the rib cage and slightly above the naval. Reaching around with your other hand, grasp your fist firmly. You'll now have both arms around the victim from behind.

Press your fist in to the victim's abdomen with a quick, firm upward thrust.

Repeat the action, if necessary, to force out the object causing the choking.

The Heimlich Maneuver uses air from the lungs to push foreign objects from the windpipe. Re-

member, you don't hug, punch or squeeze the victim. Use your fist to quickly press inward and upward on the abdomen. Don't squeeze with your arms, or injury could result.

This method can also be used if the victim is lying on his or her back, or is an infant. Just place the heel of your bottom hand (two fingers for an infant) on the abdomen below the rib cage and above the naval, and make a quick inward thrust.

If you're alone and begin to choke, and no help is available, you can even use the maneuver on yourself. Lean against the corner of a table or chair (be sure it's a rounded corner, or internal injury could result) with the corner piece, chair arm or whatever, against your abdomen where the fist would normally be, and force the "fist-substitute" inward and upward with a rapid motion. It won't be a comfortable feeling, but you might consider the alternative.

Once breathing has been restored to the choking victim and the object is dislodged from the throat, be sure he or she gets medical attention to be sure no complications develop because of the choking or emergency treatment.

The Heimlich Maneuver may mean the difference between life and death. And with only four to six minutes to act, it's important that each one of us remembers this treatment.

Who knows, it may be your child who's choking.



Reach from behind, grasp your fist, and press in and upward with a firm thrust until the object causing the choking is dislodged.

# TALKIN' ABOUT YOU

Too often, soldiers feel no one at the top is looking out for them. Here's what some of our leaders have been telling Congress and the public.

**Secretary of the Army, Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.:** "When critics talk about a lack of 'muscle' or toughness in the Army, their favorite target is frequently the women in the forces. The fact is these women are some of our most capable and intelligent soldiers."

"This year the Army is improving the Noncommissioned Officer Education System to insure that it is producing an NCO capable of effectively training and supervising subordinates. This educational system aims at more than developing technical expertise in our leaders. It also highlights honing interpersonal skills so essential to motivating and leading young soldiers."

**Chief of Staff, Gen. E.C. Meyer:** "Today the need for rapid mobilization capability is even greater than in the past. We have deployed in Europe 300,000 Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines. We must have full confidence that if this Nation decides to mobilize, that it can provide sufficient manpower to reinforce these and other forward deployed forces in time to make a difference."

**Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Lt. Gen. Robert G. Yerks:** "Because more than one-half of our force is married, I am inclined to believe we may recruit a soldier . . . but we must retain a family. The Army, as a life style, must be attractive and challenging enough to compete with less hazardous alternatives. We must provide a climate in which our soldiers are free from financial hardship so extreme that they leave the Service. We also must provide a climate in which each service member finds growth and fulfillment, personally and professionally."

**Comptroller of the Army, Lt. Gen. Richard L. West:** "The quality of life provided for soldiers and their dependents has a direct impact on the Army's ability to man the force with well-trained and committed soldiers and on the near-term readiness of those forces. The Army acknowledges the obligation to provide for the needs of the total Army community in order to foster commitment to service and personal readiness to fulfill military requirements. The Quality of Life concept recognizes that commitment is a reciprocal process—the Army to the soldier and the soldier to the Army."

**Assistant Surgeon General and Chief, Army Dental Corps, Maj. Gen. George Kuttas, DC:** "The issue of dental care for dependents has been a source of great dissatisfaction among Army personnel since passage of the Dependents Medical Care Act of 7 June 1956. . . . With successive pay caps creating a decrease in real income, with dental fees rising, with numbers of military families below the official poverty level, and with military commissaries taking in their food stamps, our younger service members simply cannot afford dental care for their families. This can't help but impact on morale and retention. . . . A soldier whose family is not being cared for properly is very likely to have other things on his mind when he should be concentrating on doing his job."

**Sergeant Major of the Army William A. Connelly:** "In my opinion, it would be more economical to provide a medical and dental care program to our soldiers, in order to retain them and not lose them to private industry, than it is to train replacements at approximately \$7,000 each to get them from civilian life to their first permanent duty station—a fact that will enhance the readiness of our fighting force, through the increased morale and welfare of the soldiers."

(More What's New on Pages 2, 56)

15c  
USA



## AMERICA'S CUP

• A new, embossed, stamped envelope honoring America's Cup Yacht Races and the sport of sailing was issued at Newport, R.I., during the 1980 competitions.

At the unveiling ceremony, Postmaster General William F. Bolger said the envelope does not depict a particular America's Cup competitor because "to have singled out one would have been to deny recognition to the rest."

The vessel pictured is similar to "America," winner of the first Cup race in 1851 — the yacht for which the trophy of the international competition is named.

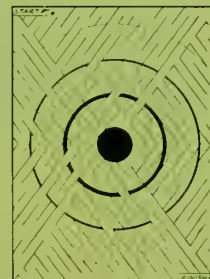
• Soldiers who write "rubber" checks at CONUS commissaries are now paying a \$10 service charge for the dishonored checks. Rising handling costs in CONUS caused an increase, according to commissary officials.

Collecting on dishonored checks overseas is easier because all checks are processed through a central office, unlike in CONUS where each installation handles its own check processing. In Europe, the sum of the checks may be collected from the soldier's pay check.

When you write a bad check, you may lose your check writing privilege. Offenders may also be subject to civil or military judicial action.

### Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 25)

**ON A PEDESTAL:** A. This statue of Harry Truman, 33rd President of the United States is located at Freedom Bridge near Seoul, South Korea and the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom DMZ. B. The statue of Gen. Douglas MacArthur overlooks the boat harbor, MacArthur Park, Inchon, South Korea. **COMPASS COURSE:**





## Uniform Update

- A new year-round green uniform fabric will replace the four fabrics used in the uniforms male and female soldiers now wear. The fabric is an 11-ounce, 55/45 polyester-wool blend. Uniforms made with this blend will begin appearing in the supply system sometime in Fiscal Year 1982 and will cost \$45-50.

In other uniform changes, the zip-out liner for the black windbreaker and a heavier gray-green service shirt have been approved. The windbreaker currently sold in exchanges does not have a zipout liner. The heavier shirt will offer greater warmth and durability.

The "wooly-pully" sweater was disapproved but an olive-drab wool crew-neck sweater was adopted for wear with the camouflage uniform that will be issued to new soldiers in 1981.

Also disapproved was a more liberal policy on when male officers can wear the service or "saucer" cap and the overseas cap. The current policy remains unchanged. Male officers must wear the service cap whenever they wear the green uniform jacket; except when in a travel status or when assigned to an active airborne or air assault unit. When wearing the tan uniform, or the gray-green shirt as an outer garment, male officers may wear either the service or the overseas cap.

- Don't plan to ship your privately owned vehicle overseas from the Military Traffic Management Command's Philadelphia port. POV processing there was suspended on August 12, 1980. The suspension includes the processing of both out-bound and in-bound POVs.

For the northeastern United States, servicemembers shipping POVs to or from overseas areas now must use either the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, N.J., or the command's Baltimore port.

Servicemembers are allowed to ship only one privately owned vehicle through military port activities. This is true even if authority appears on travel orders of both servicemembers and their families.

For more on the shipment of POVs, check with your transportation office.



## Counter-terrorism Course Offered

- A one-week course on counter-terrorism is being offered by the U.S. Army Military Police School. It's designed for officers who will be assigned as installation commanders and staff officers. The course includes how to plan for, and counter, terrorist attacks.

The course will be offered 10 times each year. Interested officers should contact: Cdr, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-OPPE, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22331, or call AV 221-8156.

## Profiles May Be Reclassified

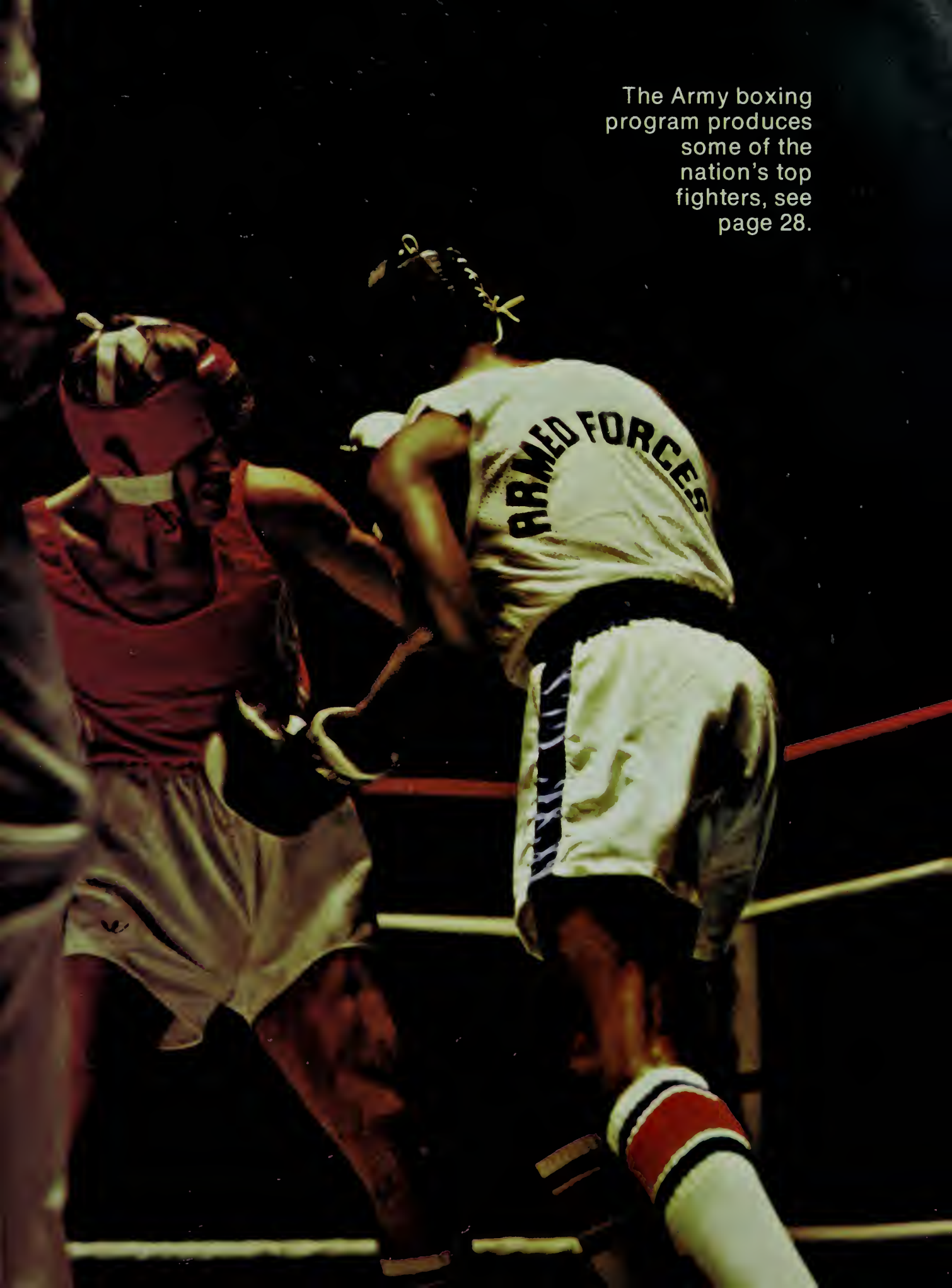
- Some senior NCOs with permanent limiting physical profiles may now have their MOSs reclassified by overseas MACOM commanders and by division or installation commanders in CONUS, MILPERCEN says.

Soldiers in grades E6 and E7, and E8s not on the promotion list, may have their MOSs reclassified at the lower level only if going into a shortage or balanced MOS, or if the proposed MOS is short in the soldier's grade.

Soldiers in grades E9, those E8s who are on the E9 promotion list, and all soldiers with controlled MOSs listed in paragraph 218e, AR 600-200, will continue to be reclassified by MILPERCEN.

All other reclassification actions will continue as directed in AR 600-2-1, AR 600-200 and DA Circular 611-80.

The Army boxing  
program produces  
some of the  
nation's top  
fighters, see  
page 28.







## The World of Comic Books



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# SPACE A TRAVEL

PAGE 28

NOVEMBER 1980

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# HOHENFELS HOLIDAY

PAGE 13

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Veterans Day  
one day a year  
set aside to  
honor those  
men and women  
who have fought  
and who will  
fight, to pre-  
serve this  
Nation and all  
she stands for.  
For an his-  
toric look at  
how Veterans  
Day came about,  
see page 32.



# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
NOVEMBER 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 11

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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**Credits: Front cover photo by Capt. Gardner M. Nason; photo opposite by Sp5 Gary Kieffer; back cover photo by Helen Kay Ellsworth.**

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# What's new

## 1980 Christmas Season Stamps

• The 1980 Christmas season stamps were recently issued. One features a stained glass window and the other features antique toys on a window sill.

The Art Masterpiece stamp features a vignette of the Madonna and Child taken from the Epiphany Window in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral. The stamp was designed by

Esther Porter of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and photographed by Patrick S. McCabe of the Postal Service. The window is one of five created by Walter Tower of London, England, which represent scenes of the Incarnation.

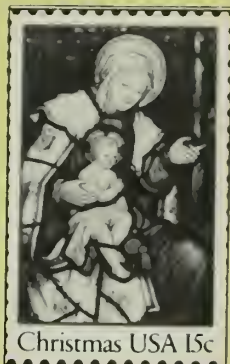
The stamp featuring the toys on a window sill was designed by Bob Timberlake of Lexington, N.C. The antique toys are from his personal collection. The drum pictured on the stamp dates back to around 1817, the horn with its hand-carved wooden mouthpiece is believed to date back to 1920, and the top was crafted in the early 1800s.

The stamps are in color and printed in the standard commemorative size. The stamp of the Madonna and Child was first issued from the Nation's capital, and the stamp of the toys was issued from Christmas, Mich.

## Christmas Overseas Mailing Schedule

To assure timely arrival at overseas destinations for Christmas delivery, all mail should be dispatched on or before the following dates:

Location	Priority	Letters	Parcel Airmail (PAL)	Space Available (SAM)	Surface
AFRICA	8 DEC	8 DEC	17 NOV	10 NOV	10 NOV
ALASKA	15 DEC	15 DEC	8 DEC	1 DEC	1 DEC
HAWAII	15 DEC	15 DEC	—	—	1 DEC
AUSTRALIA	1 DEC	1 DEC	17 NOV	10 NOV	27 OCT
CARIBBEAN/ WEST INDIES	15 DEC	15 DEC	1 DEC	24 NOV	14 NOV
CEN. & S. AMERICA	1 DEC	1 DEC	17 NOV	10 NOV	10 NOV
EUROPE	12 DEC	12 DEC	28 NOV	21 NOV	10 NOV
FAR EAST	12 DEC	12 DEC	28 NOV	21 NOV	27 OCT
GREENLAND	8 DEC	8 DEC	1 DEC	24 NOV	24 NOV
ICELAND	14 DEC	14 DEC	1 DEC	24 NOV	24 NOV
MIDEAST	5 DEC	5 DEC	10 NOV	3 NOV	3 NOV
SOUTH EAST ASIA	1 DEC	1 DEC	14 NOV	10 NOV	27 OCT



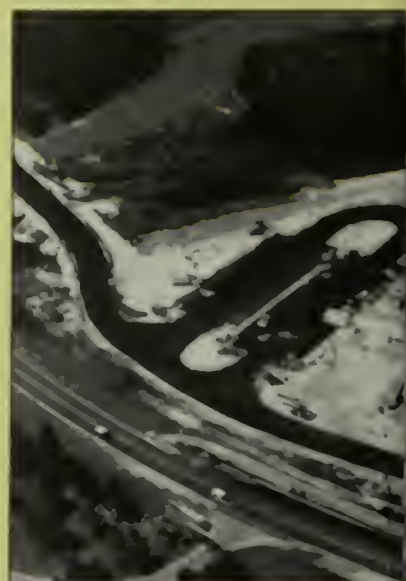
Copyright 1980 U.S. Postal Service

• Soldiers with "gifted" children, ages 3 to 18, will be considered for assignment within USAREUR where educational facilities for the gifted are available.

Gifted children are those identified by professionally qualified persons.

To receive consideration for special assignment when gifted children are a factor, soldier should check items 31 and 42 on DA Form 4787, Reassignment Processing, and make a brief explanation of the nature of the gift. Also, DA Form 4787-1, Request for Evaluation of Dependent Medical and Educational Problem, must be completed by a professionally qualified person and substantiating documents must be attached.

For more information, refer to MILPO message 80-214 or call MILPERCEN (Autovon 221-8690).



## Soldier Joins Indian "Greats"

• Last August, MSgt Pascal C. Poolaw, Sr., a Kiowa Indian killed in Vietnam became a member of the National Hall of Fame for American Indians in Anadarko, Okla. Poolaw shares the honor with such Indian "greats" as Sequoyah, Pontiac, Hiawatha, Chief Joseph, Jim Thorpe and Pocahontas.

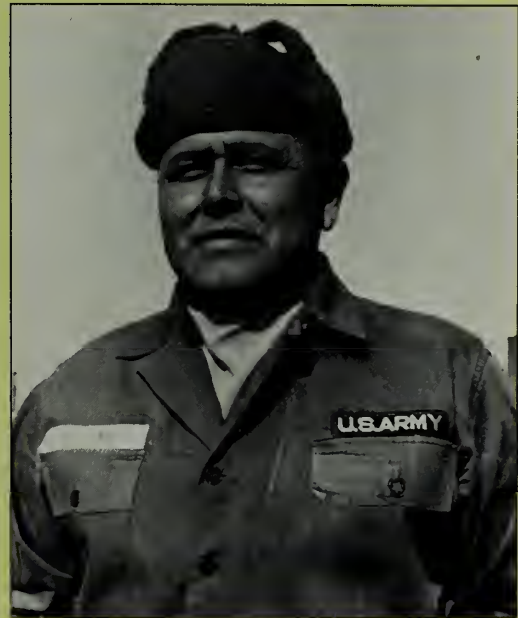
Poolaw joined the Army in 1942 serving in World War II, the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. He was wounded in Germany in 1944 and again in Korea in 1950.

During his combat service in Korea, he earned a battlefield commission. After the war, he resigned his commission and reverted to his former rank of master sergeant.

Poolaw volunteered for duty in Vietnam after his oldest son was badly wounded there in 1967. He was hoping to go in place of another son who was on orders for Vietnam at the same time. Both he and his son ended up going anyway.

While serving with the 1st Infantry Division, he was killed in action when his patrol was ambushed. At the time of his death, Poolaw was helping a wounded soldier to safety. He was 45 and just completed his 25th year of service.

Poolaw was one of the country's most decorated combat soldiers. He was awarded the Silver Star four times, the Bronze Star five times, the Purple Heart three times and the Air Medal once.



• The Army is short deep sea divers. Candidates to become divers attend a 12-week course in deep sea diving at the Navy's Diving and Salvage Training Center in Panama City, Fla. Successful completion of the course carries the award of MOS OOB10.

The application consists of two parts: the administrative (or personnel) portion and the medical portion. The administrative portion is submitted on DA Form 4187 (Request for Personnel Action) for Course A-433-0022, Second Class Diver Course, and is sent through channels to MILPERCEN. The medical portion, as described in Appendix IX, Chapter 10, AR 40-501, is sent directly to: Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, ATTN: DASG-PSP, Washington, D.C. 20315.

For more information, write: Capt. Robert Lawson, U.S. Army Liaison Officer, Navy Diving and Training Center, Panama City, Florida 32407; or call: area code 904-234-4651, extension 114, or Autovon, 436-4651, extension 114.



## TALKIN' ABOUT YOU

"THE cohesion that matters on the battlefield is that which is developed at the company, platoon and squad levels," says Gen. E. C. Meyer, Army Chief of Staff.

In September, Meyer announced a number of major changes, particularly at the small unit level, directed at increasing readiness and developing cohesion for the Army of the '80s.

"Small units — companies, platoons, squads, teams and crews — are the cutting edge of the fighting force," Meyer told the Pentagon press corps. "Personnel readiness of these units depends heavily on the length of time soldiers spend in their units and their loyalty to their fellow soldiers and their units as a whole."

To increase stability and enhance cohesion, Gen. Meyer outlined a number of planned changes, some of which are being done now and others which are still being studied. To increase stability, Gen. Meyer said the Army plans to:

- eliminate the practice of bringing units up to strength for exercises and begin a policy where units will "go as they are;"
- reduce by attrition overseas strength to 100 percent;
- eliminate overstrengths which had been common practice in certain selected units;
- develop a test plan to rotate entire companies of soldiers as a possible alternative to the present in-



dividual replacement system.

- recruit new soldiers to support the company rotation idea;
- direct that officers commanding companies and similar size units remain in command for 18 months;
- reduce practices which excused certain units from personnel assignment ceilings or which gave special assignment priority for personnel to these units;
- make standard the way Army combat units are manned and equipped.

To enhance cohesion, Meyer announced the following changes which include:

- permitting periodic changes in the times when officers will be eligible for promotion to first lieutenant, captain, and major to help overcome officer shortages at those levels;
- the wearing of insignia for soldiers in basic training as soon as their future assignments are known and permit the wearing of distinctive accoutrements once they arrive at their permanent stations;
- developing additional peacetime awards and unique uniform items;
- looking at pay proposals that more clearly reflect degrees of excellence, experience and responsibility to make sure trained leaders are retained.

Also, the Chief of Staff soon expects to make a decision on berets, looking at the issue from a total Army context. He said that he is leaning toward approving the wearing of berets for all soldiers, with certain differences to support unit cohesion.

All the measures announced and possibly more will be started as soon as details are worked out. Meyer said, "Enhanced readiness is the focus of Army efforts and we will continue to develop ways to meet that goal."

## Plastic ID Cards Coming

- A new plastic identification card, similar to a credit card, is expected to be issued to military people, retirees and dependents sometime after October 1981.

The new cards will replace both the ID card and the medical privilege cards now used by dependents. Later, the cards could replace meal cards and other types of local identification.

The plastic cards will fit into the card sections of wallets and pocketbooks. Their raised letters contain more information than current cards, and the coded magnetized strip on the back is capable of holding a lot more information.

Officials hope the plastic card will cut down unauthorized use of ID cards by tightening control. The new cards will probably be made at a central plant, complete with raised letters and coded strips. Only photographs will be added at local personnel offices, which would no longer have to keep stockpiles of blank ID cards.

- Last month, the Army and Air Force Exchange Service began managing Army clothing sales stores in Europe, except Berlin. In April 1981, stores in Panama, Japan and Korea will come under AAFES management. Stores in the U.S. will be phased in starting in October 1981.

The transfer of clothing sales stores to AAFES will not cause prices to rise for soldiers. Any increases in prices would have normally occurred because of increased manufacturing costs. The Army adjusted prices each year on issue clothing and accessories sold in military clothing stores.

# feedback

## KOREA REMEMBERED

Re: "Koreo," (August 80)

Our military presence in South Korea has preserved the country from a North Korean onslaught since the signing of the so-called Armistice agreement in 1953.

Any sort of troop withdrawals from Korea are absolutely unthinkable, so long as the communist north does not abandon the idea of conquering the south by military force. Really, it is small insurance for the U.S. to pay...so long as it can assure the security of South Korea and thwart North Korea's attempts at all out war.

No one wants communist atrocities in Korea, particularly this writer. My parents were killed in the war in the early 50s, and I grew up as an orphan.

Capt. Stephen K. Kim  
Koiserslautern, West Germany

After reading, "Koreo, The Mission," in the August 80 SOLDIERS, I'm dismayed at the absence of the 2d Engineer Group in the mentioning of other major Army units in Korea.

The group's two engineer battalions provide vital support to the entire Republic of Korea.

Their proud heritage and everyday accomplishments certainly warrant listing them.

Maj. L. W. Roth  
APO 09081

Having served 30 months in Korea, I enjoyed the publicity on U.S. Forces in the August issue. Too often, the emphasis on Europe pushes Korea out of sight and out of mind.

But you should have listed U.S. Army Medical Command, Korea, better known as MEDCOM-K.

Lt. Col. Clarke M. Brandt  
Aurora, Colo.

Reading your article on Korea (August 80) was really a mind crusher. Reviewing the pictures brought back memories. The last few paragraphs affected my recall the most. It's very

true, even of soldiers who served during the Korean Conflict, that "memories of people they've seen or known will crop up whenever someone asks about their tour in the Orient."

All who served in Korea should be grateful they had the chance to experience what most people only fantasize.

Sp4 Philip Mathis  
Washington, D.C.

## RDF NEEDS ADA

Rapid Deployment Force (August 80) was very informative, and included almost every aspect of the force. However, one very crucial role was not even mentioned: that of the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery.

The Air Defense mission is to gain and maintain the air superiority that will allow other elements of the RDF to complete their mission successfully. Without this protection from air interference, our ground forces cannot function properly.

As an integrated member of the combined arms team, Air Defense Artillery plays a vital and responsible role in RDF.

1st Lt. Lorry E. Bortosek  
Fort Bliss, Texas

## PRAISE IS LIKE MONEY

RE: "Superguards" (August 80)

I'm on MP on a small, but important, post in Germany. Our commitment consists mostly of physical security. We guard entrances to different buildings, work 12-hour shifts, and are constantly at war with boredom and sleep.

Our jobs are important, but there are times when I ask myself, "What am I doing here?"

Whenever someone tells me I'm doing a good job, or if we read it in an article, it makes us a little prouder of our jobs. To us, getting praise is like getting paid.

Sp4 Charles Bornett  
Voithingen, West Germany

## PARENTAL PERSPECTIVE

My thanks and compliments to Moj. Bernath for writing an outstanding article on the joys and sorrows of "Parenting," (August 80).

I have no children of my own, but sometimes I feel like I have hundreds. As an MP with more than three years in Germany, I've had many opportunities to view military parents and their children. Too often, I've seen the results of child neglect and child abuse.

The reality of pent-up frustrations on the parents' part, taken out physically and mentally on their children, is extremely ugly and most unfortunate.

After reading your article, I realize that I have a lot to learn, and to prepare for, when I have my own children. I hope other young people like myself have learned something, too.

Sp4 Loriso Crone  
APO 09029

## ANYBODY PAYING ATTENTION?

I sometimes wonder if you occasionally toss a deliberate error into your puzzles to see if anyone out there is reading this stuff. Or did you make an honest mistake this time?

The "Mixed Up Quiz," (August 80) asked, "What do these four men have in common?"

You then listed four U.S. Supreme Court Justices, except that one of them, Earl Warren, no longer is. He is quite dead. You were referring, of course, to Warren Burger who is the current Chief Justice.

Carl R. Greenstein  
Sacramento, Calif.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.





# ON TRIAL A Look At 'The System'

Helen Kay Ellsworth

"WH-A-AT? I didn't do anything," Joe protested. Two MPs had apprehended the tall youth just outside the barracks. They mentioned an attempted break-in at the PX.

"Honest," Joe said. "I was just on my way home."

One MP nodded as he proceeded with the pat-down search. Joe felt the cold steel of handcuffs.

"I was just having a few beers at the bowling alley," he complained from behind the wire in the patrol car.

At the MP station, Joe was led before the desk sergeant.

"Name?"

"Brown, Joseph R."



I feel military justice is fair but tough. When a soldier faces a court-martial the Army appoints a free lawyer for him. Trials don't drag on like they sometimes do in civilian courts. But the penalties are stiff and you can't get off the hook as easily.

If I were guilty, I'd rather be tried by a civilian court. I'd have a better chance for some kind of parole or something. But if I were innocent, it wouldn't matter. I believe I'd get off in both courts.

*Sp5 Graham Shepard  
Information Specialist*

Personally, I think it's one of the best things the military has going. If you do wrong in the military, you're given a chance to straighten out. If you do, you can still really make something of yourself. If you don't, the Army'll put you out.

In civilian life, if you're busted, you're slapped in jail. That'll always follow you.

*Sp5 Victor Moss  
SIDPERS clerk*

It upsets me that so much is left up to the commander. There are people commanders like and people commanders don't like. Two soldiers may commit the same offense but the commander's driver is not going to receive the same penalty as Joe Smuck. I think it'd be better if everything went before a judge.

*Sgt. Jon Walters  
Military Policeman*

Sometimes when the first sergeant reads out a list of Article 15s at work formation, it seems harsh. But when I hear about someone getting caught with marijuana, losing half their paycheck and having so many days extra duty, it makes me think twice. That's too much trouble.

*Pvt. 2 Evelyn Hollis  
Administrative specialist*

"Rank?"

"Specialist four."

"Social security number?"

"One-eight-two, three-eight, one-two-three-one."

As the questions for the personal history statement continued, Joe looked at the clock. Two a.m.

When it was finished he was taken to a small interview room. "Brown, I am John Williams, a CID agent," began another man. "I want to ask you a few questions but, before I do, I must explain your rights to you and be certain you understand them.

"You are under suspicion for an attempted break-in at the PX. You do not have to answer my questions or say anything. Anything you say, or do, can be used against you as evidence in a criminal trial. You

have the right to talk to a lawyer before or after questioning or to have a lawyer present with you during questioning. This lawyer can be a civilian lawyer of your own choice and at your own expense or a military lawyer detailed to you at no expense to you.

"If you are now willing to discuss the offense under investigation, with or without a lawyer present, you have a right to stop speaking at any time or to speak to a lawyer before answering further, even if you sign a waiver certificate," the agent said.

"Do you want a lawyer at this time?" the agent asked. Joe said no.

"At this time, are you willing to discuss the offense under investigation?" the agent continued.

"Yes," Joe said.



## YOUR RIGHTS AS AN AMERICAN

WHETHER you're tried under civil law or military law, there are certain rights all Americans are guaranteed. They include the right to: • Know the nature of the charge. • Be presumed innocent until guilt is established beyond reasonable doubt. • Not have to testify against oneself. • Confront and cross examine prosecution witnesses. • Insist essential defense witnesses appear. • Have a lawyer. • Not be tried twice for the same crime.

## YOUR RIGHTS AS A SOLDIER

CONGRESS recognizes the fact that the soldier is sometimes stationed away from family, friends and sources of money. Therefore it has provided additional rights to these men and women. They include the rights to: • Have a free lawyer provided. • Examine the state's case before trial. • Require the attendance of all necessary military witnesses. • Be released, without bail, while awaiting trial for less serious crimes. • Have expert defense witnesses testify at no cost. • Receive free transcripts of all courts-martial cases. • Have a free appellate defense counsel. • Automatically appeal decisions involving a punitive discharge or one-year confinement.



As a soldier you have the right to a lawyer provided free by the Army to counsel you and defend you in court.

And so it went. Later, Joe's company commander arrived. He wasn't happy.

"I don't want to hear a thing about it," Joe's company commander said when he arrived at the MP station. "Just get to bed and stay there. The first sergeant will make an appointment for you tomorrow to see a lawyer."

Joe turned up for the morning formation looking badly shaken. He didn't look much better later at the legal center's waiting room.

Finally his name was called. The lawyer welcomed Joe into his office and shook his hand.

"I'm Capt. McLean. I've just had a look at the blotter report. What happened last night? Whatever you tell me is privileged, that is, it's protected by law. No one can order me to reveal what we discuss."

"Sir, I'm still not really sure," Joe began, "I was at the bowling alley with some friends. The place was closing and I decided to head home. All of a sudden there were flashing lights and a siren and yelling. I got scared. I started to run.

"Then two MPs grabbed me. They said there'd been a break-in."

McLean sat slightly forward as he listened. "Did you discuss this incident with anyone?"

"I told the MPs I didn't do it," Joe answered. "I was with two friends. I didn't have anything to hide."

"Here's my card," McLean said. "Tell anyone who asks you about it that they can call me if they have any questions."

He sighed. How do you explain that sometimes a denial can hurt as much as an admission?

Joe's story about being in the bowling alley placed him within five minutes of the crime scene. He should have asked to see a lawyer last night.

"Make no statements," the captain repeated. "We'll just have to wait and see what happens."

Three days later Joe was back. He swallowed hard as McLean, now his defense counsel, reviewed the charge sheet.

"A woman spotted a man in a black shirt trying to force open the side door at the PX. A team of MPs arrived to investigate. While circling the area they noticed you wearing a black shirt. You were walking in a direction away from the PX toward the barracks.

"When they called out, you ran. Why?"

McLean continued to fire questions at Joe for the next 20 minutes. "Who were your two friends? When did you leave the bowling alley?"

When he was finished, McLean put down his pencil. "It'll probably be a month before we hear if this case will actually go to court-martial. Your company commander will review the facts. In the end, it'll probably be up to the post commander."

McLean shuffled the papers on his desk. He had reviewed the case against Joe Brown. The evidence was strictly circumstantial. But it was damning.

Six weeks later Joe stood before a special court-martial, empowered to adjudge a bad conduct discharge. He faced serious trouble. If convicted, Joe could get busted to E1, spend six months in jail, lose two-thirds of his pay for six months and receive a bad conduct discharge. He had agreed to be represented by Captain McLean at trial. Joe could have requested a specific military lawyer if he'd wanted to. That lawyer would have been provided if possible. He also had the right to hire a civilian lawyer.

The jury consisted of two officers and an NCO. Joe requested that one-third of the jury be enlisted. He had considered and decided against asking to be tried by the military judge alone.

Each jury member was questioned by counsel to insure each did not have strong feelings for or against Joe or his trial.

One enlisted member of the court had already been disqualified because McLean objected. The supply sergeant once had a run-in with Brown.

Joe always felt the system was against him. But

## What Can Happen If You Break The Law

Offense	Dishonorable discharge, loss of all pay and allowances	Bad-conduct discharge, loss of all pay and allowances	Confinement at hard labor not to exceed — years	Months	Loss of two-thirds pay per month not to exceed — months
AWOL					
3 days or less				1	1
3-30 days				6	6
more than 30 days	X		1		
Disrespect toward an officer		X		6	
Disobeying the order of an NCO		X		6	
Stealing property worth more than \$100	X		5		
Drunk on duty				3	3
Possession of Marijuana	X		5		

All above taken from Manual for Courts-Martial, United States. These are maximum punishments possible. This chart simply provides an example of what could happen for each offense, however, each case is judged on its own merit.



he'd seen McLean put in some long hours preparing his defense. He'd helped Joe write several former commanders asking for character references.

Both Joe's defense counsel and Capt. Knight, the prosecutor, had spent three years studying law. They'd passed the bar exam in their home states before entering the Army. The two often lunched together. But in the courtroom they were opponents.

Judge Parson entered and court was called to order. The faces of the three jurors were all alike — grave and expressionless.

"What is your plea?" the judge asked.

"Not guilty!" McLean responded for Joe.

A woman went on the stand first. She testified that she had seen a tall man in a black shirt.

"Can you identify Brown?" McLean asked.

"No Sir. It was too dark to see a face."

The two MPs testified next. Then Joe's friends.

"Can you swear the suspect never left the bowling alley," Knight asked.

Both responded the same. "No sir. I wasn't really paying attention. We were just relaxing and having a few beers."

When the testimony was over, the three members of the jury left to vote in secret. For Joe to be convicted, two would have to believe that he was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

The air was tense. If Joe was found guilty, he could be sent directly to jail.

The three jurors looked even more solemn when they reentered.

"Have you reached a verdict?" the judge asked.

"We have, your honor," replied the senior member, a major.

"We find Specialist Brown not guilty."

If Joe had lost and received a bad conduct discharge, his case would have automatically been appealed to the Court of Military Review in Washington. If the sentence did not include a bad conduct discharge, Joe could petition for review by the Office of The Judge Advocate General.

A defense counsel specializing in such appeals would have been appointed. If that lawyer felt that McLean's defense was inadequate, he'd say so.

Further appeal could have been made to the Court of Military Appeals, the military equivalent to the Supreme Court.

Every day, Joe Browns are charged with violations of law. Some soldiers win their cases. Others get trips to a stockade.

The Army's mission — to defend the nation — creates a need for special laws. In civilian life, it's no crime to walk off the job. In the Army, the same thing could get every person in the unit killed.

The Army's success hinges on each soldier being in the right place at the right time and doing what she or he is told to do. AWOL, disrespect and disobeying orders all hurt the Army's ability to do its job — so these things are against military law.

These things are important to the Army, but the rights of soldiers are just as important. The system is designed to protect the accused person every step of the way and make sure no one is unfairly punished. □



# Cheating Death

Sp5 Lana Ott

Photos by author  
and Sp5 Rico Johnston

**"BEAUMONT RADIO, THIS IS ARMY MEDEVAC ONE-NINER-FIVE-THREE-FOUR."**

**"THIS IS BEAUMONT, OVER,"** responds the team leader at the William Beaumont Medical Center's Trauma Center in El Paso, Texas.

**"WE HAVE A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD FEMALE WITH A GUNSHOT WOUND TO THE HEAD. NO EXIT WOUND. PATIENT'S MENTAL STATE IS STUPOROUS. PUPILS ARE EQUAL AND REACTIVE AT THIS TIME . . . E-T-A YOUR DESTINATION IS ONE-FIVE."**

**"ROGER . . . REQUEST YOU LET THIS STATION KNOW WHEN YOUR E-T-A IS ZERO-FIVE . . . WILL MEET YOU AT THE PAD . . . THIS IS BEAUMONT OUT."**



THE team leader, a surgeon, turns to a technician who has been standing by and tells him to begin drawing medications.

Before the girl arrives, emergency medical supplies, equipment and specialists are brought together to handle the crisis.

The Trauma Center team leader meets the patient at the entrance. He quickly checks the patient's eyes. In seconds, she is rushed down the corridor and into the

Trauma Center's treatment room.

The team leader makes an examination while the girl's clothes are being cut away. Intravenous bottles are plugged into her arms. Blood and urine samples are taken. X-rays are shot. Monitoring equipment is connected to her body. Everyone knows where everything is and what they have to do. It's like clockwork.

The girl was shot in the head. She's breathing all right. There's not much bleeding. But, the team leader is concerned because the girl can't move one side of her body and

frequently lapses into unconsciousness. He checks her for any other injuries that could account for the partial paralysis. There seem to be no other injuries.

By now the team leader has stabilized the girl's condition. A neurosurgeon, who was called as soon as the nature of the wound was known, arrives. The two look over the girl's x-rays. They're convinced the lodged bullet and fragments are responsible for her partial paralysis.

The girl is wheeled into the operating room next to the Trauma Center and the operation begins.

(Part of this article is based on a script by Philip Strub, formerly of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research).



● Left, Sgt. Raul Alvarado, 507th Medical Company (Air Ambulance), monitors a patient's pulse during Medevac flight. ● Above, MAST crew transfers patient from ambulance to waiting helicopter.

States.

"The Trauma Center is an intensified, intensive care unit," Collins says. His center's operations are geared to treat massively injured patients.

"Helicopters help an awful lot," he says. Using helicopters to save lives is an Army invention. It's been so successful that civilian hospitals in many states have adopted the idea.

The Trauma Center is located next to the operating rooms — one of which is always reserved for the center's use. "We have a four-bed unit and a one-bed trauma crash or shock area where patients are revived. We can revive more than one person at a time. We also have two smaller trauma areas in the emergency room," Collins says.

Some of the equipment in the center has been altered to meet the specific needs of the center. The examining table, for example, has been modified so x-rays can be taken without moving the patient. One bed is situated over a delicate scale so changes of one gram or more can be measured in cases where weight change is critical.

The Trauma Center team

Several hours later, she rests in one of the Trauma Center's four beds. The operation was successful. The bullet was removed and the patient may recover to near normal functioning.

Four times on an average day, calls for help come into Beaumont. One emergency patient in four is so seriously injured that only Beaumont's Trauma Center can keep the person from dying. In the past year, the Trauma Center lost only six seriously injured patients out of the 406 they treated.

Quick action, teamwork and

coordination enable them to save the lives of seriously injured patients. "The Trauma Center's primary role is to care for the blunt trauma victim," says its director, Maj. John T. Collins, Jr., an Army surgeon. Blunt traumas are severe injuries caused by things like gunshot wounds and automobile accidents. Most of their patients are victims of auto accidents.

The Trauma Center is the first and only Army unit devoted solely to caring for blunt trauma victims. It opened in 1972 and is one of 70 trauma units in the United





● Above, doctors insert monitoring device in patient. ● Right, Sp6 Ramon Ramos reads print-out of vital signs.



usually consists of two doctors, two nurses and one or two nurses' aides. One team is on duty at the center 24 hours a day. Specialists are always available when needed.

Their special equipment and care are expensive but very effective. "Studies show trauma units actually improve survival rate by 50 percent. More importantly, they significantly reduce the long-term problems associated with an injury," Collins says.

Cheating death and returning near-fatalities to a productive life are the center's primary goals. Two other goals — education and research — work to enhance the first objective.

"The second goal of the Trauma Center is to educate physicians, nurses and others in trauma care," Collins says. Expertise in treating trauma victims is extremely important to the Army because the injuries of these patients closely resemble injuries that would occur in a combat situation.

There are problems in developing and maintaining this expertise, the doctor says. "In peacetime the military medical corps has to continue development of skills for use during conflict. Most of these

skills have to be developed at the bedside. We can't show people slides or show them a dummy and expect them to derive the type of expertise they'll need in a combat situation. They need hands-on experience. But during peacetime, Army medical centers revert to a community hospital status. They are essentially seeing what any other receiving hospital in a community area is seeing — colds, sore throats and occasional trauma," Collins says.

Unlike most Army hospitals, William Beaumont receives hundreds of severely injured patients every year. "One reason is that we have a large, active troop population who have accidents associated with their jobs. Two, we have a young population that is inclined to kick it up at night and drive fast for example.

"We are also the receiving hospital for a three-state area — Arizona, New Mexico and the western third of Texas. And we receive patients from seven Air Force hospitals. So we receive trauma cases from a wide geographic area," Collins says.

Unlike most training situations, training in the medical profession means more than book learning. "When we talk about training, we're talking about service. When most people think about training, they envision people sitting in a classroom listening to a lecture, or looking at slides. In the medical corps, training involves taking care of the patient and delivering health care. So training and care are combined," he says.

Most trauma centers are university affiliated. This gives doctors and other medical people the opportunity to learn by doing and it lowers the cost of treatment.

"The third goal of the Trauma Center is research. We put all the information from each patient into a computer," Collins says.

The computer information includes the types of injuries, the procedures used, complications and the outcomes. The data is used to chart the success of various ways of dealing with trauma cases.

The Trauma Center ties its goals together to provide a unique service. Their work saves the lives of people on the brink of death and it paves the way for better Army care.

"We have a commitment — an obligation — to the soldier to provide him with the best possible care," Collins says.

Much of their success story can be told in terms of lifesaving methods and in patients' statistics. But perhaps Sp4 Kevin Wilbur, a soldier who suffered massive injuries in a jeep accident sums it up best.

"Everyone says I was so messed up I should have died," he says. "They took such good care of me at the Trauma Center I didn't want to leave. These people are the most professional I've ever met." □

# HOHENFELS HOLIDAY

Story and Photos by Capt. Gardner M. Nason



Tanks from the 4th Battalion, 64th Armor, move to cover during their ARTEP at Hohenfels MTA as a light observation helicopter maneuvers low and close providing extra security. Teamwork is an important part of the ARTEP.

SOLDIERS say there's no place like it. Here you can "max out" your tanks and APCs. You can put a mental and physical squeeze on your body. You can chew up mud and stir up dust day and night attacking and defending. You can find out what you know and can do — and see how much teamwork really counts.

"Here" is a place called Hohenfels, one of three major training areas in Germany and one of the few places where a combat battalion and supporting units can slug it out with another battalion-plus-size force in mock warfare.

And slug it out they do. Especially when units tangle during their Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP). It's during the ARTEP that spirits are high . . . the juices run fast and constant . . .

soldiers and machines are being challenged and evaluated. Individual and team skills are being looked at closely to find strengths and weaknesses.

That's what is great about Hohenfels and the ARTEP, the soldiers say. One of those soldiers is hard to understand as he talks during a recent Hohenfels exercise. He's in a full MOPP uniform (Mission Oriented Protective Posture).

He and his unit were hit by a chemical attack at 0500. His body is encased, like a mummy, in that MOPP outfit. He has to talk slowly through the black protective mask.

"It's really great being able to maneuver here," he says.

With all that protective gear on, it's hard to tell who "he" is and, with the war going on, he didn't say

until asked. He's Capt. Lucien Canton, commander of Company A, 4th Battalion, 64th Armor, 3d Infantry Division.

Canton's unit is at Hohenfels for 14 days. Five of those days are spent going through an ARTEP.

An ARTEP at Hohenfels means different things to different people. To a company commander like Canton, it's an opportunity to see if the unit improved in certain weak areas that showed up in the last ARTEP. It's also a chance to put theory into action.

"I'm hoping this ARTEP will show me how we've done in working on weak areas that surfaced in last year's ARTEP. Those were my training objectives during the past year," Canton says.

"I'm looking very carefully



at movement techniques, occupation of defensive positions, individual NBC knowledge, handling POWs, spot reporting, logistics and land navigation," he says.

"We've done a lot of talking in theory back at home station," he says. "Now, we're having the chance to try some of these things. A five-day exercise gives us enough time to implement sleep plans, resupply procedures and field maintenance procedures.

"One thing we've tried hard to do is keep tank crews together," Canton continues. "Most have been together for some time with the addition of maybe one new man.

"But even at that, I can see some things are a continuous re-education process — like movement techniques and land navigation," Canton concludes.

To a platoon sergeant, the ARTEP at Hohenfels is a chance to expose soldiers to team tasks they haven't done before.

SFC Jimmy Coln is the platoon sergeant of Company A's 3d platoon. He's been in the Army more than 18 years.

"This trip, my troops learned the importance of being at the right place at the right time with the proper identification signal.

"Also, my drivers are learning to use their periscopes," he says. "Sometimes there's a problem with depth perception. These dark nights have forced us to get maximum use out of our passive vision blocks."

Coln says that everyone leaves Hohenfels knowing more than when they came.

"Many of my young troops have never been on an observation post or a listening post," he says. "Infantry is used against tanks, especially at night. We put OPs and LPs out about 60 meters. It's new to them. They don't know the night sounds they should be listening for."

Like Canton, Coln has spot-

ted some weaknesses, too.

"A few people have been far enough off the objective to make it clear we need a little bit of work on terrain association," he says. "Also, we could make better use of natural camouflage for concealment.

"Radio procedures should be better, but we have people who aren't experienced in talking over the air," Coln says. "On the other hand, I'm pleased to see more hand and arm signals being used. That's important because in the real war, we're not going to have full use of our radios."

But the most important benefit for Coln and his platoon is being able to maneuver and use the terrain to get close enough to hit the target — that means survival to a tanker.

To Sgt. William Nourse, a tank commander, the ARTEP gives him and his crew the chance to identify weaknesses and to experiment. He's been on three ARTEPs.



● Above, armored personnel carrier refuels at field logistics site during a break in the action at Hohenfels.

● Right, soldier removes outer garment at chemical decontamination station during ARTEP. Realism is one feature of training here.





“When you’re back in a local training area, you’re confined,” Nourse says. “You get to know every tree, hole and ditch.

“I’m responsible for the headquarters tank section. My two tanks have all E4s and below. During the last few days, I think they’ve begun to understand the reason *why* we’re executing certain maneuvers,” Nourse says.

Weaknesses? “Basic map reading,” Nourse responds.

Another advantage, if you want to call it that, is Hohenfels’ well-deserved reputation as a place where you can experience the best and the worst weather of all four seasons in a week’s time. Although it was July when the 4-64 Armor took its ARTEP, the weather was more like November or March. One minute you might be sliding sideways in the mud; two hours later you might be eating dust in the very same place.

“A combination of the

weather and terrain has been real tough on us,” Canton says. “We’ve thrown a lot of tracks — some because of inexperienced drivers, but mostly because of terrain and weather.”

To recovery specialist, Sgt. Ronald Radmer, the ARTEP means fixing those broken tracks while keeping certain tactical considerations always in mind.

“If a tank threw a track on the battlefield, we’d have to pull it back to a safe location before we’d be able to repair it,” Radmer says.

Radmer says ARTEP evaluators watch when they go out on recovery missions.

“We had to assist a tank which threw a track to the inside and was jammed up against the hull,” Radmer says of one of his recovery missions. “Because the tank was in the mud, it couldn’t move.

“I hooked up my main winch and pulled it to a level area. Then we

put some logs under the road wheels and worked the track back underneath. It took about two hours.”

In this situation, the tank was moving to contact so Radmer and his helper, Pvt. 2 Vincent Colombo, were in a location safe enough to fix the tank near where its track broke.

“Staying clean and getting a little sleep are hard during an exercise like this,” Radmer says. “You don’t usually get much time for that sort of stuff in a recovery vehicle.”

Radmer thinks the ARTEP at Hohenfels is a good measure of the unit’s ability. “This is the type of terrain and weather we’d be fighting in, so it’s the best evaluation we can use,” he says.

To Sp4 Alan Scarbrough, a tank driver, the ARTEP is a learning experience.

“This is my first ARTEP on a tank,” Scarbrough says. “Yesterday, I broke a track on a tree stump. I’ll never do that again, but I did



● Left, tanks maneuver over the countryside at Hohenfels. Here, tankers learn to “read” the terrain and make use of cover and concealment. Tank on right moves forward as tank on left covers the move from an overwatch position with defilade. ● Above, evaluator Hawkins, and company commander Canton, discuss a point during the ARTEP.



learn I can fix the track, too.

"Just in the few days we've been here, I've learned to better use the terrain for cover and concealment," he says. "I'm always looking for good overwatch positions with defilade. Ideally, you want to pull up just enough so the tank commander can observe the terrain.

"Yesterday, we came face-to-face with the enemy — the blue forces," Scarbrough says with a fair amount of enthusiasm. "It really makes you think. You want to engage and destroy, but then you also have to think about things like having a good avenue of withdrawal.

"I like the maneuvering, the driving — we don't get enough of this back at garrison," Scarbrough says.

An important aspect of any ARTEP is the people who actually do the evaluating.

Evaluators usually attend an evaluator's school prior to the ARTEP. They've got to be familiar with Army doctrine, the evaluated unit's operating procedures, the equipment, the scenario and terrain of the ARTEP.

For every task a person, crew or unit is required to perform during an ARTEP, there are prescribed standards under which the task must be performed. Based on specific criteria, the evaluator determines if the task was completed in a satisfactory manner or not.

"The evaluator and the commander of the unit being evaluated have a continuous dialogue so that the unit can make corrections and show improvements during the five days they're taking the ARTEP," says Maj. Barry Keck, G3 Training, 3d Infantry Division.

The evaluator for Company A, 4th/64th Armor is Capt. Glen Hawkins, an armor company commander from another brigade in the 3d Infantry Division.

"The advantage of having one company commander evaluate another is there is more understanding of what the evaluated company is going through," Hawkins says. "The disadvantage is that it's a pure peer situation. Some things are clearly 'sat' or 'unsat' — no prob-

lem there. Other things are judgment calls which cause a lot of soul searching.

"For example," he says, "the ARTEP states that maneuver during the night attack will make use of covered and concealed routes. In my thinking, there may be room for differences of opinion about what constitutes a covered and concealed route to the objective."

Is ARTEP a test or not?

"I've never seen a commander get relieved for doing poorly on an ARTEP," Hawkins says. "But I, and a lot of my contemporaries, think of it as a test.

"If my unit does poorly, there is a psychological burden of failure," he says. "It's not a 'bet your bars' proposition, but it does reflect positively or negatively at report card time."

Another thing Hawkins no-

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**"You want to engage and destroy, but you also have to think about having a good avenue of withdrawal," a tank driver says.**

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tices is that if a unit does poorly, the troops "take a lot of smoke" from other troops in units which did well. Likewise, troops "blow a lot of smoke" at units that do poorly.

When units take an ARTEP, a lot of people get involved to make the exercise as realistic as possible.

Battalions are usually organized in task forces (TF) with the same cross attachments and support assets they could expect in wartime. For example, Canton's armor company picked up a platoon of infantry — a normal arrangement for combat operations. Armor and infantry are mutually supporting.

Additionally, engineer, aviation, air defense and artillery provide support just as they would in an actual war. For example, on the first day of the ARTEP, TF 4-64 had to secure a bridgehead and conduct a river crossing during its movement

to contact. That required coordination, timing and teamwork between armor and the supporting engineer elements.

To add unpredictability and competitiveness, two battalion-size task forces are pitted against each other. The opposing forces conduct various maneuvers such as a movement to contact, deliberate attack, hasty attack, night attack, active defense, defense, delaying action and disengagement under pressure.

The ARTEP assumes an NBC and electronic warfare environment throughout. Soldiers not only must survive, they must be able to continue the mission.

During this ARTEP, intelligence play indicated a gradual increase in the chemical threat ending in a chemical attack. The troops had to increase their protective measures, eventually going to full MOPP for six hours.

To add realism and provide training for another unit, the 3d Infantry Division's 92d Chemical Company (NBC Defense) performed decontamination operations on the equipment and personnel of the units participating in the ARTEP.

Likewise, logistics play is written into the ARTEP scenario. It's unrealistic for units to assume they will function without vehicle, personnel, equipment and supply losses. Enemy tactical air, helicopters and artillery will undoubtedly take their toll. Similarly, such unglamorous things as vehicles getting lost, having flat tires, or running out of fuel will upset the best of plans and tactics.

It's no wonder why the ARTEP is so important to the Army. It's nice to know what units do well, but it's more important to know what tasks and missions they don't do well. That's where the training needs to be directed.

Like a team, if a combat unit expects to be a winner, it has to be honest, critical and tough with itself in practice.

The ARTEP is the vehicle that gives the Army that needed critical evaluation and a place like Hohenfels makes the ARTEP a very realistic evaluation. □

# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## Let Them Eat Hamburgers



**OBERURSEL**, West Germany — Camp King's annual German-American friendship day was a big success. Some 5,000 German and American people filled the camp's parade field when the 4th Transportation Brigade commander and the Oberursel Burgermeister tapped the first keg and toasted each other.

The children went on a kiddie parachute ride and scrambled over Army helicopters and vehicles. The people were entertained by music groups and the Berlin Brigade Drill Team while downing 2,400 hamburgers, 300 pounds of chicken, 440 pounds of ribs, 1,100 tacos, 7,000 pints of ice cream and 340 cases of beer and soft drinks.

**OKINAWA**, Japan—A new USO program allows relatives and friends to send an Okinawa-based soldier a birthday cake. For \$8, the USO will bake and deliver a cake anywhere on the island. Requests should include a check made out to Camp Hansen USO and the recipient's name, unit and mailing address. Mail it to Kit Hope, Camp Hansen USO, FPO San Francisco, CA 96602.

## OVERNIGHT GUESTS

**FORT KNOX**, Ky—When a freight train derailed near here in July, and toxic fumes filled the air, members of the 1st Armor Training Brigade turned their barracks into a home for 19 families.

The families were among more than 2,000 people, mostly military families, who had to leave their homes at Muldraugh, Ky., for about five days. Most of the remaining evacuees were housed at a local high school.

Over a weekend, 4th Battalion soldiers converted barracks into an impromptu relief center. The post hospital, dental clinic, field house and chapel donated goods to pass out to displaced families. The unit dining hall served meals to the visitors.

On-post agencies like Army Community Service, Army Emergency Relief and American Red Cross also helped evacuated families. Soldiers from the post finance section were available in case financial help was needed.

For the evacuees an inconvenience was made bearable by the efforts of the Fort Knox military community — soldiers and civilians.

## Honoring the Gray

**MONTGOMERY**, Ala — Army Reservists from the 282d Supply and Service Company here, are putting new marble over the graves of some 800 Civil War soldiers who fought for the Confederate States of America.

The unit is working with the Alabama American Legion to replace the worn headstones with fresh, 200-pound blocks of marble, many of them marked "Unknown."

Grave-registration specialists, such as Sgt. James Womack, line up the new headstones with string and reset them later.

About seven members of the 282d are working on the project at Montgomery's Oakwood Cemetery. In Alabama there are almost 25,000 unmarked graves, some of them dating back to the Revolutionary and French and Indian Wars.



**DONNERSBERG**, West Germany — The largest Army AUTOVON switch in the world, operated by 5th Signal Command soldiers here, has a new helper called a RAMM.

The RAMM is not a horned creature, but two \$75,000 computers that can pinpoint equipment breakdowns in about 30 seconds. Before the RAMM, it took signal soldiers almost 20 minutes to locate a problem with the AUTOVON switch.

SFC Larry Jackson, noncommissioned officer in charge of the shop, says the RAMM "helps us identify problems faster and work them out of the system faster."

The computer system consists of a terminal, processors, viewing screen, keyboard and printer. Only one computer is used at a time. The other is a backup.

The AUTOVON switch at Donnersburg is the second in Europe to get the RAMM.





# ARMY FIELD BAND STRIKING A PATRIOTIC CHORD

Story and photos by Helen Kay Ellsworth

MORE THAN 6,000 people have come to Waikiki beach to hear the Army's most traveled band, a unit that tours 100,000 miles a year. Spectators' towels and blankets seem to stretch from the stage to the horizon.

Music radiates upward into green Hawaiian hills and floats down to swimmers in the nearby surf. Selections vary from quick marches to Broadway tunes to contemporary music.

Flutists' fingers fly nimbly over silver instruments. High trills are balanced by the deep, slow tones of tubas. The 65 Army Field Band musicians, in dark blue dress uniforms contrast sharply with the off-white backdrop.

Maj. William Clark, the band director, urges the band on, with emphatic motions, as his reddish hair ruffles in the breeze.

Voices from the Soldiers' Chorus swell to, "This is my country, land of the free . . ."

Except for a small, blonde child, the audience listens quietly, "Shhhh," warns an elderly woman seated nearby in a metal folding chair. Redfaced parents admonish the child. The displeased woman wraps a shawl tightly around her thin shoulders.

The sky gradually darkens. Stage lights illuminate the musicians' moving fingers as they finish the next to the last number.

MSgt. Orvel Lee, the narrator, waits inconspicuously on the right side of the stage. His eyes measure the positive reaction of the crowd. Proud and erect, he walks to

the center and speaks to them in deep, resonant tones.

"If our program this evening has caused you to reflect on what it means to you to be an American, then our mission has been accomplished," says the narrator.

"We emphasize this with our choice of the final selection — definitely one of the most recognized of the John Philip Sousa compositions."

As the band sounds the first notes of "Stars and Stripes Forever," there's a noticeable stir in the crowd. A man in a crooked hat looks thoughtful. Behind him, a woman in a faded blue sweater has tears in her eyes.

Someone rises to his feet. By the end of the first stanza, an old woman is standing unsteadily — joining 6,000 other cheering people who have rediscovered their pride as Americans.

Tonight's concert is one of the last performances on a highly successful tour of the western United States. With its accompanying vocal group, the U.S. Army Field Band has put on shows in 45 cities in as many days.

The internationally famous band is the official touring musical representative of the U.S. Army. Known as the "Musical Ambassadors of the Army," it travels on at least two major concert tours a year. Music critics consider it to be one of the most distinctive musical organizations now appearing before the public. All concerts are free.

The Field Band was organized on March 21, 1946 when Gen.

Jacob L. Devers issued the following order to CWO Chester E. Whiting, the commander of the Army's First Combat Infantry Band: "I want you to organize a band that will carry into the grassroots of our country, the story of our magnificent Army, its glorious traditions and achievements; and of the great symbol of American manhood — the Ground Soldier."

Whiting was the Field Band's commander until November 1960. In his 14 years as commander, Whiting guided the fledgling band "around the world." Under his baton, the band performed in all 50 states, Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Europe, the Far East, Central and South America, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Maj. William Clark, who has more than 27 years experience in military music, is the band's present commander and conductor.

The Field Band is composed of the Army's finest soldier-musicians. Many have studied at the country's leading fine arts and music schools and performed with major symphonies or leading dance orchestras before entering the service. All the musicians have been specially selected for assignment to the Field Band by personal audition.

"It's probably the most educated enlisted group in the Army," says Sp6 Cynthia Burns, oboist. "Most of us have Bachelor's degrees, some have Master's. One player is a Harvard business graduate. What we all have in common is a love for music."

The Soldiers' Chorus, is an



## THE AUDIENCE REACTS

WHILE the U.S. Army Field Band and Soldiers' Chorus toured the western United States, the Army's Jazz Ambassadors hit the road on a separate stint. Last year the three Army units traveled more than 55,000 miles and performed before 369,700 people.

The following is a sampling of letters received by the Pentagon about recent performances—

The selection of music and arrangements by your Army people stirred every fiber in my body. My husband and I, both middle aged, joined in songs we were most familiar with and kept time with foot tapping.

*Mrs. Louise Parham  
Augusta, Ga.*

Thank you for stirring our hearts again with the Army Band and Chorus. It had been 10 years since I've heard an audience sing with "vigor" like they did that night! We need more of this—can't you return soon?

*Mrs. Lorraine Bortelt  
Wilmington, N.C.*

I just wanted you to know how much we here at J.T. Williams enjoyed watching and hearing your performance. I know the 7th graders enjoyed it because I am a 7th grader and I'm sure the 8th and 9th graders did too.

*Kirk Michie  
Charlotte, N.C.*

I would like to commend CWO Paul A. Chiaravalle and the Jazz Ambassadors for the splendid concert. The well-polished performance was an inspiration to the many that attended.

*Dr. Robert Romine  
Pembroke, N.C.*

It is hard to find words to properly say how much we enjoyed the program. It certainly stirred our patriotic emotions and made us proud to be Americans.

*Mr. Frederick Paulsen  
North Port, Fla.*

Marvelous, simply splendid! Wonderful chorus too. Almost a "threat" to our famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Come again.

*Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Smith  
Salt Lake City, Utah*



The 26 member Soldiers' Chorus is a popular and versatile group that performs with the Field Band.

integral part of the band. It's made up of 26 highly-trained and talented vocalists. The Chorus presents its own special arrangements of well-known compositions at each Field Band performance.

The band offers classical and popular selections, novelty numbers and military marches on each of its programs. On tours to other nations, the Field Band performs the works of American composers as

well as the native music of the host country.

The band has earned fame on four overseas tours sponsored by the Department of the Army and the State Department. The first of these tours included eight European countries. It included performances at London's Royal Festival Hall and the opening of the Edinburgh Music Festival. Major concerts were also presented in Berlin, Paris and

Amsterdam.

Following the concert in York, England, John Blunt of the Yorkshire Evening Press wrote, "... 115 people in a park did more good for their country in 90 minutes than the pronouncements of their statesmen could do, perhaps, in as many months."

Critic Ivan Peterman of the Philadelphia Inquirer said, "A Paris audience came to sniff at Gershwin music but forgot their French nonchalance to cheer enthusiastically. . . ."

In addition to its concert tours, the Field Band participates in a variety of ceremonies. The band has marched in five Presidential Inaugural parades, escorted the President on special occasions and played for visiting heads-of-state.

This year, the band played to a noontime crowd of more than 150,000 people while participating in the official opening ceremonies of Baltimore's Harbor Place. That same evening the Field Band's brass sections joined the Baltimore Symphony to present the 1812 Overture. The program was recorded and broadcast by more than 300 PBS television stations to an estimated audience of 75 million people.

On its tours within the United States, Field Band musicians have picked their way through narrow cowpaths to reach audiences in rural high schools. The same soldiers have performed at most of the country's finest concert halls and amphitheaters — including the Hollywood Bowl, the Red Rocks Amphitheater in Boulder, Colorado, the Hatch Shell in Boston and the Ford Auditorium in Detroit.

The Field Band was the first military band to present a full-dress concert in New York's Carnegie Hall. The band has appeared at the New York and Seattle World's Fairs and represented the U.S. Army at EXPO '67 in Montreal.

Whether it performs at an outdoor concert or in an auditorium, the U.S. Army Field Band carries a message of patriotism and goodwill to audiences everywhere — through the universal language of music. □



# Putting 'TEETH' Into OERS

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

Illustration by Cassidy

Happy Birthday  
to you. Happy  
Birthday to you.  
Happy Birthday  
dear OER . . .  
Happy Birthday  
to you.

**S**ORRY I wasn't around in September to help you celebrate your first birthday. Actually I'm always late for birthdays because the "Sorry, I'm Late. . ." cards are always better than the rest of the choices.

It's hard to believe you're already a year old. I remember when you were born. Your "parents" at the DA Staff and at MILPERCEN were so proud. Christening you, DA Form 67-8, U.S. Army Officer Evaluation Report, they said that not only would you provide information to DA for use in making personnel management decisions, but that you'd also encourage officer professional development and enhance mission accomplishment.

I have to admit you were a different looking baby and I didn't have great hopes for you. After all, your seven older brothers and sisters were self-contained in one form and they gave many of us nightmares. With your three forms, there were no assurances that you'd fare any better than the rest of your family.

Well, in honor of your birthday (albeit late), I decided to check up on you and see if you were deserving of any type of tribute. After all, more than 60,000 reports have been turned in to MILPERCEN.

You probably know the people I talked to. One is Maj. Bob Trotter who works with you at MILPERCEN. "The system is working right now," he says. "It

is helping to identify the officers who are going to be future leaders. And it's being done more by the people who have the vantage point to do that. That's a vast improvement over the old system."

That sounded good but I thought I'd better check a little further. After all, Trotter is practically family. But the fact is, you've accomplished a lot in just one year.

Why, many people would say that what you've accomplished with your OER Support Form (DA Form 67-8-1) alone would justify your existence. "The new system has done a lot for the officers and for the Army by giving them a formal means to talk to their rating officials," Trotter says.



Another one of your friends, Lt. Col. Frank Burns at the Pentagon, puts it another way. "It's important for officers to have good communication with their raters with respect to what they're supposed to do. We say we do performance counseling, but we don't really. The pattern has been, if you do something wrong, you get chewed out; otherwise keep on trucking."

Now you've forced the rated officer and the rater to sit down, in some manner, and talk to each other. And not just about the weather. They have to decide exactly what the job is, how it supports the mission of the organization and the specific objectives to be accomplished during the period.

In announcing your birth, the Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. E. C. Meyer said, "We must focus the attention of the Army and its officers on the essential tasks which we need to accomplish and cut out the nonessential. I know of no better way to do this than by disciplining the leadership to relate individual performance objectives and expectations to the performance objectives of the unit, and then to make both these sets of objectives clearly known to our subordinates."

So the support form does a lot more than just support the OER. In order to properly and meaningfully complete the individual objectives portion of the form, the rater must clarify the organizational objectives which, in turn, must be based on the organizational objectives of the next higher headquarters. It's clear where that leads.

"The OER should be seen as a tool which can serve a wider purpose than just report cards on individuals to feed the personnel management system," Burns says. "It could be an opportunity to choose the future . . . to point out the direction of the organization. It could allow us to set up a system that allows the organization to keep track of its progress and have that dovetail with keeping track of how individuals are doing their objectives."

So, OER, your support form appears to be doing a bang up job. You've given the rated officer a big

say in defining his or her job and in working with raters to establish and clarify exactly what the raters want. You've also let officers know how their individual jobs fit into the requirements of the organizations in which they work. Talk about a clear sense of purpose! And you're impacting on the whole Army by providing a tool for setting objectives and measuring progress.

Of course, there are probably people in the field who aren't taking full advantage of the support form. Rated officers may be hurriedly filling them out, submitting them to raters for approval and filing them away until report card time. They're cheating themselves out of meaningful communication within the rating chain and the opportunity to plan and affect their futures. But



"We say we do performance counseling, but we don't really. If you do something wrong, you get chewed out. Otherwise, keep on trucking! Officers need good

communications with raters about what they're supposed to do.

that's not your fault, is it?

To get the most out of the support form, raters and rated officers must review it periodically throughout the rating period and make changes caused by changes in missions, objectives and priorities. This also allows for more counseling.

And senior people may be missing the boat if they're using you haphazardly. They may not realize how you can help with the personnel turbulence problems we all face.

Too often, when a new person arrives in an organization, the newby is allowed to flop around until he gets his bearings and figures out what direction to take. Burns points out that with the support form, units "not only have a set of objectives ready, but they also have

a way of describing to incoming personnel what the job entails with respect to individual objectives and how that's linked to where the organization is attempting to go."

Your basic form (DA Form 67-8) has a lot going for it, too.

First of all, your section on duty description is the same size as the duties and responsibilities section of the support form. That means the rater can, and most do, use the same words on both forms. Not only does that make it easier for the rater to complete the form, but it gives the rated officer direct input on the OER, since the rated officer helped develop the description. So the same words which both officers agreed upon initially and which were updated and amended as necessary throughout the rating period, become the basis for the evaluation.

Often, under the old reporting system, many duty descriptions were vague and tended to confuse the selection boards which had to interpret them.

Based on the first 60,000 reports, that's not the case now. "Clear, concise, factual information is what we're getting now," Trotter says.

You know, a lot of officers don't realize how important the job description is. But selection and promotion boards need better information about what kinds of jobs officers are actually performing and getting rated for. They couldn't tell from past reports. Officers assume everyone knows what they do from the job title.

Maj. Gen. R. G. Fazakerley, Assistant Comptroller of the Army for Finance and Accounting and commander, U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., tells his officers, "In a sense, you're writing a resume which non-technical people are going to read in order to understand what you did and how well you did it. Describe your duties and responsibilities in clear, unambiguous terms. Do not use technical jargon. Do not use acronyms."

Another problem with your predecessor, the DA Form 67-7, was

in the performance narrative. Its job, and yours for that matter, was to give boards enough information about the rated officer upon which to base intelligent decisions concerning that officer's performance and potential. But there was a tendency to present a stream of superlatives which dwelled on the officer's eventual use. To make matters worse, in many cases the indorser simply rubber stamped the rater's evaluation.

That hasn't been the case with you during your first year. First of all, the rater has separate blocks for performance and potential, and if the twain meet, they could get returned to the rater. The performance section is designed to tell how the officer accomplished the duties and objectives outlined on the support form. The report contains a clear list of what was supposed to be done and what was actually done and in what manner. Boards can sink their teeth into that kind of information.

And while the rater and senior rater tend to agree about a particular officer, there's no rubber stamping. Maj. Lynn Hunt (who also works with you at MILPERCEN) says, "Each of these people has a different perspective to look at an officer from. One guy rates primarily on job performance. The other guy looks at that officer and at a spectrum of officers and comments primarily on potential."

But perhaps the one feature which sets you most apart from the other evaluation systems is Part VII, Senior Rater. Gen. Fazakerley points out that "the senior rater is the one who is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the evaluating system works and that it works fairly, not only for the rated officer, but also for the Army."

"The Army is putting a large organizational responsibility on that senior rater and that's the primary reason for using the more senior officers," Trotter says. "Now he can see a bigger cut of the organization and better evaluate an officer's potential."

Now, I know you were never touted as being able to end inflated

reports, but you were supposed to dampen inflation. And I've been watching you very closely to see how you've been doing. The fact is, you're doing pretty well.

"The vast majority of the senior raters are senior rating their effective successful officers over the top four or five blocks (Part VIIa)," Hunt says. "That spread represents a big change over the old OER. Under it, most officers were getting maximum scores. Now, all those people who were getting 200s are getting spread out."

What that means is, that for the first time, the senior rater, a senior Army officer, can talk to a board. "Before, if you wanted a major who was working for you to be promoted, and you're a colonel, how did you tell the board that?"



"In a sense, you're writing a resume which non-technical people are going to read in order to understand what you did and how well you did it. Use clear, unambiguous terms. Don't use acronyms."

Trotter asks. "With the rating official, you gave the person a 200. Well, most other majors were getting that, too. So then you used all the fancy words. But so was everyone else. You had no effective means of communicating a person's specific performance and his standing above all his contemporaries."

But everyone has to know how to read the report. Officers can't just look at the "x" in the box and say if the report is good or bad. They have to look at the "x" in relation to the senior rater's profile (which is attached to the report when it's filed in the officer's records) and in relation to the rest of the report.

For instance, consider the possibility of two different senior raters rating two different officers

in block 3. Are the reports the same? No, senior rater A's profile shows that of 20 officers he's senior rated, 15 are in block 4, three are in block 3 and two are in block 2. So this officer is ahead of the pack. But senior rater B, who has also rated 20 officers, has placed 19 in block 2. So this officer's block 3 rating is below the pack.

It's a difficult system to inflate because each report is weighed against an individual senior rater's profile. Also, once the profile label is attached to the report, it never changes. "This is the manner in which this system addresses the age old problem about hard vs. easy raters," Trotter says. "It doesn't make any difference whether a rater's hard or easy. It's only a matter of where that 'x' is in relation to the profile. A given rating will never inflate or deflate because this is a snapshot in time."

Again, this isn't your fault, but there are a few senior raters who are concentrating all of their ratings in the top one or two boxes. A senior rater with this type of inflated profile runs the risk of losing credibility with selection boards. At the very least, this situation does a disservice to those clearly outstanding officers whose senior rater has lost the ability to distinguish them from the rest.

This past September, Senior Rater Profiles (DA Form 67-8-2) were published. The profile displays the rating history of each Army officer who has senior rated at least five different officers. One copy was forwarded to each senior rater. Another copy was placed in each senior rater's performance section of the Official Military Personnel File alongside all of the senior rater's other performance documents. This was done to highlight the fact that the evaluation of subordinates is one of the most important responsibilities of senior officers because of its impact on the selection of the future Army leaders.

So, OER, I'd have to conclude that you're making progress on the claims made a year ago. It's been a good year. Here's to many more! □





# Ways To Win Bars

Helen Kay Ellsworth

**MANY** great Army officers begin their military careers as privates. Their decisions can reflect a genuine understanding of the enlisted person as well as a commander's skill and training. Some retire wearing stars.

Officers' standards are high. To be successful the soldier must be willing to work hard and make a firm commitment to the U.S. Army. But for many enlisted soldiers such a goal is within reach.

The Army offers four routes to earning a commission and one leading to warrant officer appointment. Each is tailored to fit different situations and meet the Army's changing needs.



## OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

EACH year the Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., trains about 1,100 candidates. The school provides officers for all branches of the Army, except the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Chaplain Corps and the Army Medical Corps.

OCS draws interest from recent college graduates but most slots are filled by enlisted men and women. Through a combination of tough mental and physical training, candidates learn discipline, obedience and individual soldier skills.

Graduates of the 14-week program earn gold second lieutenant bars and have three-year service obligations.

**To be considered for OCS, soldiers must —**

- Be on active duty
- Have a GT score of 110 or better
- Have completed two years of college (exception — Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service

Cross recipients)

- Be no older than 29 at enrollment
- Have completed less than ten years of active service

- Have a favorable security check
- Score a minimum of 300 on PT test
- Meet medical fitness standards in AR 40-501
- Meet weight standards in AR 600-9.

If you're interested, you can apply by submitting DA Form 61, Application for Appointment, to your unit commander. You also need to provide a copy of your birth certificate, college transcript, official photograph, assignment preference sheet, weight verification, signed service agreement and at least three letters of recommendation.

After the unit commander reviews your qualifications, these forms are sent up the chain of command. Final selections are made by MILPERCEN, in Alexandria, Va. Rank and MOS are not considered.

The Fort Benning school holds five officer training classes a year. Soldiers not selected must wait six months to reapply.

The school also conducts a course for Army Reserve soldiers. Army National Guard officer candidates are trained at state schools throughout the country.



## U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY PREP SCHOOL

ONCE soldiers have advanced individual training under their belts, they can apply to the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School at Fort Monmouth, N.J. If accepted, they're in for a rigorous 10-month program designed to prepare them for admission to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Cadet candidates study English and math in an effort to raise Scholastic Aptitude Test scores. Participation in team sports provides leadership experience and develops physical strength and coordination. The West Point hopefuls also train in basic military subjects.

While attending the prep school, soldiers continue to draw full pay and allowances for their grade and they remain eligible for normal promotions they qualify for.

Soldiers on active duty and those in the Reserve Components can apply. Civilians must enlist in the reserves in order to attend the school. Applications must be received by May 1 for the school year beginning September, 1981.

### To qualify for admission, you must —

- Be a U.S. citizen
- Be older than 17 but under 21 on July 1 of year entering school (No waivers)
- Be unmarried and have no dependents
- Be a high school graduate or the equivalent
- Have no felony convictions
- Take the Scholastic Aptitude Test
- Meet the medical requirements in AR 40-501.

Applications for admission must be submitted in accordance with AR 351-12. Commanding officers will provide you guidance and assistance.

"Pay close attention to all the information that's requested," advises Tom Staples, MILPERCEN procurement and accessions branch. "Many soldiers fail to include all the necessary papers."

For a catalogue about the school, write to the commandant, U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School, Fort Monmouth, N.J. 07703 or call (AUTOVON 992-1907).



## RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)

ROTC enrollment's up and programs are expanding on campuses across the nation. Today more than 270 colleges offer students the opportunity to pursue a degree and second lieutenant bars at the same time.

Army veterans may enter in their Junior year. Their active duty time replaces both the Basic Course and the Basic Camp.

Active duty soldiers who've completed two years of college can compete for two-year scholarships.

### To apply for an ROTC scholarship, the soldier must —

- Have served one year on active duty

● Be under 25 on June 30 of the year of commissioning

● Have a GT score of 115 or better

● Be a U.S. citizen

Scholarships pay full tuition, books, fees and living allowances up to \$1,000 a year as well as half the pay of a second lieutenant during six weeks at ROTC advanced summer camp.

ROTC officers must serve in the Army three years after graduation. Those who win scholarships are obligated to serve a fourth year.

Applications can be obtained from Army ROTC Scholarships, Fort Monroe, Va. 23651.

In addition, ROTC has several new programs. Under the simultaneous membership program, an advanced ROTC student can join the Reserves or National Guard as an officer trainee and draw the pay of an E-5.

Or, if he or she has completed ROTC, the student can receive a commission in the Reserve Components while finishing work for a degree.



## WARRANT OFFICER APPOINTMENTS

Each year hundreds of soldiers qualify for, and receive, direct warrant officer appointments. They fill highly specialized areas that are incompatible with a commissioned officer's career progression. A master list of all WO specialties is in AR 611-112.

AR 611-85 explains how to apply for warrant officer flight training. For other fields, use DA Form 61.

## DIRECT APPOINTMENTS

OCCASIONALLY a soldier clearly demonstrates that he or she already has the skills and managerial ability required of an officer. Direct appointments can be offered to such people under AR 135-100.

"It's a simple procedure for the select few who are right on the money," says Capt. Bill Carr, a MILPERCEN staff officer. "It's not for the average case. Most soldiers' chances are better through OCS."

For example, a soldier may be considered for a direct appointment if he or she has filled in for an officer for a long time.

In order to qualify, soldiers must have served one year on active duty and have a college degree. The educational requirement is waived if the soldier has served six months as a warrant officer, or in a grade above E-4.

You can apply for a direct commission by submitting DA Form 61 and appearing before a local review board. Its recommendation is forwarded to MILPERCEN. There, the final decision, grade and branch assignment are made.

Direct appointments are for soldiers who don't need special training to make the switch, as well as for doctors, lawyers and other professionals. □



# focus on people

Compiled by Helen Kay Ellsworth



Holmes: Rough ride



Lovis: Long trek

When Peter Lovis graduated from this year's ROTC Summer Camp, he set out to walk a few miles — 1,000 to be exact.

The 19-year-old cadet left Fort Knox, Ky., in July. First stop along the way was a visit to relatives in North Carolina, then on to his home in upstate New York. From there Lovis is going up the East Coast to Bangor, Maine, where a summer camp barracks buddy lives.

According to Lovis, he's doing it to meet the people of America. "I want to see the people I may someday be defending."

The Union College sophomore plans to cover 25 to 30 miles a day. He left post carrying his clothing, a jungle hammock, a blanket and three days' supply of food on his

back.

The future officer included some foot cream in his pack but doesn't expect to need it. "These combat boots are the best shoes I've ever owned," he says.

On weekends, SFC Tom Holmes grabs his Stetson and hits the road. The 5th Signal Command soldier's an active member of the European Rodeo Association.

The Denver native thrills local crowds by riding untamed bulls and bucking broncos. Winners receive cash prizes but Holmes doesn't ride for the money. "I just like the people," he says. "We're all in it for fun."

According to the noncommissioned officer,

riders bend over backward to help each other. "You're not competing against them. You're competing against the animal," he explains.

Holmes got his first case of ranch fever when he spent a summer in Wyoming. But it wasn't until he reached Germany that he found a way to fulfill his yen to be a cowboy.

When he's not in rodeos, Holmes works for the Defense Communications Agency in Worms.

The largest box or can of food may not be the best buy, says SFC Elaine Walner. That's why she's pushing for unit pricing in Army commissaries.

Unit pricing shows how much people pay for an item by a standard measure. Then, no matter what sizes the item comes in, shoppers can select the best value.

The communications supervisor spent more than a year taking surveys and leading a publicity campaign for unit pricing at a Frankfurt,

Walner: Truth in shopping







**Shuttleworth: Almost finished**

Germany commissary. Her results showed that soldiers could save 50 percent or more by comparing unit prices.

Wainer's persistence paid off. European

commissaries will be adopting her suggestion during the next year. For her efforts, she was awarded an Army Commendation Medal at 5th Signal Command head-

**Wright and tool: Two winners**



quarters.

"I saw a lot of troops struggling to make ends meet," she says. "That bothered me. I wanted to do something to help."

Wainer now works for the Defense Logistics Agency, Cameron Station, Va.

Three years ago it was just a six-foot piece of wood floating in the Pacific. Today, the drifting mahogany has been carved into the shape of a woman and sanded to a silk-smooth finish. Just a few more touches and Col. Charles Shuttleworth will be done.

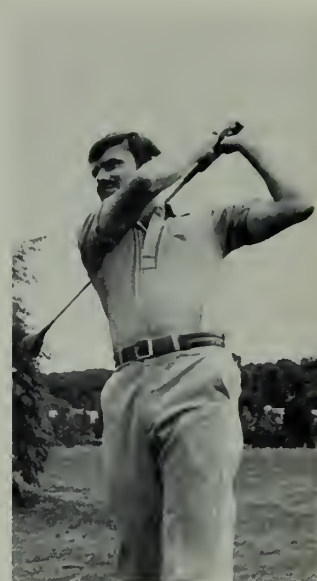
The deputy commander of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., began his intense relationship with art when he was bedridden with anemia as a child. "I started sketching with charcoal on window shades," he says. "That's all we had that could be used for drawing."

Art has been an important part of his life ever since. The military police officer works with oil paints, wood, clay, ink, pumice and charcoal.

Such a small tool may not look like much but last year it saved the Army \$19,000. It also earned its inventor a cash award and recognition from the White House.

**SSgt. Danny Wright** designed the alignment device while working as a Pershing missile repairman with the 579th Ordnance Company in New Ulm, Germany. Its use reduces maintenance time on U.S. Army missile systems throughout the world.

The North Carolina native received \$775 and a Presidential Management Award for his idea. He was one of 13 members of the federal government who won that award this year.



**Guta: Perfect golfer**

"I expected my idea to be adopted," Wright says. "But I was surprised to get anything for it."

Wright's now a platoon sergeant at the Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

People who believe good things come in threes are closely watching **Capt. Chuck Guta**. In June, the procurement officer hit a hole-in-one on a 210-yard hole with a three iron. Eighteen days later he got a second ace with an eight iron on a 151-yard hole. The odds against scoring an ace are estimated at 8,000 to one.

Guta has been playing golf regularly for ten years. The Cleveland, Ohio native says he generally scores in the low 80s. He passes off his recent accomplishments as a combination of luck and concentration.

"I've had one lesson," the sportsman says. "That was back at Fort Knox in 1977."

Guta's assigned to the Military Traffic Management Command in Washington, D.C.



# Germany bound on SPACE A

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn  
Illustrations by SFC Earl Young

Look out Dover, here I come!

**D**over Air Force Base that is. Rumor has it you can get flights from Dover, Del. to Germany. Arriving at Dover, you first have to find the MAC passenger terminal. No problem — the gate guards are used to people who arrive at odd hours looking for planes with empty seats. “At the stop sign take a left, then two rights and you’ll see it.”

And there they are — a row of giant Air Force jets looming up out of the darkness. Unfortunately, the terminal is closed. It closes at 5 p.m. and opens



again at 1 a.m. Now it's only 9:30 p.m., so the wait begins.

The base operations snack bar next door to the terminal stays open 24 hours. Coffee and sandwiches kill an hour. The pinball machine takes up another 20 minutes.

About 11:30 you wander over to the terminal.





There's already someone in line. As you take your place, you see hopeful travelers arriving. People come drifting in alone and in groups; there's even a family of four. Taxis pull up and a shuttle van from the BEQ drops off passengers.

You're glad you got here early. All these people are competing for your seat!

At midnight the doors open. "Form a line to the left," an Air Force sergeant shouts. "Anyone on emergency leave, come up front."

Signing in goes quickly. A clerk fills out a form, checks your ID and leave form and you're on the list. But, what's your number? How many people signed in during the day? How many empty seats will



there be? All you can do is wait and see.

Then you discover it's best to sign in for two destinations. You're trying to get to Frankfurt but they also have flights to Ramstein. Getting to Germany is what's important. You can always take a train once you get there. Back to the clerk and you're in business.

Then you learn about 'showtime.' "The next scheduled flight to Germany is at 2:40 a.m.," the sergeant says. "You have to be back here at 1:40." So it's back to the coffee, sandwiches and pinball.

At 1:20 the excitement in the terminal begins to build. You cross your fingers and pray. You know it would be a miracle if you got a flight so soon.

At exactly 1:40, the sergeant announces there are only four empty seats on this flight. The crowd groans but waits. "SSgt. Smith," the sergeant calls. Smith isn't in the terminal. Since he didn't answer the page, and the flight had been posted for 24 hours, his name gets removed from the list. He'll have to sign in

At 7:40 there's hope. This flight can take about 15 people. But, it's a 'milk run' flight. On its way to Germany, it stops in England, then Spain before it gets to Rhein Main on the outskirts of Frankfurt.

The people who've spent the night in the snack bar shuffle back in. Bags are piled in corners. A soldier sleeps, chin in hand, on one of the terminal's plastic chairs — a feat to be admired.

"Sgt. Jones," the roll call begins again. "Here!" "Blake." "Here!" Within minutes the flight is filled. Your name hasn't been called. Oh well, you didn't really want that flight anyway. The next showtime is at 4:40 p.m.

Coffee, the morning paper and pinball aren't going to fill nine hours. So you visit the PX when it opens. If you have a car, you can drive around the Dover area.

By now, you're bored! You're kicking yourself for trying this Space A garbage. Why didn't you just pay for a regular flight? Because you're broke. That's



again and start over. One down, but how many to go? "Sp4 Thomas." "Here!" a jubilant Thomas calls out.

The four seats quickly fill. The next showtime is at 7:40 a.m. The crowd disappears into the night. Those with rooms at a local hotel or billeting can get a few hours sleep.

why! If it weren't for Space A, you wouldn't be going.

At 3:45 you head back to the terminal. Two soldiers are stretched out asleep on the grass. A local Cub Scout troop is touring the place. Lots of little 'troopies' are all over the place. Your irritation and anger build. You're hoping people will

miss their call and get bumped. You're feeling nasty.

The terminal is more crowded than ever. There are no seats. Baggage and bodies fill the room. Tired children cry. New arrivals look warily at the 'locals' — the folks who've been in the snack bar and terminal for almost 24 hours. Unshaved, glassy-eyed troops watch the sergeant's every move.

At 4:40 the terminal is silent. No one moves. This flight has 75 seats. There are about 96 people in the terminal. Names are called and people scramble. Some are too tired to do anything but smile. Your name is called. You made it!

After the hours of waiting, everything now moves quickly. Your baggage is weighed and checked. You're under the 66 pound limit. You pay \$10 for the overseas flight and \$1.75 for a box lunch. Before you know it, you're boarding a bus to take you to one of the giants on the airstrip.

"Man, these planes ain't got no windows!"

"Yeah, and I heard they fly you backwards."

"Naw, only the seats are backwards."

Climbing the steps you enter a huge cavern. It's a C-5 transport ship and you feel like Jonah entering the whale's stomach. So this is how they get tanks and stuff overseas.

Then you look up. There's a ladder to climb. Holding your breath, up you go. When you reach the top you find it looks like the inside of a 707. Regular passenger seats — but, they ARE backwards. There are windows, though. Two of them. At least they let in some light.

Crewmen scurry about, getting everyone settled. Seat buckled, you wait for take-off. And, take-off is a trip. On a regular commercial flight, take-off pushes you back into the seat. On a C-5, take-off pushes you forward. The seat belt holds you in. Once you're up in the air, you can't tell which way you're going.

Sleep comes easily in the cushioned seat. You wake up for the meal and, believe it or not, the mess

## Going Overseas

You have 30 days leave and you're feeling adventurous. You want to go to another country. Where do you begin?

The following list tells you some of the major places to start from to get to your destination.

### From

Dover AFB, Del.  
AV 455-6212 or  
Area Code (302) 678-6211

McGuire AFB, N.J.  
AV 440-2864 or  
Area Code (609) 724-3514

Charleston AFB, S.C.  
AV 583-2610 or  
Area Code (803) 554-2347

Travis AFB, Calif.  
AV 837-2311 or  
Area Code (707) 438-3431

McChord AFB, Wash.  
AV 976-2657 or  
Area Code (206) 984-2657

### To

Germany, Spain, England, Greece and Turkey

Germany, Scotland, England, Iceland, Azores, Newfoundland, and Italy

Bermuda, Germany, England, Scotland, Panama, Bolivia, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, Peru, Puerto Rico and Antigua

Philippines, Japan, Okinawa, Korea, Guam and Hawaii (Flights from Hawaii go to American Samoa, Australia and New Zealand)

Alaska, Japan and Korea

Call ahead to find out how often flights are departing for your destination and what your chances are of getting a seat. Have a good trip!



hall box lunch you've been expecting doesn't appear. The crew starts serving a hot meal with steak, potatoes, green beans and dessert. This can't be happening! God bless the Air Force!

Back to sleep with a full stomach and the feeling you've really gotten over. Where else can you get a flight to Europe for just 10 bucks? ☐



# THOSE WHO

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath; Photos by Sp5 David Polewski

"Hey, tomorrow's Veterans Day. No work. What are you going to do?"

"I dunno. I guess I'll sleep late. Maybe go swimming in the afternoon."

"No, I mean what are you going to do for Veterans Day?"

"Whataya mean? Vets Day is just another federal holiday. Just another day off, isn't it?"

\*\*\*\*\*

UNFORTUNATELY, MANY PEOPLE feel that way. Yes, it is a federal holiday. And that does mean a day off for many people. But it's also a holiday with a lot of meaning, especially for those who serve and have served in the Armed Forces.

The beginning of what we now call Veterans Day dates back to 1918. On Nov. 11 of that year . . . the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month . . . the fighting in "the war to end all wars" was ended. There was jubilation among the allied nations.

But there was also a need to pay tribute to those people who had paid for victory with their sacrifices, suffering and their lives. During the next few years, many of the allied nations, including France, England and the United States, paid formal tribute to the dead of that war by burying an unknown soldier in a place of honor in their countries. The American



President Carter places a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

# SERVE...

Unknown Soldier was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on the third anniversary of the armistice (Nov. 11, 1921).

In 1926, a Congressional resolution made the name "Armistice Day" the official name for that anniversary in the United States. Twelve years later, in 1938, Armistice Day became a national holiday honoring the veterans of World War I.

Unfortunately, "the war to end all wars" proved to be a bubble of optimism that burst in the years which followed. Since then, Americans have fought in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. These men and women, too, deserved a day of homage. It was no longer appropriate to honor only the veterans of World War I.

In 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a bill proclaiming Nov. 11 as Veterans Day, a day to remember and honor Americans who have fought, and who will fight, to preserve this Nation.

This year the Nation is not at war. But soldiers are stationed around the world . . . many are far from their families and loved ones . . . without many of the luxuries so many people take for granted . . . sacrificing . . . training hard to be ready to defend the ideals and way of life which have made America the great nation it is.

Veterans Day is a day to honor those who have served. And, equally

important, it's a day to remember those who serve today. It's a day to pause . . . to remember . . . to honor those who have made the highest sacrifice and those who prepare to do so . . . in defense of America. □



Veterans Day is set aside for honoring men and women of all ages who have served in America's armed forces.



# JUST ANOTHER SATURDAY



**THIS** Saturday started out like any other for Sp4 Greg S., a 20-year-old infantryman, and PFC Vince T., a 19-year-old unit armorer.

Both were single and lived in the same barracks. Both were considered good soldiers.

Before the end of this Saturday, both would be dead.

\*\*\*\*\*

Last year, more than 550 soldiers were killed in all types of accidents and another 9,200 disabled. That's a lot of soldiers wasted.

\*\*\*\*\*

The barracks where Greg and Vince lived were within walking distance of work. Greg had no need during the week for his '72 Mustang which he and Vince were overhauling at the post auto crafts center. They would have had it running by now if it hadn't been for a hangup on parts.

But now it was Saturday and hanging around the dayroom on Saturday was a real drag.

\*\*\*\*\*

Auto accidents account for one out of 10 of all Army accidents. And more than half of all soldiers killed in accidents each year die in car wrecks.

\*\*\*\*\*

After a quick room cleanup and breakfast, Greg and Vince started drinking beer in Greg's room. While they drank, they tried to figure how they could get to the beach for the weekend, about a two-hour drive away.

\*\*\*\*\*

Most soldiers killed and disabled in auto accidents are between the ages of 17 and 25. About half of all auto accidents happen off post on weekends.

Speed and booze, alone or together, cause most of the wrecks that kill soldiers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Sgt Eddie D., a 21-year-old unit training NCO, lived in the same barracks.

The week before, Eddie had bought a '74 Camaro. This Saturday, Eddie had no plans.

\*\*\*\*\*

Drinking and driving is the Number One killer of soldiers in the peacetime Army. More soldiers are killed in car crashes than in ALL other accidents in ALL other Army activities, including combat training.



\*\*\*\*\*

Greg and Vince finished off the last of the beer in Greg's cooler. They decided to walk to the EM club to find someone who wanted to go to the beach.

They were seen leaving the barracks at about 12:30. Had they left 10 minutes earlier, they would have seen Eddie leaving in his car for the PX.

\*\*\*\*\*

Nationwide, unmarried drivers between the ages of 16 and 24 are responsible for 60 percent of all traffic deaths involving drinking each year.

\*\*\*\*\*

At the EM club, Greg and Vince ordered bourbon and coke, put a quarter in the jukebox and settled down to see what would turn up. It was now about 1 p.m.

\*\*\*\*\*

You don't have to be a heavy drinker to be a drunk driver. Fact is, the risk of crashing your car goes up after three or four one-ounce drinks or 12-ounce beers, even within two hours after eating. If you haven't eaten, it takes a lot less booze. It doesn't really matter what you're drinking either, beer or booze. It all depends on how much you weigh. After about seven drinks or beers, a 160-pound person is about seven times more likely to wreck than if he were sober. If you weigh less, it takes less.

\*\*\*\*\*

Eddie got back from the PX around 2:15. As he pulled into the barrack's parking lot, he saw Greg and Vince. They stopped and waited while Eddie parked.

By now, Greg and Vince had a pretty good buzz going. They had been drinking since breakfast.

No, Eddie had no plans. His girlfriend had to work. Yeah, the beach sounded like fun. He would go.

But before going, Eddie wanted to call his girl to tell her where he was going and that he would see her late Sunday afternoon.

Greg and Vince said they would buy the booze since Eddie was furnishing the car. Could they use Eddie's car to go to the Class VI store while Eddie was on the phone?

\*\*\*\*\*

Alcohol can fool you. Even after a lot of drinking you may feel fine.

Several things happen to you long before you get



falling down drunk. You loosen up and become more likely to take chances. Your senses are dulled, especially your sight. Your reflexes become slower. Your ability to concentrate is less. Behind the wheel, this can be suicide.

\*\*\*\*\*

Eddie gave Greg his car keys and went to make his call. The store wasn't far from the barracks. Greg was behind the wheel.

Greg and Vince picked up a fifth of bourbon, a fifth of vodka and a couple of six-packs at the liquor store. But then — for reasons no one will ever know — they decided not to go right back to the barracks.

Instead, they headed down a two-lane blacktop leading to a back entrance to the post. Greg was still at the wheel. The speed limit along the stretch was 50 mph. Greg was doing about 65 when he went into a long, sweeping left curve.

\*\*\*\*\*

Army accident records show that in most fatal auto accidents, the driver is almost always speeding.

Since the 55 mph speed limit, deaths and serious injuries on the nation's highways have been cut sharply. The Department of Transportation estimates that more than 36,000 lives were saved by the lower speed limit during the first four years of the law.

\*\*\*\*\*

Halfway through the curve, Greg lost it. The Camaro ran off the right side of the road. The car started skidding as Greg fought to bring it back onto the highway.

The driver of an oncoming station wagon, seeing the skidding Camaro, pulled off and stopped on the shoulder of the road, trying to avoid the crash.

The Camaro skidded more than 150 feet, flipped over twice, and crashed into the station wagon.

\*\*\*\*\*

While drunk driving and speeding are the biggest killers in car wrecks, they're not the only ones. Not wearing seatbelts and shoulder harnesses is another. At least half of the soldiers killed in car wrecks last year would have lived if they had been buckled in.

More people are killed by being thrown around inside the car or by being thrown from it than from the crash itself.

\*\*\*\*\*

Greg and Vince were thrown out of the car before it hit the station wagon. Greg was killed when his head smashed against the wheel of the station wagon. Vince was crushed to death when the Camaro rolled over him. Neither had been wearing a seatbelt.

It was now 3:15.

\*\*\*\*\*

Car wrecks are by far the leading peacetime cause of soldier deaths. If you're going to have a few cool ones, cool it with the wheels. Admit it when you've had too much to drink; let someone else drive. Or park your car and call a cab.

\*\*\*\*\*

It was almost 4:30 when the MPs got to the barracks and told Eddie that Greg and Vince were dead and that his car was totaled.

When asked why he loaned his car to someone he knew had been drinking, Eddie said that Greg and Vince both "seemed" fine.

\*\*\*\*\*

Don't let your friends drive drunk. If they insist, take the keys away from them. Your friends may resent it, but if they're too drunk to listen to reason, you've got to take charge. And that means physically restraining them if they insist on driving.

\*\*\*\*\*

The accident was investigated by the MPs and the post safety office. Their report stated: "... the accident was caused by the driver not being able to regain control of the car after it started skidding. This was a result of the effects of alcohol on the driver's ability to react. Loss of control was caused by speeding."

\*\*\*\*\*

Whether you're driving across post or across country, slow down. High speed kills.

If you think you save a lot of time by speeding, think again. Truth is, at 65 mph constant driving speed, you'll travel 100 miles in 1 hour and 32 minutes. At 55, you'll cover 100 miles in 1 hour and 49 minutes. That's only a difference of 17 minutes.

\*\*\*\*\*

The medical examiner who took part in the accident investigation stated that if Greg and Vince had been wearing seatbelts, they probably would have been injured, but not killed.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you're one of those drivers who find seatbelts and shoulder harnesses uncomfortable and confining, think of it this way. They're not nearly as uncomfortable as a body cast or as confining as a coffin.

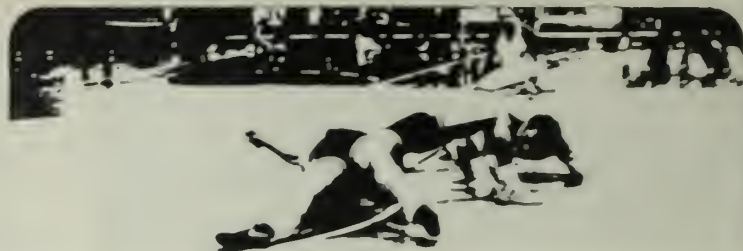
\*\*\*\*\*

*Greg and Vince were real soldiers, killed in a real accident. Their names, and details concerning the location of the accident, were changed.*

*The statistics used have been taken from the accident records of the U.S. Army Safety Center, Fort Rucker, Ala., the U.S. Department of Transportation and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. □*



# sports stop



Cowboys photo by Peter Fischer



AAFES Europe photo by Clyde McLean



Cowboys photo by Peter Fischer



## FOOTBALL FEVER IN EUROPE

Ah, football... the game that has captured the hearts of Americans with its classic confrontations between huge conglomerations of talented flesh, has gone continental.

American-style football is in its second season in Germany and Italy — two countries where soccer is king.

The Italians have a four team league. They're learning the finer points of America's sport slowly. For example, two or more players may have the same numbers on their jerseys and end zones are filled with gravel.

An eight team league was formed by a group of German businessmen who hope to have football someday rival soccer for popularity. At this point, younger Germans who have been raised with the American presence are taking to the game more readily than their elders.

Most of the leagues' fans, players and coaches are American. A good example of a league team is the Munich Cowboys.

The team is a mix of American and German servicemen, plus students and civilians from both countries. The coaches are all American.

The Cowboys play their games at 15,000-seat Dante Stadium near the Munich Olympic complex.

The Munich Cowboys only relationship to

the powerful team from Dallas is the common name. They sport team colors of black and gold — anathema to a Dallas fan who would recognize these colors as those of the dreaded Pittsburgh Steelers.

Suffice it to say that on the football field, the Munich team plays football in a manner that would be foreign to a Dallas devotee.

The Munich Cowboys have at least equaled the exploits of their Dallas friends in one area — cheerleaders. The Munich team has a squad of sideline boosters that rivals their famous Texas cousins.

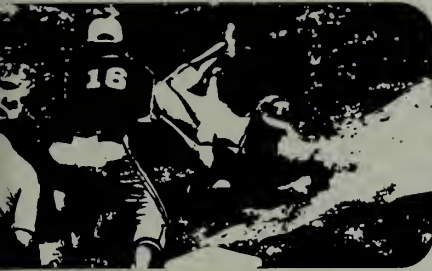
On the field, the Cowboys are under the direction of head coach Bill Hudson who, during more sane moments, is a U.S. Army major in charge of customer relations for AAFES-Europe.

He's trying to turn the team around after last year's three wins, three losses record. He disclaims any responsibility for that campaign since he wasn't coach then.

Other soldiers on the coaching staff include SGM Earl Schlarb, special teams and defensive assistant, and MSgt. Ray Heddleson, offensive line coach. Both work for AAFES.

After an early season whipping at the hands of the Ansbach Grizzlies, the Cowboys re-





bounded to a two win, two loss record.

Even fan support is beginning to develop. Exposure in the German media has boosted attendance to several thousand per game.

The German officials of the league are adopting some very American-style promotional gimmicks to lure fans. There are media blitzes, advertising jobs for players, team stickers and decals, t-shirts and sweat-shirts, autograph days, halftime prize drawings and events that allow kids to meet players.

The league plays on a spring-summer schedule to avoid conflict with soccer. Players are not paid but they pay dues that cover injury insurance and a few other benefits. The league hopes to become professional in the future. They're also looking for some diversified competition among American and Canadian service teams in Europe.

It's a lot of miles from Munich, Germany to Irving, Texas, home of the Dallas Cowboys — the distance between the two teams is even greater on the football field.

But the elements may just be there to take the Munich Cowboys to the top. They're a top-notch operation, building a reputation in the league for being flashy on and off the field, have some great coaching and the desire to win — by any standard that's a Cowboy.

## Stairway To Sports Stardom



Got a yen to see your name on the sports pages? Do you yearn for the cheers of admiring fans as you score the winning run in the seventh game of the World Series?

If so, you might think about getting involved in Army sports — it could be your stairway to sports stardom.

Go to your installation sports office and sign up for the sport of your choice offered through the *Installation Sports Program*.

If you're really good in this installation level competition, you can then compete for selection to an *All-Army Team* in a sport of your choice.

To compete for an All-Army team you must go to an All-Army Trial Camp. Get an application for trial camps from your local sports office.

You must also sign a Privacy Act statement and certificate of amateurism; get your local commander's release statement allowing you to compete, if selected for a team and get the endorsement of your major command.

If you're selected for an All-Army Team, you'll go to a training site for six to eight weeks of intensive training. From there you go to the *Inter-service Championships*.

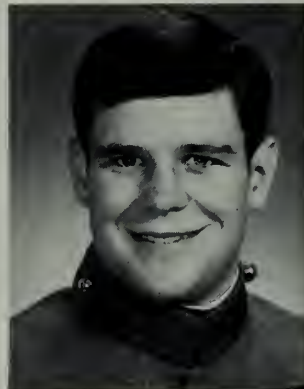
From the Interservice championships an All-Star Team called the *Armed Forces Team* is selected. This team competes in the *National AAU* and *Conseil International Du Sport Militaire (CISM)*

*Championships*.

Look for an announcement in December of the Department of the Army Sports Calendar (check at your local sports office) listing those sports that will be having All-Army Trial camps. The 1980 calendar included 18 sports. Shortly after the DA calendar, the CISM calendar is announced.

It's a long way from post level sports to the CISM or AAU championships, but the first step to getting there is getting involved in your installation sports program. That first step might take you on your stairway to sports stardom — it's happened before.

## People In Sports



position include Robert E. Lee (1829), John J. Pershing (1886) and Douglas MacArthur (1903).

• Carl R. Ullrich has been named Director of Intercollegiate Athletics at West Point. Before coming to the Military Academy, Ullrich was athletic director at Western Michigan University and he spent five years as assistant athletic director at the U.S. Naval Academy.

• West Point Cadet Stanley R. March is the first cadet since Heisman Trophy winner Col. Pete Dawkins in 1958-59 (now at Fort Campbell, Ky.) to be both the Cadet First Captain and the Football Captain.

Other cadets to hold this prestigious dual

• Lt. Col. Ed Bookman, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has been running every night since December 8, 1972 — that's more than 2,740 days and still counting. He generally runs about three miles per day.



# TRIBUTES...



Maj. Clifford Bernath

- Right, George Washington Equestrian Statue at Capitol Square, in Richmond, Virginia.
- Left, one of many monuments at the Gettysburg National Park Battlefield.

1LT Stephen Row, 2120th PA Det., VANG



*"For famous men have the whole earth as their memorial."* Pericles

Most soldiers, in and by themselves, are not famous people. Most are men and women who are content to serve their country in the most meaningful way possible . . . with their lives . . . with no fanfare and little recognition.

But, to judge them as a group, a great part of the earth serves as their memorial.

For around the world, monuments have arisen to keep alive the memories of American soldiers who have fought, and often died, defending our country and the countries of our allies.

Find the monuments and memorials and discover our history!

**Maj. Clifford Bernath**

● Right, members of the 503d Military Police Company, 3d Armored Division, Memorial Day Honor Guard at Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial, Holland. ● Below, American and French flags at Meuse-Argonne Military Cemetery in Romagne, France.

Sp5 Jim Blagg, 3d AR Div.



National Park Service



● Above, statue of a Texas Volunteer guards the Texas Monument that honors Texas units which fought in the Vicksburg campaign of the Civil War. ● Below, statue of Gen. John J. Pershing at San Francisco's Golden Gate Park celebrates allied victory in World War I.



PAO, LAMC



Throughout the U.S., there are cemeteries, statues, obelisks, museums and plaques which tell of the deeds and events which have

become our heritage.

But American soldiers are not only honored at home. There are 11 World War I and 14 World

War II permanent cemeteries located overseas. Although maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission, most con-



# TRIBUTES...



Sp5 David Ryder, 1st Inf Div Fwd



• Above, the Combat Medic Memorial, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, honors the heroism and valor of combat medics. • Right, the interior of the Chapel at Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, France, is decorated with stained-glass windows showing American unit insignia.



Brevet Maj. Gen. George Sears Green looks out over the Gettysburg National Park Battlefield. The monument commemorates the services of Greene and his New Yorkers in battle the night of July 2 and 3, 1863.

Maj. Clifford Bernath

tain memorials from the host nation. The "Buddy Statue" at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery, in Italy, is an example.

The commission also maintains cemeteries in France, England, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Holland and North Africa.

Many cemeteries are more than burial places. The Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial, Holland, for example includes a museum, a Court of Honor and a

chapel.

There are monuments to individuals: George Washington, Stonewall Jackson, John J. Pershing, Douglas MacArthur and thousands of others whose deeds have earned them places in history.

And there are memorials to units and groups: The Buffalo Soldiers, state National Guard units, veterans of the various wars and, of course, monuments to those soldiers whose identities will never be known.

The Vicksburg National Military Park has monuments from many states. The Missouri Memorial is dedicated to soldiers who fought for both the Union armies and for those who fought for the cause of the Confederacy.

Monuments . . . everywhere . . . commemorating soldiers of all times. But they're more than tributes to the past. They are reminders that the many freedoms and luxuries we enjoy today were made possible by the sacrifices of those who came before us.

And the memorials are lighthouses in the ocean of the future. They warn that continued service and sacrifice are needed to keep our freedoms. □

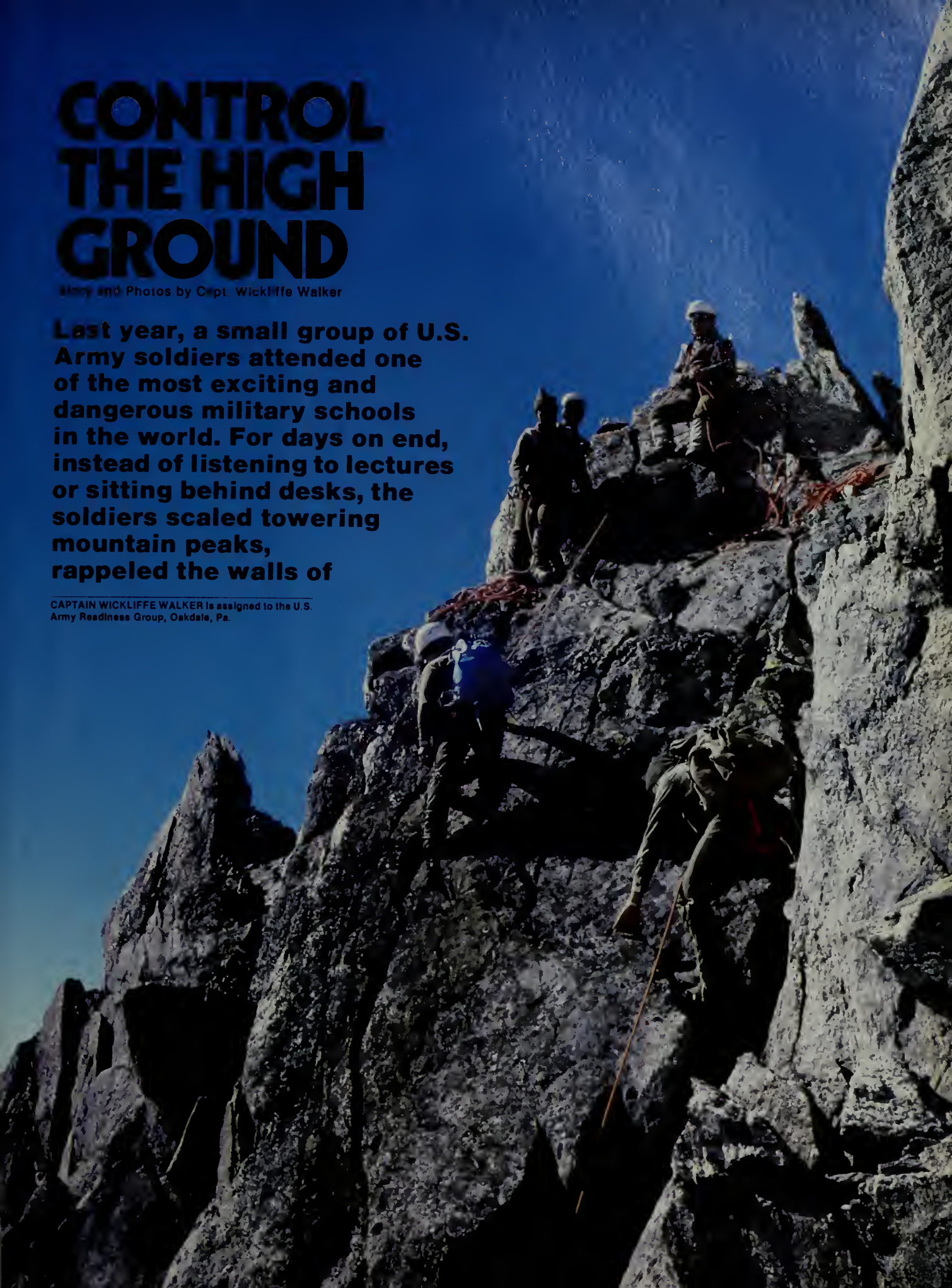


# CONTROL THE HIGH GROUND

Story and Photos by Capt. Wickliffe Walker

**Last year, a small group of U.S. Army soldiers attended one of the most exciting and dangerous military schools in the world. For days on end, instead of listening to lectures or sitting behind desks, the soldiers scaled towering mountain peaks, rappelled the walls of**

CAPTAIN WICKLIFFE WALKER is assigned to the U.S. Army Readiness Group, Oakdale, Pa.







A U.S. Army soldier at the Alpini Military School crosses a glacial crevasse on a single line rope bridge.



Soldiers and their instructors make a base camp at 11,000 feet before a predawn climb of 13,000 foot Mt. Gran Paradiso.

yawning crevasses and challenged the sheer rock faces of the Italian Alps.

For six weeks at the Alpini Military School the soldiers learned mountaineering fundamentals and practiced mountain climbing.

The school is run by the elite Italian Alpini Brigades whose mission is to control and defend much of the highest ground in Europe.

For the U.S. soldiers, the school was a unique and challenging experience. Living in special hotels run by the Italian Alpine Club, the Americans learned on some of the oldest and most famous climbing routes in the world.

The classes traveled to the ridges, towers and pillars high above Lake Lecco and the dramatic thousand-foot walls of the Dolomites in the South Tyrol for rock climb-



Students practice a crevasse rescue with a solid anchor system and techniques taught by the Alpini cadre.



**A student pretends to have fallen into a crevasse as his climbing mates carefully plan how they're going to rescue him.**

ing. Returning to the school in the Aosta Valley, the soldiers practiced ice climbing on the heights of Mount Gran Paradiso and Mount Blanc, Europe's highest peaks at more than 15,000 feet.

For the American soldiers, training out of a hotel wasn't the only novelty. Wearing duty uniforms of OD knickers and knee socks, saluting with ski poles hanging on their wrists and finding a shot of brandy in their rations were also parts of doing things the Alpini way.

On the first day of the course, soldiers filled out one short form. By the second hour they were out on the mountainface scratching for handholds. For the rest of the course, they climbed.

Six days a week, teams of three or four students were accompanied by instructors to various climbing routes. Some sites

featured a relatively easy but long climb. Others were shorter but included overhangs requiring string ladders and other special equipment.

Like many other military skills, mountaineering can be dangerous. Safety is a primary concern at the Alpini School.

One of the most important safety features at the school is the vast experience of the handpicked, career instructors. In addition, radio communications link men at the mountain base with climbing teams. Trained mountaineering doctors are on standby and helicopters are only minutes away.

The Alpini Mountain School was tough and its standards high. But the training was also fun. It provided a chance to live and work with some unique allied soldiers while providing the opportunity for adventure training with a capital A. □



# Destroying Myths About

People have been trying to have sex without babies for centuries. Soldiers today don't have to rely on wives tales to keep from getting pregnant.

"I had to get married a week after I left high school because I got my girlfriend pregnant. I was 18 and she was a year younger. We hadn't really thought about birth control." It's a hard but all too common lesson to learn.

Women have babies. Men help make babies. Relying on your partner to be careful doesn't always work. Birth control should be a combined effort. There's a lot at stake.



Sp5 Bill Branley

**BIRTH** control. Too many people don't do much more than talk about it. But talking only prevents babies if people do nothing else but talk. And having babies isn't much fun if you're not prepared for it.

Some young people (and many older ones) are poorly prepared to deal with birth control methods, yet are even more unprepared to be parents.

Capt. Marcia Kossman, a registered nurse clinician who counsels women soldiers on birth control, says, "I'm amazed at the number of young troops who don't use any type of contraceptive. We don't get to talk to them until it's too late.

"Some young women think they can't get pregnant the first time. Others rely on methods they hear about from their friends. They wonder what went wrong when they end up pregnant," says Kossman.

There's nothing new about birth control. People have been trying to have sex without having babies for centuries. An early Greek doctor suggested that women hold their breath, cough, jump and sneeze after sex to get the sperm out of the uterus. In some cultures it's believed that eating dead bees or wearing good-luck charms will prevent babies. It's reported that other women in early times swallowed willow bark, walnut leaves and special herbal recipes to keep from getting pregnant.

Soldiers today, male and female, don't have to resort to these ancient preventive measures or rely on wives-tales to prevent pregnancy. They can go to any military hospital or clinic and get up-to-date facts about birth control. Doctors and family counselors will explain the good and bad points about any method. Part of their job is to match people with the right methods.

"There are several temporary ways to avoid pregnancy," Kossman says. "But you have to remember that none of them are 100 percent perfect. For any of them to work at all, you have to use them properly."

Probably the most popular form of birth control used by women is the pill. It's reliable, easy to use and doesn't demand any special attention just before sex.

But there are possible complications connected with the pill such as headaches, nausea, dizziness or dangerous blood clots.

"There is a lot that isn't known about pills,"

Kossman says. "Women must be under a doctor's care and be in good health to take them."

A doctor examines a woman before allowing her to take birth control pills. If she has a history of high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes or blood clots, the doctor will not give her the pills. If she has had gall bladder diseases or has had hepatitis in the last three years, the doctor may suggest that she try something else.

"Most young women I counsel choose the pill," Kossman says. "But if they decide to get pregnant, we advise them to come off the pill at least three months before getting pregnant."

For women who can take the pill, it can be a reliable way to avoid having babies.

"I had to get married a week after I left high school because I got my girlfriend pregnant," says a soldier who asked that his name not be used. "I was 18 and she was a year younger. We hadn't really thought about birth control."

The soldier says his wife started using birth control pills after the baby was born. They didn't have a child for the next seven years.

The thing to remember about the pills, experts say, is that they're only a temporary form of birth control. Most women take them for about five to ten years.

Others opt for a "mini-pill." The side effects may not be as serious, Kossman says, but a lot of women don't use it because they say it's not as reliable as the regular pill and tends to cause troublesome bleeding.

Both types of pills have to be taken exactly as directed. It doesn't do any good to take one after sex.

Intra-uterine devices, commonly known as IUDs, offer women protection from pregnancy, without pills. They are shaped like spirals or tiny wishbones and they are made of plastic or stainless steel and are attached to a wire or string. The device is inserted into the uterus by a doctor.

"Not all women can wear the IUD," Kossman says. "Since it's a foreign object, some women's bodies reject it. The uterus actually pushes it out. In other women, the device upsets the menstrual cycle or damages the uterus."

The IUD prevents the fertilized egg from growing in the wall of the uterus. Although the device may seem risky, it has proven effective 95 percent of the time. The pill is about one percent more reliable.

"Women who have had babies seem to adapt to the device more quickly than those who have not," Kossman says. "We counsel women on the risks involved especially the risk of pelvic infection that can result from use. After a few weeks, at the most, a woman will know if an IUD is going to work for her."

One of the best ways men and women can avoid having children and still have sex is by keeping the sperm from reaching the egg. Diaphragms and condoms can do this if people use them properly; so can sperm-killing foams and creams. All of them are safer physically than pills or IUDs, but less effective,





Kossman says. The major problem people find with these is that they can be messy and must be used shortly before sex.

A diaphragm is a rubber cup-like object a woman can insert to block the cervix (opening of the uterus) so the sperm can't get in. It works best when coated with a sperm-killing cream. Other types of cream or foam can do the same thing without a diaphragm, but not as well.

"None of these methods are foolproof," Kossman says. "The doctor tells you how to use them and you can get them at a drugstore. But they have to be used right and used every time."

Diaphragms and sperm-killing agents are ancient ways of avoiding pregnancy. Egyptians used crocodile waste to kill the sperm. That practice probably killed



Some of the birth control devices available include IUDs, condoms, sperm-killing foams, diaphragms and the pill. None are 100 percent effective. The pill and IUD are most reliable; however, both have some bad side effects.

more women than it did sperm. Jewish people once used onion or peppermint juice without success.

The condom, or rubber, is the only birth control device for men. It is also the only one that offers some protection against venereal disease.

"Condoms and foam, used together, are almost 100 percent effective," Kossman says. "The problem is that many men, especially single men, refuse to bother with them."

Since the first condom was invented in the 16th century, men have complained that they dull sensation. At that time, a doctor named Gabriel Fallopius designed a cloth condom to help protect men from venereal disease. Modern ones are made of rubber or latex. Non-rubber condoms, called "skins," are said to be far more sensitive than the other types.

Kossman says that condoms are sometimes favored by men because they give them a chance to control birth.

"In most cases, both the man and the woman want to avoid babies," she says. "Family practice

clinics are willing to counsel couples together to help them decide on a birth control method. "A lot of the time, however, it doesn't work that way.

"A woman will say her boyfriend or husband doesn't want anything to do with birth control. But, he doesn't want babies either. The woman ends up choosing pills or an IUD, instead of an alternative method, just to avoid an argument."

When you leave birth control to chance you may find yourself becoming a parent.

One soldier who wishes not to be named, says he was stationed in Korea when his former girlfriend wrote to say she was pregnant.

"She told me she wanted to have a baby," he says. "But I thought I had talked her out of it. Babies are expensive and I didn't want to marry her.

"At the time I got her pregnant, I wasn't thinking of birth control. When I heard she was pregnant I was pretty angry, but I decided to send her \$50-60 a month to help her out. Her father stepped in and said he would take me to court if I didn't pay her \$150 a month. I've been paying about four years."

One natural way to avoid pregnancy is known as the rhythm method. With it, women figure out when they will be fertile and avoid sex during that time.

The woman has to chart her menstrual cycle closely and keep careful track of such things as body temperature. She may find it difficult to do if her cycle is even slightly irregular. The experts say it's reliable 90-97 percent of the time — if it's done right.

"There is another natural method that many young women believe in. It almost never works," Kossman says. "A man tells her he can withdraw in time. But thousands of sperm can be released before he knows it. Sperm stays alive in the uterus for about 48 hours."

After having a few children, many women decide they never want to get pregnant again.

Sp6 Charlie Thomas, a medic who works at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, says it costs her and her husband about \$250 a month to raise their infant.

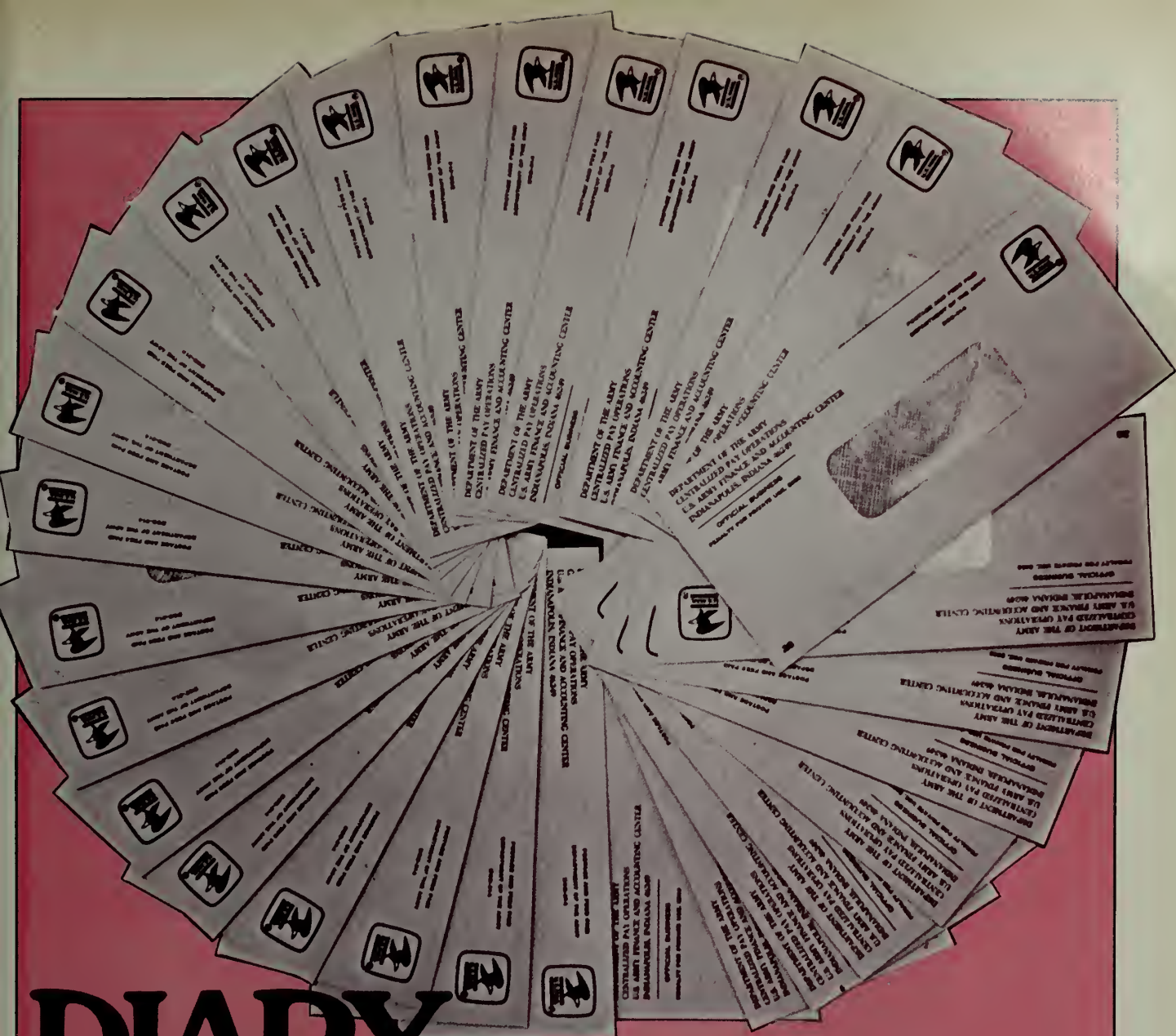
"That's just for babysitting, food and diapers," she says. "It's expensive, no matter how you try to cut corners. We're going to keep our family at two kids."

Permanently avoiding having children is possible. Men can have a vasectomy. This is an operation in which the tubes that carry sperm are sealed. Women can have a tubal ligation. This keeps eggs from getting into the uterus. These operations usually can't be undone. Neither operation affects the ability to have sex.

Having children can be a rewarding experience for a man and a woman. A woman who finds herself pregnant but doesn't want to be is another story.

Women have babies. Men help make babies. Relying on your partner to be careful doesn't always work. Birth control should be a combined effort.

Knowing what methods are available and how to use them can help you avoid an unwanted child. Don't trust in luck. There's too much at stake. □



# DIARY OF A PAYCHECK

Story and photos  
by Sp5 B. J. Small

**PAYDAY**—The moment of just reward.

It comes in the form of cash, credit to the bank account, the mailbox, or by standing in the pay line.

The process that turns a simple green card with only a few holes punched in it, into a United States Treasury check is impressive in its carefully coordinated movements. The journey from a box in a cage to human hands is precise and somehow quick, despite a network

of complicated steps.

Active duty, retired, Reserve and National Guard soldiers are located at all corners of the globe. Their checks take a long road which begins at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Two sections in the Army Finance and Accounting Center at Fort Harrison handle the operation from beginning to end: Disbursing and the "UNIVAC" Computer Branch.

The life of an active duty paycheck, for example,

**SPECIALIST FIVE B. J. SMALL** is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.



Far Right, Peggy Clark at the Finance and Accounting Center operates an inserting machine that signs your check, puts it into an envelope and seals it in one process.

Right, Dave Hammack, shift supervisor, fans checks before putting them in the UNIVAC computer. With the computer, Hammack's section can print 6,000 checks in less than 30 minutes.

Right, the final stop for your check at the Finance Center is the mailbag. The checks are taken to the Indianapolis Post Office and airport to be sent worldwide. With computer technology assisting in the preparation of the checks they are seldom in error or late getting to you.



begins in the Disbursing Division of Centralized Pay Operations in the Finance Center.

Focusing on the preparation of an active duty check will make this complex process easier to follow.

Printing checks for the Army's payroll, which includes more than \$625 million for active duty, National Guard and Reserves is an ongoing process that spans the entire month.

"The process for mid-month paychecks usually begins about the fourth or fifth day of each month,"

says Hank Buhl, chief of disbursing. "The cycle for end of month checks gets underway during the third week of each month."

The check is first placed in a tray of 3,000 at the Disbursing Division. It is preprinted with a registration number and is punched accordingly.

From there it's on to Data Processing Operations and the Computer Branch for amount and address verification and the actual printing.

"There are two steps in the Card Processing Sub-



puted from finance transactions that dictate the check's amount and address.

"Right now with the 'UNI-VAC' computer," Hammack says, "we can print 6,000 checks in 22 to 30 minutes." Hammack's section is currently operating eight machines.

Another section within the Computer Branch is currently printing checks for retired soldiers at another location. They hope to have the two operations consolidated soon.

Hammack says that his section goes through 2.5 million checks each month. Of those, 300,000 are for mid-month payments.

For most of the month, the Computer Branch operates 24 hours a day, five days a week preparing the Army's wide range of checks that include active, retired, Reserve and National Guard, allotments and savings bonds, Job Corps, daily transportation checks and field service payments.

Near the end of each month, during "critical path processing" the machines run all day, seven days a week preparing end-of-month checks.

When the check has finally been printed and its amount and address verified, it is loaded back into a tray and returned to Disbursing for the final leg of its journey.

Arriving at Disbursing, the check is placed into an inserting machine that signs it, puts it into an envelope and seals it, in one process.

"When the inserting machines are at top speed, they can fill up to 5,000 envelopes per hour," says Wayne McKay, chief of Control Branch at the Disbursing Division.

The check goes down a conveyor belt and in seconds it is ready to leave the Finance Center.

The check is bound and put into a mailbag just feet away from the storage area where it all began.

Bundles of checks are loaded into mail trucks and taken to local post offices and the Indianapolis International Airport. Nearby a "newborn" check is taken from the carton and the process starts again.

Hammack has been in the Computer Branch for nine years and he has comforting news for anyone who gets a check from the Finance Center at Fort Harrison. "We've never been late," he says. □

system," says Dave Hammack, third shift supervisor. "In the first machine, the amount of the check is punched into the card along with the payee's social security number."

The check is then placed into a second machine. "The amount of the check is verified and the check is then printed," Hammack says. "So you see those little holes in the check are quite necessary."

Hammack says that both machines operate on a tape system which contains account information com-



**T**HE heavy round hatchcovers of the Soviet armored personnel carrier swing open. Yellow-starred helmets and the slick barrels of AK-47 automatic rifles emerge from the deck hole as soldiers pop through, then leap from the carrier.

The soldiers thud to the ground and rush into a squad attack formation.

"Good, Comrades . . . very good," says a complimentary, yet stern voice. The voice belongs to a foreign military instructor. He's a member of the 7th Infantry Division's OPFOR "army" at Fort Ord, Calif.

OPFOR — short for opposing forces — is a training concept designed to help soldiers understand the lifestyles of their potential adversaries.

Army Regulation 350-2, which sets forth the policies, objec-

tives and responsibilities of the OPFOR program defines potential adversary as any country which poses a threat to the national security of the United States. The armed forces of the Soviet Union and North Korea are the only potential adversaries approved for OPFOR use.

Though the regulation authorizes OPFOR training, there is no standardized Army-wide training plan. OPFOR units at Forts Lewis, Hood and Ord, for example, tailor programs to their individual commands.

The 7th Infantry Division program is geared toward the Soviet motorized infantry and armored units because they're the ones an infantry soldier will most likely confront in war time.

At Fort Ord, special cadre from the 7th Military Intelligence Company teach classes of 60 to 110 soldiers the ways of the other side.

The program is three days and two nights of tough Soviet-style

training which includes unclassified briefings on Soviet tactics, weapons, equipment and chemical warfare techniques. The soldiers also go through vigorous Soviet physical exercises and drill movements.

It begins when the soldiers get off the bus at Fort Ord's OPFOR training center. They're greeted by a strange looking soldier wearing a dark brown uniform, red and yellow shoulderboards and a belt with a large brass buckle that glistens in the morning sun. The yellow star on his helmet distinguishes him from the new arrivals hurrying into formation.

"Good morning, Comrades. I am Comrade Senior Sergeant Paul Brown, a member of the 7th Military Intelligence Company Opposing Forces cadre. You are no longer American soldiers . . ."

That's only the first shock as Comrade Brown continues. Other cadre members pass out stick-on insignias which convert the soldiers'

SPECIALIST FIVE STEVE DAVIS is a photojournalist at the Public Affairs Office, Fort Ord, Calif.

# OPFOR

## LIFE ON THE OTHER SIDE

Story and photos by  
Sp5 Steve Davis



olive green fatigues into the uniform of the Motherland. The U.S. Army patch is replaced by the word "OPFOR" as the men help each other stick the labels on.

No more PFCs or sergeants. The stick-on ranks make them comrade sergeants or senior sergeants. The commander of the group undergoing the training becomes an OPFOR officer.

After what some of the soldiers jokingly call a defection is complete, Comrade Senior Sergeant Brown shouts "Smir Na!" The soldiers don't move.

"Comrades," explains Brown, "during the next three days some of your orders will be in the Russian language. The words 'Smir Na' means 'Attention!' 'Spokoinya' means 'At Ease.'"

As he continues the vocabulary lesson, the soldiers of Company A and the Combat Support Company of the 3d Battalion, 17th Infantry scribble the words on their note pads.

The formation is called to attention when an OPFOR officer walks briskly from across the street toward the men. Comrade Senior Sergeant Brown renders a quick Soviet salute as the officer stands facing him. The officer returns the salute. Brown slaps his arm to his side and marches off to one end of the formation leaving the officer standing alone in front of 60 attentive eyes.

"Comrades, I am Comrade Captain Steele, officer in charge of the Opposing Forces cadre. During your stay here you will be subject to three long days of intense training. We ask your cooperation, attention and constructive criticism during your stay."

In the administrative and safety briefing Steele explains that the unit's own officers and NCOs have already been through a one day OPFOR session. They will conduct the training with assistance from the OPFOR cadre.

After Steele's briefing, the formation breaks into platoons. Classes are conducted on a rotating



● Opposite page, American soldiers in Fort Ord's OPFOR class practice dismounting from a Soviet vehicle and ● above, the Soviet parade step.

basis. Some of the men march off to a class on the assembly and disassembly of the AK-47 automatic weapon. Others go to a Soviet armored vehicle identification class. Still others practice drill and ceremonies.

"A lot of emphasis is placed on foreign materiel training," says 1st Lt. Michael DeJohn. He's speaking from atop a Soviet T-54 tank. "This allows our infantry soldiers a chance to work with actual opposing forces equipment."

That equipment includes two tanks, an armored personnel carrier and several varieties of Soviet small arms provided by the 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (TI) (PROV), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The small arms are RPG light machine guns and 36 AK-47 assault rifles.

"By eating, sleeping and living like Soviets, our soldiers become familiar with their potential adversaries," says 2d Lt. David Hough. "The idea is to learn how the Soviet soldier thinks. How he reacts in a given situation. How he responds when you have two times as many soldiers and you 'double team' him.

"Unfortunately," says Hough, "people have told our soldiers that the average Soviet soldier is so regimented that he's not flexible, that if his leader is killed in battle he will not be much of a threat. We try to dispel that myth through role playing. He's a man just like us. Though his historical and political outlook may be different, he'll try to survive on the battlefield just as we would."

The OPFOR cadre does some sophisticated role playing to get their point across.

"I'm usually a very quiet person," says Sp5 Gary Hohnberger, an OPFOR researcher-instructor, "but in the classes I become a totally different personality. We must come on as strict authoritarians and the role has to look believable."

Though the cadre may sometimes appear harsh and quick-tempered, the realism stays on a strictly psychological level. There's no physical punishment in the OPFOR program.

The closest thing to physical discipline comes when a soldier steps out of line. For example, he may be told to do difficult Soviet



"leg-in-the-air" pushups.

Some of the most intense moments of OPFOR training occur during political indoctrination classes held after an evening walk.

The political indoctrination classes are conducted by the OPFOR officers. Their stage is a World War II-vintage building with a large open room. A yellow OPFOR star, eight feet across is set in a field of red on the floor. A hushed audience of soldiers stands at attention around the star.

The room is silent as they wait for the political officers to arrive.

Comrades Steele, DeJohn and Hough solemnly walk into the room and instruct the soldiers to be seated on the floor. Their boots gleam even in the dimly-lit room.

Steele begins with an informal discussion of the day's training. He gets the soldiers to relax with his friendly chatter. Laughter fills the room as he tells humorous training stories. The men feel like they belong there.

Then Comrade Hough with

his matter-of-fact style says, "Comrades, did you know that the western warmongers are preparing American children for war against the Motherland by forcing them into an organization called the Cub Scouts? The Cub Scouts worship the wolf, a most vicious predator."

Hough is reading a clipping from the Soviet newspaper, Pravda.

"From that organization," he continues, "they go on to the more insidious Boy Scouts, where young teenagers are herded into the 'Order of the Arrow.' There they work for merit badges in swimming, which is really underwater demolitions training, and pioneering, which teaches the exploitation of underdeveloped nations."

He pauses, then asks "What about our Soviet youth organizations? We don't teach our children that. We teach them to be moral, to be good citizens. Don't you agree?"

Up go the arms as flustered young American soldiers try to respond. The political officer points and a soldier stands.

OPFOR training gives soldiers a chance to live like their Soviet counterparts for a short while and to use actual Soviet equipment like this.

"But Comrade," the young soldier exclaims, "the Boy Scouts don't do that. They . . ."

He's interrupted by Political Officer Comrade DeJohn, who quickly rushes over to the soldier like a red-faced drill sergeant.

"What do you mean they don't do that, Comrade?" retaliates DeJohn. "Are you questioning the truth? Are you defending the imperialist warmongers? I think you need to pay more attention to your political training. Now sit down, Comrade!"

More heated discussions shake the class. The soldiers' expressions reflect dismay, frustration, even outright anger.

Steele claims that once a soldier got so upset that he jumped up screaming "Hey, I'm an American soldier, you creeps," and ripped the OPFOR insignias from his uniform as he stormed out of the building.

On their final morning of training, the OPFOR recruits fire AK-47s and prepare for a final pass and review. The noon parade shows them at their drill and ceremonies best, proudly parade-stepping (a Soviet modification of the "goose-step") past the reviewing officers.

After the graduation parade, the OPFOR cadre brings the soldiers back to "reality" during a debriefing period. The soldiers are then asked to complete unsigned critiques of the training program. Most are favorable.

As the men pack their belongings and get ready to leave, they talk about their three days of OPFOR training:

"It was ridiculous. No American should have to dress like a commie."

"I never learned this much about the Soviets in high school . . ."

"The course needs to be a week long, not just three days . . ."

"I think they should have real defectors come and speak . . ."

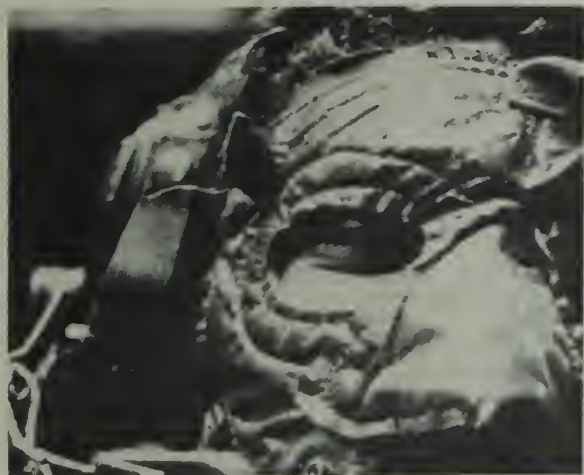
But one soldier sums it up best. "Boy, it's great to be free again . . ." □



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott

## WHAT IN THE WORLD IS IT?



If a photograph is worth a thousand words, what's part of a photograph worth? Your guess is as good as ours, but this mindbender isn't a riddle. It is about photos though. Take a look at this piece of a pic and try to determine what it is.

## FROM THE FIELD . . .

Those of us who work for Uncle Sam, whether soldier or civilian, have a habit of communicating with each other in language liberally spiced with key phrases. For example, we say things such as the "bottom line," "in accordance with," and "under provisions of . . ."

One of our all-time favorite phrases, however, is "when the balloon goes up." Probably everyone reading this knows what that phrase means — but how many of you know where it came from? SOLDIERS staff doesn't, so we assume it must be a mystery to many others.

So readers, we're asking for your input. Send us your cards and letters telling us the origin of the phrase "when the balloon goes up."

We'll print as many of your responses as possible and we'll use them to develop a family tree for this phrase.

## IT'S ABOUT TIME

From the Gauntlet, newspaper of the 38th ADA Brigade, Korea comes this teaser about time.

1. What Revolutionary War figure wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls"?
2. "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, creeps in this petty pace from day today, to the last syllable of recorded time." What Shakespearean play is this passage from?

## IN THE BEGINNING . . .

SOLDIERS is always looking for something or someone humorous or witty to lighten your day. We've discovered a candidate at Fort Hood, Texas, in the person of Sp4 Steve Valentine, a writer for the Fort Hood Sentinel.

Steve has started a trivia column in the newspaper that's a little out of the ordinary. Here's a sample of his work. (By the way, if any of these little tidbits are wrong, SOLDIERS will deny ever having seen or heard of Steve Valentine, the Fort Hood Sentinel or the trivia column).

- St. Vincent, the patron saint of wine, was a teetotaler.
- Americans spend five-times more money each year on dog food than they do for college textbooks.
- It's illegal in the state of Oklahoma to catch whales.
- Every day, twenty-pounds of chewing gum are removed from the bottom of the 6,200 seats of Radio City Music Hall in New York City.

In addition to passing on this valuable information, Steve also involves his readers in the column. He asks them some tough questions. Those who give him the correct answer receive a prize. Here are a couple of questions and the prizes offered:

- What state has the smallest population? (soft drink)
- What is the only continent that contains just one nation? (cup of coffee)

Steve recently stumped his readers with this one: What was the first city in the world to be lighted by electricity?

Don't look for answers to any of these questions in SOLDIERS. If you know the answer contact Steve at Fort Hood and demand your prize.



"Yeah, yeah, I know you want 'U.S. Army.'  
Now what comes after the 'O'?"

For answers see page 56.



PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

Effective October 1, 1980

Junior Enlisted				
Pay Grade	2 or Less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4
E1	501.30			
E2	558.60			
E3	580.50	612.30	636.90	662.10

Mid-Grade Noncommissioned Officers										
Pay Grade	2 or Less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16
E4	603.60	637.50	674.70	727.20	756.00					
E5	627.90	683.40	716.40	747.60	796.50	828.90	862.20	893.70	910.20	
E6			812.40	846.60	878.10	910.20	943.50	992.10	1,023.30	1,056.30

Senior Noncommissioned Officers				
Pay Grade	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18
E7	1,089.00	1,138.20	1,170.60	1,203.60
E8		1,284.30	1,317.90	1,348.50
E9			1,546.20	1,576.20

Warrant Officers										
Pay Grade	2 or Less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16
W1	825.30	946.20	946.20	1,025.10	1,071.30	1,117.50	1,163.10	1,211.10	1,257.00	1,303.20
W2				1,102.50	1,163.10	1,226.70	1,272.90	1,319.70	1,365.30	1,413.00
W3										
W4										

Commissioned Officers with More Than 4 Years Active Service as Enlisted.				
Pay Grade	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10
O1	1,163.10	1,242.30	1,288.20	1,334.70
O2	1,444.20	1,474.20	1,521.00	1,599.90
O3	1,614.90	1,692.00	1,753.20	1,847.40

Commissioned Officers — Company Grade										
Pay Grade	2 or Less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16
O1*	924.30	962.10	1,163.10							
O2*	1,064.70	1,163.10	1,397.10	1,444.20	1,474.20					
O3*	1,221.30	1,365.30	1,459.50	1,614.90	1,692.00	1,753.20	1,847.40	1,939.20	1,986.90	

\*Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with more than 4 years active service as enlisted.

Commissioned Officers — Field Grade										
Pay Grade	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26
O4	1,738.20	1,815.60	1,939.20	2,048.40	2,142.00	2,235.00	2,297.70			
O5			2,267.10	2,436.90	2,577.00	2,654.70	2,747.40			
O6					2,872.50	2,934.60	3,105.00	3,367.50		

General Officers				
Pay Grade	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26
O7	3,832.50			
O8	4,081.50	4,238.10	4,407.90	
O9		4,562.70	4,889.10	
O10				5,541.60

# New Monthly Basic Allowance for Quarters Rates

Effective October 1, 1980

## Enlisted Members

Pay Grade	Without Dependents Full	With Dependents
E1	103.20	179.70
E2	109.20	179.70
E3	123.60	179.70
E4	138.30	206.10
E5	156.90	234.30
E6	163.20	255.00
E7	179.70	277.20
E8	211.20	297.90
E9	229.20	322.50

## Warrant Officers

Pay Grade	Without Dependents Full	With Dependents Partial
W1	212.70	13.80
W2	235.50	15.90
W3	270.90	20.70
W4	303.60	25.20

## Commissioned Officers

Pay Grade	Without Dependents Full	With Dependents Partial	With Dependents
O1	187.80	13.20	244.50
O2	240.60	17.70	304.50
O3	277.20	22.20	342.00
O4	315.30	26.70	380.40
O5	354.00	33.00	426.30
O6	384.00	39.60	468.60
O7 & above	427.80	50.70	535.20

In addition to the basic pay and quarters shown in the charts, officers will receive Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) of \$82.58 per month. Enlisted BAS will be a rate of \$3.94 a day for those authorized to mess separately or when on leave; \$4.45 a day when rations-in-kind are not available; and \$5.89 a day on the emergency ration schedule.

# PAY SCHEDULE FOR ARMY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Effective October 1, 1980

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$ 7,960	\$ 8,225	\$ 8,490	\$ 8,755	\$ 9,020	\$ 9,069	\$ 9,189	\$ 9,444	\$ 9,699	\$ 9,954
2	8,951	9,069	9,242	9,531	9,820	10,109	10,398	10,687	10,976	11,265
3	9,766	10,092	10,418	10,744	11,070	11,396	11,722	12,048	12,374	12,700
4	10,963	11,328	11,693	12,058	12,423	12,788	13,153	13,518	13,883	14,248
5	12,266	12,675	13,084	13,493	13,902	14,311	14,720	15,129	15,538	15,947
6	13,672	14,128	14,584	15,040	15,496	15,952	16,408	16,864	17,320	17,776
7	15,193	15,699	16,205	16,711	17,217	17,723	18,229	18,735	19,241	19,747
8	16,826	17,387	17,946	18,509	19,070	19,631	20,192	20,753	21,314	21,875
9	18,585	19,205	19,825	20,445	21,065	21,685	22,305	22,925	23,545	24,165
10	20,467	21,149	21,831	22,513	23,195	23,877	24,559	25,241	25,923	26,605
11	22,486	23,236	23,986	24,730	25,486	26,236	26,980	27,736	28,486	29,236
12	26,951	27,849	28,747	29,645	30,543	31,441	32,339	33,237	34,135	35,033
13	32,048	33,116	34,184	35,252	36,320	37,388	38,456	39,524	40,592	41,660
14	37,871	39,133	40,395	41,657	42,919	44,181	45,443	46,705	47,967	49,229
15	44,547	46,032	47,517	49,002	50,487	51,972	53,457	54,942	56,427	57,912
16	49,198	50,838	52,478	54,116	55,768	57,398	58,500	59,500	60,500	61,500
17	53,849	55,644	57,439	59,234	61,029	62,824	64,619	66,414	68,209	70,004
18	58,500	60,444	62,389	64,334	66,279	68,224	70,169	72,114	74,059	76,004

\* Pay limited to \$50,112.50 for level V of the Executive Schedule.



# What's new

(More What's New on pages 2, 4)

- A variable housing allowance (VHA) for CONUS-based soldiers highlights the Nunn-Warner amendment approved by Congress and signed into law by the President last September.

The VHA program is designed to help pay part of the housing costs not met by the current basic allowance for quarters (BAQ).

Other provisions of the Nunn-Warner amendment include: increasing the per mile PCS reimbursement rate to an amount to be determined by the Department of Defense; increasing subsistence allowance by 10 percent; increasing flight pay for enlisted crew members based on time in service and grade, and for officers by a flat 25 percent; a "save pay" provision for officers who served as enlisted members or warrant officers as a guarantee that officers in this category will not lose pay by accepting a commission.

The PCS, BAS and flight pay increases began 1 September 1980.

## DOD Authorization Increases Benefits

- An 11.7 percent pay raise and a family separation allowance for junior enlisted soldiers were included in the Fiscal Year 1981 Department of Defense Authorization Bill approved by Congress and signed into law by the President on September 8, 1980. The 11.7 percent increase affected basic pay, subsistence allowance and quarters allowance beginning with last October's pay.

The family separation pay for soldiers in grades E1 to E4 who are not in a career status will amount to \$30 per month for each month the servicemember is separated from his or her family.

Other benefits affected by the authorizations include:

- an increase in re-enlistment bonuses from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for certain specialties;
- an increase in enlistment bonuses from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for certain skills;
- an increase in the reimbursement paid for moving a mobile home (or trailer);
- a one-year extension of the enlistment and re-enlistment bonuses and educational assistance programs for all units of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve;
- a new re-enlistment bonus of \$600 for the Individual Ready Reserve for a one-year trial period;
- a new selective service affiliation bonus for the selected reserve;
- \$75 million for a direct one-year test of increased educational benefits, including a loan forgiveness program;
- routine infant medical care under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS).



- Fort Ord, Calif., is the scene of an experiment to test the trade-off between heavy armor protection and agility and mobility. For the experiment, ten M551 Sheridans have been converted into Light Weight Combat Vehicles (LWCs). The LWCs have an improved suspension system, achieve light weight by being lightly armored, can go from a standing start to 30 mph in 7.5 seconds, and can reach speeds up to 60 mph. The data collected from this experiment will provide information for future decisions about lightweight antiarmor programs.

### Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 53)

WHAT IN THE WORLD IS IT?: It is an armored personnel carrier driver in Germany wearing his helmet and a cold weather mask to protect his face.  
IT'S ABOUT TIME: 1. Thomas Paine 2. MacBeth

Today's Army:  
Top-notch  
leadership and  
dedicated,  
well-trained  
soldiers work-  
ing together  
to always be  
combat-ready.





# ARMY FIELD BAND

PAGE 18





# SOLDIERS

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December

1980

Happy

Holidays



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The holiday season is a time of music, parties, family gatherings, gift giving and religious observances. But if you're a long way from home it can be a sad and lonely time. For 40 years the USO has been helping service members enjoy a touch of home during the holidays - no matter where they are. See page 38



# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
DECEMBER 1980 VOLUME 35, NO. 12

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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| 23   | <b>Postmarks</b>  | 55 | <b>Annual Index</b>     |
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**Credits:** Front cover illustration by Anne Genders; photo opposite by Manuel Gomez; inside back cover photo of Sgt. Michael Frazier, 11th ACR patrolling the East/West German border by Sp5 Gary Kieffer; back cover photo of the Hale Koa Hotel by Helen Kay Ellsworth.

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# What's new



- In November, the Army began to take delivery of a British combat support boat used in bridging operations. The British-built boat was selected because it works best with the floating ribbon bridge now deployed in Europe. Constructed of aluminum and powered by two diesel engine driven water-jets, the boat has a shallow draft of 22 inches. It's 27 feet long, has a top speed of 25 mph, and is unsinkable. The boat can be carried and launched by the ribbon bridge transporter fitted with a cradle. It will eventually replace the U.S. bridge erection boat.

Adoption of the British boat followed 10 months of intensive evaluation by the US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command.

- Baggage allowances for Military Airlift Command (MAC) charter flights are now based primarily on the number of pieces shipped rather than weight. Passengers flying on military and MAC flights can check two pieces of baggage free. Each piece may not exceed 62 linear inches (length plus width plus height) nor 70 pounds. One piece, not to exceed 45 linear inches, may be carried on board. Passengers exceeding the free baggage allowance will be charged a flat rate. Duffle bags will be accepted as an authorized single piece regardless of weight or size.

- Changes to the Skill Qualification Test (SQT) Program announced last year will begin to affect soldiers in Fiscal Year 81. Annual testing in primary MOS, a shorter skill component part for combat arms soldiers, more emphasis on performance using the job site component part, and testing only at a soldier's present skill level are some of the changes being implemented.

## Fort Lewis Wins 'Best Commissary'

- The Fort Lewis, Wash., commissary was named the winner of the Best Commissary Award by the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency. All 141 Army commissaries competed for the title.

Runners-up for the title were: Midwest Region - Fort Sill, Okla; Southeast Region - Fort Rucker, Ala; Northeast Region - Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and USAREUR - Baumholder.

Receiving certificates for being the most improved stores in their region were: Pusan, Korea; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico; Fort Myer, Va., Walter Reed Army Medical Center and Heilbronn, Germany.

Commissaries were judged in customer service and comments, grocery, meats, produce, check-out operations, care and use of equipment and operating supplies, administration, employee courtesy, warehousing, physical security and other areas.

- Certain 1981 cars and trucks bought in the U.S. and used overseas with leaded gas cannot be returned to the United States, DA warns. These vehicles are designed to use unleaded gasoline only. Unleaded gasoline is not available in AAFES gas stations overseas. If leaded gasoline is used, the vehicles may not run properly or may not meet 1981 Federal emission standards upon return to the U.S. Export models bought overseas won't have an emission system put in. They also won't be allowed to be shipped into the U.S. Vehicles affected are all 1981 GM cars and trucks, some early 1981 Ford and Mercury models, and the Chrysler Imperial. If shipped to the U.S. from overseas, these cars will be impounded by customs at the port of entry until they are brought up to standards.

## Field Artillery Needs First Shirts

- A two-year stabilization at a station of choice is being offered to promotable E-7s and E-8s who volunteer to fill positions as first sergeants in headquarters and service batteries of field artillery battalions. The Field Artillery Branch is currently looking for 25 to 30 NCOs to participate in this first sergeant program. The offer applies to Forts Sill, Riley, Hood, Polk, Stewart, Ord, Lewis, Campbell and Knox.

Applications should be submitted through channels to MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPK-A, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331.

## OE Positions Open to Senior NCOs

- Senior NCOs may now volunteer to fill some 100 Organizational Effectiveness (OE) positions throughout the Army. To be eligible, applicants must be in the grades E-7 through E-9 (waiverable to E-6); proficient in their primary MOS; have a high potential for promotion; have 16 months retainability, and be recommended by their commander and installation OE staff officer. Also, two years of college are preferred.

Training for the OE NCO positions involves 16 weeks TDY at the Organizational Effectiveness Center and School at Fort Ord, Calif. The American Council of Education also recommends the granting of the equivalent of 16 graduate credit hours for the successful completion of the course.

Interested NCOs should submit their applications through channels to their career management branch of MILPERCEN, with an information copy for MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPZ-P.

- Five major airlines have reduced air coach fares for domestic travel by 50 percent for active duty military persons traveling on leave or pass, according to the Military Traffic Management Command. Trans World Airlines (TWA), American, United, US Air and Western airlines are offering a 50 percent reduction on a trial basis until March 31, 1981, for all except US Air which has not set an expiration date.

American, United and Western airlines offer the discounts on selected routes, while TWA and US Air discounts apply to all their domestic routes.

The reduced fares will not be available during peak holiday travel dates of December 19, 20 and 24, 1980, and January 3, 4 and 5, 1981.

Only active duty persons traveling at their own expense or those who are within seven days after their discharge are eligible for the discount air fares.

Twenty-four other airlines also continue the 25 percent furlough fare discount.

- To eliminate the risk of aircraft damage during loading and unloading operations, the Military Traffic Management Command's Transportation Engineering Agency has developed a helicopter positioning device. A prototype device was used successfully in REFORGER 76 for shiploading Huey and Cobra skid-mounted helicopters. Using a modified version, the device also accommodates the wheel landing gear of the Black Hawk helicopter. It is placed underneath the front portion of the helicopter, activated to lift the aircraft off the deck and move it laterally into final position. Prior to the development of the device, helicopters had to be pushed repeatedly fore and aft to move them laterally for compact stowage. The device has further uses in transportation operations.





# feedback

## LOW GRADE SHAM?

I was reading your Sept. issue and come across the letter from a PFC at Fort Lewis, Wash., on E-I-E-3s shomming. How does she know so much about shomming?

I was an armorer in a basic training unit at Fort Sill, Okla., for about nine months. As a Pvt. 2 and PFC, I used to work 10 to 12 hours a day, five to seven days a week, without time off. So did all the other armorers in the battalion.

I think she should be a little more careful about saying many E-I-E-3s shom. She should see some other places before she makes a judgement.

PFC Cloyton Grulkowski  
Fort Sill, Okla.

## 'COUPLES' CONTINUED

RE: "Soldier Couples: Convenience Marriage," (Sept 80).

I believe the article failed to emphasize fully some points I tried to make clear during the interview.

First, contract marriages are valid only if the couple intends to become "married." If they have no intent to act as husband and wife after the ceremony, the marriage is a sham. Neither the U.S. nor Germany will see it as valid. The contract is "legal" only if the couple truly desires to be husband and wife.

Second, such contracts must comply with the law of the area where the couple marries. A legal assistance officer can advise on the meaning and effect of such contracts.

Third, a marriage can be terminated only by death, annulment or divorce. Mutual written agreement cannot do this. Legal action usually costs a substantial amount and takes time.

Fourth, ending a marriage can cause financial headaches. If the marriage is a sham, the couple can be charged with fraud or false official statements. If the marriage is valid, the couple must consider support of children born of the marriage, alimony, division of property, and so on.

I can understand a soldier's desire for privacy. However, such marriages for convenience usually offer long-term legal difficulties.

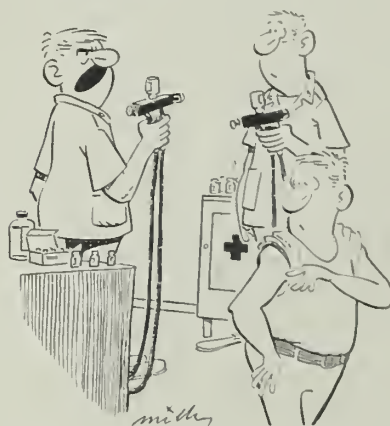
Capt. Roger W. Hughes  
Legal Assistance Officer  
APO 09107

"Soldier Couples" (Sept 80) really hit the spot.

My husband and I are in the Army, and so are both my parents. It's good to know there are more of us out there.

It's not an easy job, but I, for one, love every minute of it!

Sp4 Vikki D. Henderson  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.



"We give away \$1,300 worth of flu serum and not one 'thank you'."

## SAFETY TIP

RE: "Get With The Program," (July 80).

The picture on page 15 shows a soldier applying grease with her bare hand, which is an unsafe practice. Nicks and burrs on the wheel's surface could cause cuts and scratches to the hand. The grease should be applied with a putty knife or a similar tool.

SFC Jose Tafayo  
APO 09102

## PARTIAL PRIVILEGE

In July 80 **SOLDIERS** you state, "Individual Ready Reserve members are not eligible for PX privileges." This is not entirely correct.

I'm a Mobilization Designee. As such, I do not have a leave and earnings statement, and I cannot make general purchases at the PX.

However, I am authorized to purchase military items such as insignia, shirts, caps, and similar items.

Maj. John Cashman, Jr.  
Sausalito, Calif.

Right. We should have said: "Members of Reserve components who are not on extended active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, are entitled to purchase necessary articles of uniform clothing, accoutrements and equipment in the quantities that would be required immediately upon call to active duty."

## GOT AN ANSWER?

Can you settle an argument for me?

I'm trying to find out which battalion spent the most front-line duty days during World War II.

Sp5 Connie Moreland  
Springfield, Ill.

Since it has no need for them, the Army doesn't keep figures on this. But one of our readers might be able to answer your question. How about it, history buffs?

## QUICK COMMO

RE: "Feedback" (June 80).

The letter from Mrs. Ruiz regarding mail hold-up. If she is interested in getting something overseas in a hurry, she might try a MARS message. The Military Affiliate Radio System is in all branches of the service. If she would contact her nearest Post and ask for information on the nearest MARS station, she might just find what she needs. If there is no MARS station around, she might try the local Ama-

teur Rodio froternity. She can get a lead on them through o locol electron-ics store.

I om o member of Air Force MARS ond hod the joy of running over 800 phone potches from Vietnam to the stotes here. One of the fellows in my Rodio Repoir Section is o former Army MARS operotor from NAM. Mony of us hove nothing but praise for the system.

I enjoy the mogazine very much.

SSG Andrew C. Mueller  
127th Sig Det, WING  
Woukesho, WI

#### NOT JUST ONE

RE: "FOCUS ON PEOPLE" (Sept 80):

A statement that Capt. Wells, who was chosen "EBONY Bachelor for 1980," is the only military man ever selected by the mogozine for this honor, is incorrect.

In 1973, then Capt. Alphonso C. Woodoll was chosen os on EBONY Bachelor for that year.

Mrs. Alphonso C. Woodoll  
Foyetteville, N.C.

You stoted that Capt. Wells is the only military mon ever selected for the Ebony Mogozine bachelor feature. This is not correct.

A personol friend of mine, SFC Leon Skipwith, Jr., was selected in 1975.

SFC Fred Chinn, Jr.  
Fort Benning, Go.

#### LIMITED ACCESS

Could you give me more information about "Your Trolvel Club," (Moy 80)?

Are reservists ond retirees allowed to use these facilities?

MSgt. Iro Sive  
North Mossopequo, N.Y.

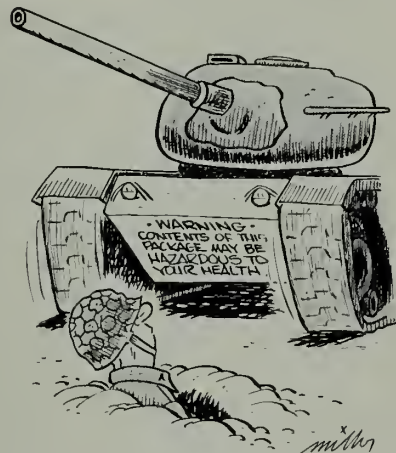
*Active duty soldiers come first, but reservists and retirees are authorized to use all Army recreational facilities when space is available. Since these facilities are usually controlled by*

*local commanders, it's a good idea to call or write ahead to find out about availability.*

#### CARTOON QUERY

I enjoyed the cover of your June 80 Leadership issue, by Lt. Col. George Finley. It could hove only been drawn by o soldier; someone who hos seen the Army from the inside, token from his experiences, ond put them in o humor-ous light.

There is o lot of soldier cartooning tolent in the Army, waiting to be recognized. What ore the procedures for contributing cartoons to SOLDIERS? I'm sure there ore those who



would like to see more soldier cartooning.

There is o side of Army life that the professional civilian cartoonist moy never experience. You seldom see cartoons about SQTs, ARTEP, PT tests, or subjects that only o soldier in today's Army would know about. How about soliciting cartoons from some of us who ore "in the wor?" Who knows? You moy lounch the career of onother Beetle Bailey or Willie ond Joe.

2d Lt. Jeffrey Smith  
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

*SOLDIERS is happy to review cartoons sent to us by soldiers. Cartoons should be drawn on white bond paper using black, finished ink. Cartoons may relate to any aspect of Army life.*

#### PAT ON THE BACK

RE: "Bottle Of The Boulevard," (Sept. 80).

I feel you left out o very important fact. The 20th Engineer Bottolion worked mony long, cold doys in Croig Village, ond didn't even get on honor-able mention.

On some occosions, we worked 12 to 15 hours o doy to complete this project. I think you should hove ot least mentioned that the project was constructed by the 20th Engineer Bot-tolion. It was o job well done.

Sgt. Robin Burke  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

*You're right, we should have. For the kind of pride and teamwork your letter suggests, our hat is off to members of the 20th Engineers.*

#### GIVE A DAMN!

Some drill sergeants will toke the time to talk to troinees who hove problems. Others don't give o damn ond wouldn't give troinees the time of doy.

To those drill sergeants who reolly care, I'd like to soy thanks o lot for the time ond effort you spend helping troinees with problems.

Pvt. Leono R. Nowell  
Fort McClellon, Alo.

**SOLDIERS** is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.



# PANAMA ADVENTURE

Steve Abbott  
Photos by SSgt. Mi Seitelman

**Curled up snakes the size of truck tires. Bugs big enough to fight choppers for airspace. Vines that lasso unwary intruders. Muggy, hot, damp weather. Ah, the joys of the jungle. Most people would find it a place to avoid, but soldiers can't. They have to be ready to fight there if necessary.**

Training in the jungle is a mixed bag for most soldiers—they like the realism and the challenges but they aren't too crazy about the jungle environment.

One unit that spends a lot of time training in the jungle is the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) from Fort Campbell, Ky. A group of 101st soldiers recently returned from the Army's Jungle Operations Training Center, Fort Sherman, Panama.

Their training there ranged from simulated combat missions in the very real jungle, right, to practicing waterborne assaults, far right.

Sp4 Thersa Pharms, far right bottom, slogs through a jungle downpour after becoming the first female to successfully complete the Green Hell











### Obstacle Course.

The cadre of the JOTC expose visiting soldiers to as many aspects of jungle operations as they can in the three week long course. Above, JOTC cadre demonstrate the proper method of searching enemy wounded. Far right, soldiers of the 101st mount up for an air assault mission—their specialty—while another is starkly silhouetted on an obstacle of the Green Hell. Right, Sp4 Frank Jackson practices a tricky river crossing technique. It's not easy.



**I**T'S hot outside! Ninety-five in the shade and no breeze! Sitting inside your tank you feel like a roast turkey basting in your own sweat.

But imagine if you could *wear* your own climate. Instead of trying to control the temperature around you, you would wear a special suit to control your own temperature.

Future soldiers may have such a luxury. They might not have to worry about heat — or cold — for that matter.

This may sound far-fetched but scientists at the Army's Natick Research and Development Laboratories are studying how heat affects mental performance. They're developing tests to see how effective 'micro-climate cooling garments' are.

"A liquid would be circulated through a suit of a special fabric," says Dr. Carolyn Bense, Chief of the Human Factors group at Natick. "You'd be wearing your environment instead of being in an air-conditioned area. We'll be looking at whether this type of suit will be beneficial in environments that are stressful enough to affect your memory and ability to reason."

# UNIFORMS FOR THE '80s

Sp5 Linda Kozaryn

The Army's Natick Research and Development Labs create new uniforms and protective equipment to better enable tomorrow's soldiers to more safely and comfortably perform their missions.

New weapons systems, advancing technology and a changing Army continually create new challenges for the Natick Research and Development Laboratories. From clothing to rucksacks, parachutes to body armor, scientists at Natick constantly work on ways to make things better for soldiers.

To do this, Natick has chambers that can simulate weather ranging from 70 degrees below zero to 168 degrees above. The chambers can produce anything from snow to four inches of rain per hour, with 40 mile per hour winds. The lab also has a fire test pit where fabrics are tested for flame and flash resistance.

In the clothing laboratories, scientists conduct research and develop protective clothing. They also work on load-carrying equipment, tents and snow equipment for soldiers who work in climates ranging from 60 degrees below zero to 120 degrees above.

Protecting the soldier from the climate is only part of their job. They also have to protect the soldier from enemy fire. Natick scientists take care of that too.

What does Natick have in store for the soldiers of the 80's?







## BATTLE DRESS

THE camouflage uniform new soldiers will find in their clothing bags in October 1981 will be more durable than today's wash and wear fatigues.

The uniform will be slightly heavier than the present jungle fatigues and more suitable for field use in mild weather.

The uniforms are made of 50 percent nylon and 50 percent cotton and come in a four-color, woodland camouflage pattern. They're loose fitting to give the body ventilation. Patches have

been added to reinforce the elbows, knees and buttocks.

The coat is a 'bush type' with breast and lower pockets. The trousers have four standard type pockets and two leg bellows pockets.

Special dyes are used to reduce infrared detection.

A camouflage cap will come with the new battle dress uniform. It has a visor, a circular top crown and earflaps lined with flannel. It's made from a tightly woven, wind resistant and water repellent fabric.

Eventually, field trousers, jackets, ponchos and other items will also be made using the camouflage pattern.

"It will take about three years to phase out all the standard green materials," says Leonard Campbell, Chief of the Combat Clothing and Equipment Branch at Natick.

Recruits will get four sets of the new battle dress uniforms and two caps each. The uniform is expected to be available in clothing sales stores in February 1982. The cost of the uniform, including the cap, will be about \$30.

By the fall of 1983, all soldiers will have to own four sets of the battle dress uniform.

A desert uniform, similar to the battle dress uniform is also on the way. The concept has been approved.



## BODY ARMOR

BY the mid-1980s, soldiers may be turning in their "steel pots" for a helmet made of a new fiber called 'Kevlar'. It's designed to protect as much of the head as possible and is rated 30 percent more effective than the steel helmet.

The Kevlar helmet will come in four sizes; extra-small, small, medium and large. Although the large size weighs the same as the 53-ounce "steel pot" and liner, it fits the head so much better that soldiers who have worn

it say it feels lighter. Smaller sizes are slightly lighter than today's steel pot combat helmet.

Combat arms soldiers will be the first to wear the new Kevlar vest, made of the same fiber. The helmet and vest are designed to reduce the number of wounds caused by fragments from grenades and other munitions.

"The Kevlar vest is a significant improvement over the old flak vest that has been around since 1950," says Edward Barron, Chief of the Helmet and Body Armor Branch. "For comfort, fit and protection against fragmentation hazards, the new vest is the best in the world."

The vest has a three-quarter collar, two front pockets and two grenade hangers. It will come in extra-small, small, medium, large and extra large sizes.



## FOOTGEAR

IN early 1981, recruits, paratroopers and infantrymen at six locations will be testing a new combat boot.

The boot is made of a water resistant, brown leather with a rough outside surface. The inside of the boot is lined with soft, glove-leather for comfort. The outer sole is cleated for better traction and durability.

Lace hooks on the top portion make the boot easier to get feet in and out of. A fiberglass safety toe is also included.

Although the boot will not have to be polished, soldiers will receive a kit containing an earth-brown dye. A water-proofing agent will also be issued. A wire bristle brush will be used to clean the boot.

The rough outer surface serves a purpose. The black shiny surface of today's combat boot can be detected by electronic surveillance equipment. The brown, rough surface boot can't be detected and it blends with the woodland camouflage pattern of the battle dress uniform.

A study underway at Fort Jackson, S.C., will determine if there's a need to develop a special women's size combat boot. About 800 men and 800 women are involved in the study. Half the men and women are wearing the standard black boot. The other half are wearing the tropical combat boot.

"These soldiers are being very carefully monitored by the medics. At the end of the training cycle, we'll determine whether or not women can wear men's boots," says Doug Swain, Chief of the Footwear and Equipment Section.

The footwear section at Natick is also looking at running shoes. "We've been tasked to come out with a basic running/general purpose shoe," Swain says. "Soldiers are running in boots and this is causing foot problems. We're selecting three or four different types of shoes for a controlled evaluation."

Footwear gets a lot of attention because it's a critical piece of equipment for a soldier.

## UNIFORMS FOR COMBAT VEHICLE CREWMEN

ONE of the biggest dangers to a tank crew that gets hit is fire inside the tank. Natick has developed flame retardant clothing for tank crewmen.

The basic item is a one-piece coverall. It's made of a flame retardant material called Nomex. It has a drop seat, a front zipper and an extraction strap on the upper back. This strap can be used in emergency situations to yank an injured crewman out of the vehicle.

For cold weather environments, crewmen can add layers of clothing. A two-piece liner, held in place by snap fasteners, can be put in the coveralls.

As it gets colder, the crewmen can add a comfortable bib overall that covers three-fourths of the crewmember's body. A cold weather jacket, gloves and a face mask can also be used. A 'balaclava' that gives windscreen protection can also be worn with it. The face opening can be adjusted to expose the eyes or the whole face.

A brown, rough leather boot with a 'wrap around' strap and buckle has also been developed for the crewmen. The boot comes in warm and cold weather models. Both have a wedge heel to reduce 'snagging' while climbing on the vehicle.

## HELMETS FOR COMBAT VEHICLE AND ARTILLERY CREWS

"THE higher performance levels of the Army's new vehicles increase the potential for crash injuries," says John Greendale, a mechanical engineer at Natick. This is one of the reasons scientists at Natick are developing a new helmet for combat vehicle crewmen.

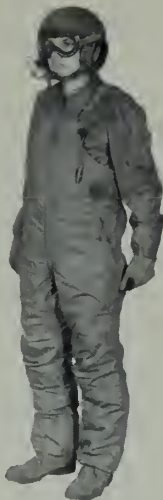
"We're going to look at how we can best protect the face," Greendale says. "You get injuries to the face in vehicle crashes. You get bounced around in the normal performance of the vehicle. You run into branches when you're driving along at night with your head sticking out. We're working to protect the face and improve the impact performance of the helmet."

Another factor is noise protection. "We want to address the noise problem and consider comfort, heat and compatibility with such things as sights and brow pads," Greendale says.

Plans also call for a helmet for artillerymen.

"Artillerymen now use the infantry helmet with ear plugs," Greendale says. "With newer weapons systems, double hearing protection is sometimes needed. This means wearing earplugs with earcups over them. While wearing earplugs, you can still communicate. When you put earcups over them, you can't."

The Army currently has a helmet for use with 155mm howitzers. It has audio amplifiers built in that pick up sounds but limit the amount of noise that comes through. It allows normal voices to pass through but filters out the noise when the weapon goes off.



## WOMEN'S CLOTHES

"EVERY item we now develop is designed for the male and female," says Leonard Campbell, chief of the Combat Clothing Equipment Branch.

A number of studies are underway which look at the needs of the Army's women.

A study is being conducted to determine if expanding the male sizing system for the battle dress uniform would be suitable for women — or, whether new female sizes would have to be introduced. Natick is reaching the final stages of this study.

As a result of complaints from women in basic training that their bras were causing chafing and soreness, Natick has started looking into the various 'sport' bras on the market.

"We're looking for something to recommend to the PX," says Rosemary Lomba, a clothing designer at Natick. "We want to make products available which would be functional and comfortable during duty hours, field duty and vigorous activity."

The lab is also doing a laundry test on several types of bras and panties to see how well they stand up to post and home laundering.

Natick is also studying devices that would allow women to urinate without having to partially undress.

## DRESS UNIFORMS

DRESS uniforms will also see some changes during the 1980s. Here are some of the highlights.

- The women's 'classic ensemble' — coat, skirt and slacks — will be issued in the mid-1980s. A short sleeve and a long sleeve gray-green overblouse will go with the outfit.

- A heavy gray-green shirt of polyester and wool, in both men's and women's styles, will be introduced into the optional wear program during 1981.

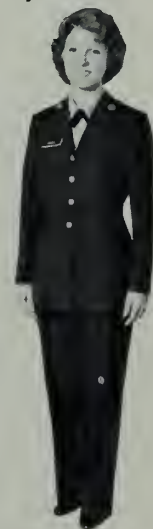
- Washable slacks, shirts and trousers are being tested.

- A black, acrylic, washable button-up cardigan sweater for male soldiers and the current female sweater in black are being developed for optional purchase and wear.

- An improved black windbreaker with a zip-out lining will be available for optional wear in about a year.

- A year-round Army green uniform will be issued during the mid-1980s. The uniform will replace the lightweight and heavyweight greens.

These are just some of the personal clothing and equipment improvements soldiers can expect within the next few years. All of these developments, and the ongoing research at Natick, will make soldiers more effective in completing their mission. □





# on the frontier of freedom

Story and photos by Sp5 Gary L. Kleffer

TWO quarter tons wind their way across a field of golden grain. A gentle breeze is lost in the whine of laboring engines. The vehicles follow a narrow trail that parallels an invisible line.

The rolling hills could be mistaken for the American Midwest — except for the fence.

Reaching three meters above



the landscape, it stands as a barrier to freedom. This is the border, sometimes called the Iron Curtain. It separates East Germany from West Germany.

U.S. forces patrol the border 24 hours a day. Their mission is security and reporting information. They do this by ground and aerial patrols and from observation posts





along the border.

The vehicles roll to a stop overlooking the border. The patrol dismounts, fanning out along the trail. The radioman calls in their position.

Six members of the Regimental Scout Section take up vantage points to survey the area. They scan the terrain with binoculars, searching for anything out of the ordinary. On their sleeves, they wear the Black Horse of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Suddenly, the sound of buzzing chainsaws rips the air. "There are two East German border guards near that woodline," says Sgt. Mike Frazier.

"One of them is a patrol leader. The one with the green tabs on his shoulder; the one carrying the AKM assault rifle," he says. "The other is carrying an RPK light machine gun, which is a little unusual. Normally we don't see them with RPKs on patrols." Although it's a standard weapon, the RPK is basically a squad machinegun.

Nearby, another six-man work party of East Germans is working in their shirt sleeves moving a 'barber pole'. The poles unofficially mark the border.

"This is weird," he says. "They're moving these poles about five meters all along the trace (border)."

"There are border guards on the other side of the fence watching the work party," Frazier says. "And the NCO is carrying a pistol. All of this work to keep people from stealing a plaque."

The poles are painted the traditional tri-colors of East Germany, red, gold and black. They have aluminum plaques mounted on them, replicas of the East German coat of arms. The plaques are valued as collector's items.

The barrier is more than a simple fence. It's a complex security system operating on a giant scale. Its 856 mile length makes it one of the longest barriers to movement ever constructed.

"I saw the border for the first time during my inprocessing into the cav," Frazier says. "When

you get out here you are not really prepared for such an awesome sight. It's not like the Berlin Wall. It's not like anything you've ever seen before.

"In Berlin, people only see a short section of a large concrete wall. It doesn't prepare you for the miles and miles of fence that confront you out here.

"I don't think people realize there's a fence along the entire border, or that there are people dying to get across it," he says.

Unfortunately, the people in East Germany are just as uninformed about the fence. They aren't allowed near the border. The East Germans have been told the fence is there to protect them. The guards are there to prevent the Americans and West Germans from kidnapping farmers and stealing their crops.

The barrier consists of a fence built of a stamped sheet metal screen supported on concrete posts. The fence stands ten feet high and is buried at least two feet underground to prevent tunneling. Directional mines are mounted on the fence.

These anti-personnel mines are positioned on three different levels of the posts to assure maximum coverage. When detonated, the four ounces of shaped TNT will spray steel pellets along the fence-line like a shotgun. The mines are connected to fire simultaneously and sweep a fence clean of any intruders.

Parallel to the fence is a ten meter wide detection strip and then an anti-vehicular ditch. Another detection strip separates the ditch from the high speed patrol road. Towers, with searchlights, are positioned every 1500 meters along the border to provide the East German guards with a clear view of the barrier.

There are four American observation posts in the 231 mile sector of the border assigned to the 11th ACR. These posts are situated at traditional vantage points overlooking the border.

"Should a Warsaw Pact force decide to make a large armored thrust across the border, they will be



obligated to take certain routes, due to the terrain. Our observation posts are in these areas," says SFC William Hutton, NCOIC of the Scout Section. "We are here as the last 'trip wire' in the information reporting network. If all the more sophisticated intelligence systems fail, we would still be here. Our job is to give our side as much warning as possible."

The observation posts are manned by combined arms combat elements. They're on the border for a few weeks at a time.

When the scouts spot a work party or anything unusual they stop to investigate. They note many things: the number of personnel, their activity, the number and types



of vehicles, uniforms, equipment, time and location. Anything and everything is reported.

After reporting the East Germans moving the barber poles, the scouts move out. This time they leave the border and backtrack, heading for a reported construction site down the "trace."

Gently rolling hillsides dotted with hardwood trees and fields full of summer crops flash by. Children ride their bicycles down shaded paths only a few kilometers from the border — and the fence.

The scouts stop near the construction site located in a valley. A stream bed marks the border. On the other side, heavy trucks are loaded with supplies. A work party



Clockwise from left: • East German work parties installing new fencing along the border and • moving a "barber pole" that marks the border. • East German military trucks as observed by U.S. soldiers on border patrol. • Two soldiers of the 11th ACR pause near a sign warning of the danger of proceeding further. • East German Border Command personnel keep a close watch on activity on the West German side of the border. Here they're watching a photographer take their picture.



is busy replacing the fence material. The workers are surrounded by East German Border Command troops.

"Three Two . . . (the radio crackles) . . . this is Three Niner . . . spot report . . . Over . . ."

"Roger, Three Niner, Standing by. . ."

"Three Two . . . One Two Two Six . . . Two Whiskey fifties, one Robur, one Tee four dozer, approximately three five BT personnel, all standard uniforms, replacing fence with new fencing material . . . Over. . ."

"Three Niner . . . this is Three Two, Roger . . . Out!"

In addition to being the last line of intelligence, the troops of the 11th ACR form the first line of defense in their sector of the border.

"If anything happens, if tanks start rolling across that border, we're going to be the first to know about it," Frazier says.

"Our job is to buy the rest of the troops enough time to respond. We're the ones who will be responsible for blowing the horn."

Being the first troops to encounter the enemy is a part of the day-to-day lives of troops on the border.

"This is where it's going to happen," Hutton says. "Although we don't dwell on it, everyone is attuned to it. We are all believers in the first line of defense.

"But then that's part of the challenge up here. That's one of the reasons people keep coming back to the cav. It's the mission. It's real. This is not a game we play," he says.

"We don't have people sitting back in garrison on their rumps. We challenge the troops on a daily basis. I've been in two other units in Germany and you don't have that sense of urgency like you have in the cav. The farther you get from the border the more apathy you get," Hutton says.

"It's a real mission here," says Sgt. Curtis Jackson, 11th ACR. "It's not just motorpool duty and spit-shined boots. We have a real job, one that uses the skills I was taught.

"I was at Fort Bliss, Texas,

before I came here. I was ready to get out. Then I came here and saw the border. I just couldn't fathom it. It's just so empty. It's like a scar upon the land.

"I got a look at things as they really are. I'm in the Army to be a soldier and this is one of the places that I can do that. I've just reenlisted to stay here," he says.

Ground patrols are operated from the observation posts. These six-to-eight man elements frequently patrol every inch of the regiment's border sector.

The patrols use two quarter-ton vehicles. The scouts carry M-16s with a basic load of ammunition and rations.

The heavy firepower is concentrated at the observation posts. When a platoon rotates up to the border, the men take their equipment along with them; mainly, M60A3 main battle tanks and M113 armored personnel carriers.

Should a patrol find itself in a dangerous situation, a well-armed reaction team can be dispatched from the observation post. They go out in an armored personnel carrier with a .50 caliber machinegun mounted on it. The reaction force has the capability to fight, but it must maintain a purely defensive posture. The team is mainly used to get the "friendlies" out of the area.

"Luckily we haven't had to go in and extract anyone, at least not since I've been here," Frazier says.

"There haven't been any exchanges of fire or such. The chances of that happening are pretty remote. Nobody does anything to provoke the other side. We keep a low profile up here. We're all professionals," he says.

The reaction force can also be dispatched to set up a temporary observation post in an area of suspected activity. The reaction force will keep an area under surveillance until the situation has stabilized or they can be relieved by a more permanent team.

In addition to the vehicular patrols, a squad sized element is routinely inserted by helicopter along the border. With the excep-

tion of being on foot, the patrol functions in much the same manner as the other patrols.

Aerial patrols are conducted using AH-1s Cobras operating in teams of two.

The Cobras are used for quick reaction if anything should happen on the border, as well as for their normal patrol duties. For scouting, the aviation units use OH-58 light observation helicopters. UH-1s provide transportation support for the units.

But the Americans aren't alone on the border. Neither East German nor West German soldiers actually patrol the border zone. Both sides have special border troops for that purpose.

Opposite the U.S. troops are the East German Border Command personnel. These are not members of the East German army.

The West German border troops, BGS, are not combat troops, either. They are there only for security and information reporting. If shooting starts, their job is to control the civilian population.

The BGS and the Zoll (customs) police periodically conduct joint patrols along the border with U.S. troops. Many members of these two groups were born in the region of the border they patrol.

"We rely heavily on the BGS and the Zoll for intelligence," Frazier says. "These people see the border every day, year after year. We can't expect our own patrols to spot minute details along the border. The BGS can spot an antenna in a treeline that one of our patrols might miss."

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Challenge on a daily basis is part of the mission of the troops in the 11th ACR. Being so close to a potential foe fosters a great deal of motivation and unit pride.

"Challenge means hard work and sweat, working your butt off," Hutton says. "These guys get challenged on a daily basis. The Iron Curtain is right there. It's the primary motivating factor.

"We have a mission, a real one. We're here to defend the Frontier of Freedom."

## **“ARMY RADAR CONTACTS THE MOON— Signals Back in 2½ Seconds Over 238,857 Mi. Of Space”**

THIS *Daily Mirror* headline hit the streets of New York City in January 1946. It announced the history-making achievement of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. For two cents, New Yorkers read about the beginnings of space communications.

Eight years later, the U.S. Navy sent signals from Hawaii to Maryland by bouncing them off the moon. This experiment was only a modest step forward but it reinforced one thing scientists knew about communicating through space — the moon could be used as part of an earth-space system to communicate over long distances.

There was one problem with using the moon for space communications, however. Scientists and communicators had no control over where the moon was. But why couldn't a spacecraft be built that

would orbit the earth and do what the moon had done? This way the scientists and communicators could move the satellite where they wanted for maximum effectiveness.

On Dec. 18, 1958, the U.S. Air Force put Project Score in orbit. Known as the “Talking Atlas,” it was the first communications satellite. That year, President Dwight D. Eisenhower used it to wish the nation a Merry Christmas.

Today, hundreds of satellites float through space passing billions of phone calls, television pictures and messages around the earth in seconds.

The Department of Defense (DOD) uses satellites for a variety of communications and security missions. Major headquarters around the world can enjoy nearly instantaneous communication via satel-

lites. Other satellites are used for weather observation, as navigational aids and for intelligence gathering operations.

One satellite now in use by DOD is the DSCS II, short for Defense Satellite Communications System — Phase II. Seven DSCS IIs are in orbit. Four are used every day; three others are on stand-by.

### **HOW DO THEY WORK?**

Electronic signals normally travel only in a straight line. Satellites allow the signals to go around corners so people can talk to each other over the curve of the earth, and over distances of thousands of miles.

The moon, and some early man-made communications satellites, are called “passive” because they only pass, or “bounce,” the signal to earth.

# **SPACE TALK**

Sp5 Bill Branley

**Garbled transmissions and searches for high ground may be things of the past as the Army discovers sky-high communicating by satellite.**





Modern satellites are known as repeaters. Instead of bouncing the signal, repeaters receive it, strengthen it, then send the signal to earth.

For two people to talk via satellite, each must have a terminal on the ground. The terminal is a large, dish-shaped antenna that varies in diameter from a few feet to more than 60 feet. Most terminals can transmit as well as receive signals.

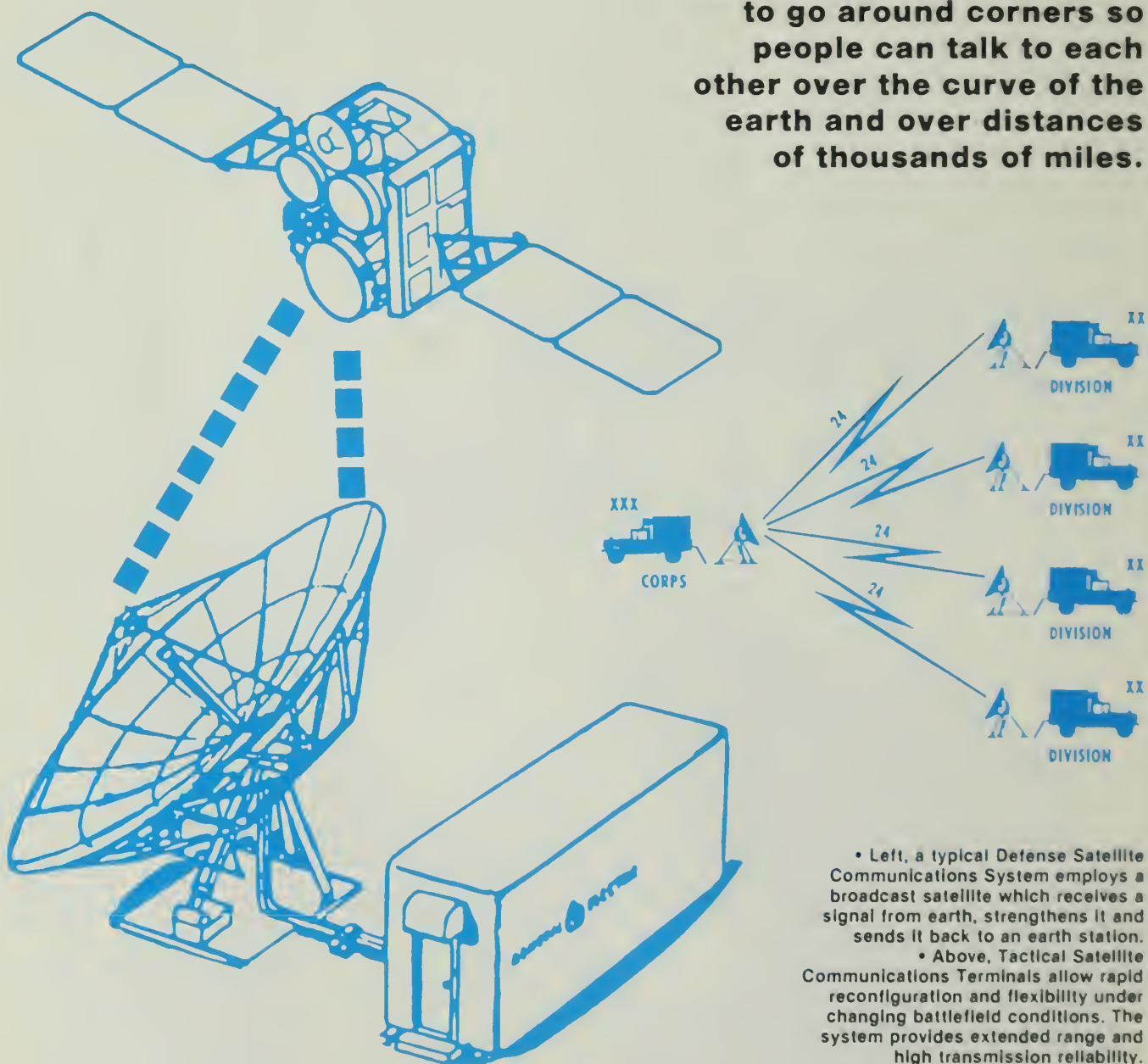
When receiving, the dish "catches" the signal and directs it to a "feed tube," a shaft-like object at the center of the dish. The signal travels through the feed tube and ends up in a radio set, teletype or phone network. When sending, the process is reversed. The signal leaves the feed tube and bounces off the dish into space. The dish narrows the signal into a beam that can be aimed at a satellite.

People can send different

forms of communication through the same satellite. The satellite may carry from several hundred to more than a thousand circuits (connections between two users). Some circuits may be used for pictures and others for voice.

Many modern systems operate at Super High Frequency instead of Ultra High (UHF) or Very High Frequency (VHF). The higher the frequency, the more traffic it can handle because larger band widths

**Satellites allow the signals to go around corners so people can talk to each other over the curve of the earth and over distances of thousands of miles.**



• Left, a typical Defense Satellite Communications System employs a broadcast satellite which receives a signal from earth, strengthens it and sends it back to an earth station.

• Above, Tactical Satellite Communications Terminals allow rapid reconfiguration and flexibility under changing battlefield conditions. The system provides extended range and high transmission reliability.

are available at higher frequencies. Super High Frequency systems are in the range of from 3 to 30 billion cycles per second.

Getting satellites into orbit is the job of the U.S. Air Force. Once up there, the satellites are either in a stationary or non-stationary orbit. DSCS IIs, for example, orbit the earth at an altitude of about 22,500 miles. They follow the earth's revolutions to remain over the same point all the time. For this reason, their orbits are called "stationary."

DSCS IIs are launched, two at a time, by a Titan III booster. At about 22,500 miles, the satellites are released. At that point, the earth's gravity and the centrifugal force produced by the earth's revolutions keep the satellites in place. Controllers on the ground use the satellite's thrusters to position them or adjust their speed. DSCS IIs have a life span of about five years.

A DSCS II has a pair of dish antennas to receive and send signals. The dishes are controlled from a ground station and can be directed to any point beneath the satellite. The beam covers about 1,000 miles of land when it hits earth. These antennas make the best use of existing energy and give the receiver a strong signal to pick up.

The DSCS II also has two "horn" antennas that provide earth coverage. The horns send a wide beam that spans about 9,000 miles of land. They can receive and transmit signals from any two people in that area. The wider beams are weaker and require more sensitive antennas.

Non-stationary satellites do not remain in the same spot in space. They're always moving. Non-stationary satellites are used to support the President's hotline to the Soviet Union. The system uses two Russian satellites moving in orbit. As one satellite disappears over the horizon, another comes into view. On the ground at Fort Detrick, Md., are two 60-foot terminals to track the satellites. There is also a backup system that uses U.S. satellites.

All that sophisticated communications equipment in space and



As new equipment hits the field, many of the frustrations from poor communications will be eliminated.

on the ground requires a lot of maintenance. The U.S. Army maintains some 50 ground terminals used by the Defense Department.

"We provide technical assistance anywhere in the world," says Sp6 Colin Ripple, a satellite terminal repairman at the U.S. Army Satellite Communications Agency, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

"About 20 of us work here," Ripple says. "If a terminal breaks down somewhere, they'll send the person who has the most experience

on that system."

Their jobs take Ripple and his fellow workers to places like Japan, Alaska and Iceland.

"We get called out to terminals used by the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps," Ripple says. "We're the only agency that provides this type of service."

When not on a mission, the crew supports a test facility and a 38-foot terminal at Fort Monmouth. Sp6 Henry Wynn says the facility's satellite simulator helps





New satellite communications equipment for the field is easier to set up and is more highly mobile.

agency engineers test new products.

"New satellite equipment is tested here before the government buys it," Wynn says. "We have to be certain it will work with our systems and can perform the way the manufacturer says it will. Anything a satellite user might need can be tested here."

Ripple and Wynn knew very little about electronics when they joined the Army. Both attended the U.S. Army Signal School at Fort Gordon, Ga. More than a thousand soldiers study satellite communications there each year.

"Repair people are usually assigned to terminals that run 24 hours a day," Ripple says. "The guys work in shifts to support real-world communications missions."

Other "satellite soldiers" may be assigned to the 235th Signal Detachment, the only Army unit devoted solely to satellite communications.

"Just about everything we have is transportable," says Capt. Ed Harkness, operations officer for the 235th. "We have small, single-channel terminals that can be carried on a jeep and set up in a few minutes by two people. Then we have larger, multi-channel ones that take 30 minutes to erect. It all de-

pends on the mission."

Since its activation as a separate unit in 1971, the 235th has deployed to Europe to support nine REFORGER exercises. Its members have followed the President to the USSR, Yugoslavia and Saudi Arabia. The unit has also provided satellite communications during four Apollo spacecraft recoveries. In commo gear alone, the 235th is worth about \$15 million.

"In the field, a soldier benefits indirectly from satellites," Harkness says. "Commanders can communicate faster and farther than they could with other tactical systems."

Many long distance signal systems require relay antennas every 30 miles to carry signals over land. But when antennas are placed on high ground they become vulnerable to attack. Building them also takes a lot of time.

A simple satellite terminal, however, allows commanders to contact people up to 9,000 miles away without towers or relays. The terminals will even work on low ground and can be concealed by thin foliage.

As more people learn to depend on satellites, the need for more and better ones increases almost

daily.

Manufacturers are designing elaborate new systems for a variety of purposes. A chain of satellites, for example, could be put into orbit to help land, sea and air navigators find their way. With the proper equipment, pilots could pinpoint their position without signals from the ground.

Soldiers could also use such a system. A small squad operating far from any known landmarks could keep track of its location by using satellites as a guide.

Satellites may help soldiers in other ways. Many a radio operator has had to come to terms with standard field equipment. The cracked voices of people talking from several miles away are familiar to soldiers in the bush. Jeep-mounted radios are a bit more powerful. But the jeep driver often spends precious time looking for a patch of high ground from which to transmit.

Satellites, the experts say, offer high quality communications to soldiers on the move. One idea is a radio set with a compact satellite terminal that can be set up in a few minutes. Even in bad weather, a soldier could beam an urgent message to someone thousands of miles away — and get a reply. The same concept could be applied to radios mounted on vehicles. Such equipment is already being tested by the U.S. Army.

Tactical satellite terminals of all sizes and shapes will be common sights on the battlefield of the future. In some cases, soldiers looking for the familiar signal tower with its mass of cables and switches will instead find a dish-shaped terminal pointing skyward.

Instead of spending all day erecting a signal relay tower, soldiers may spend 30 minutes setting up a satellite terminal.

These, and other space-age advancements in tactical communications, will help determine how the next battle is fought.

The Army's involvement in satellite communications today is a hint of things to come for the modern soldier. □



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



## Cooks Go Gourmet

**FORT LEE, VA.** — Military chefs from a Pennsylvania Army Reserve unit recently broadened their cooking skills with a few gourmet cooking classes here.

Eight food service soldiers from the 99th Army Reserve Command, Altoona, Pa., attended advanced cooking classes at Fort Lee after winning a Philip A. Connelly award for excellence in Army food service. The soldiers' unit, the 298th Maintenance Company, won the U.S. Army Reserve Field Kitchen category two years running.

At Fort Lee, British Army Warrant Officer George McNeill, an accomplished chef, taught the reservists to make such dishes as carbonade de boeuf, pommes chateau and choux-fleur polonaise. In addition, they learned basic sauces, pastries and many techniques peculiar to French cooking.

McNeill coached the students in the precise weighing and measuring necessary for gourmet cooking.

McNeill was at Fort Lee under an exchange program with the Quartermaster School there.

## PACIFIC ISLAND PARADISE?

**JOHNSTON ATOLL** — Soldiers with orders to the 267th Chemical Company, here, are urged by the commander to be prepared for a pleasant, but isolated, one-year tour.

Johnston Atoll is a group of four islands 825 miles southwest of Honolulu. The largest of the four is Johnston Island, home of the 267th.

Johnston is about two miles long, half-mile wide and is made chiefly of coral. Temperatures range from 70 to 85 degrees throughout the year, with a wet season in late fall and winter. Cool trade winds relieve some of the heat of the bright sunlight that prevails most of the year.

Of course, water sports are popular pastimes here. Instructors and equipment are available for deep-sea fishing and SCUBA diving. Swimming and boating are also popular. Soldiers may take advantage of golf and exercise equipment, bowling lanes, tennis courts and a variety of intramural sports.

Day-to-day life on the island differs from that of most Army assignments. Bicycles are common and you're authorized to ship one.

There are no banks or clothing sales stores on the island. Soldiers on orders are urged to buy uniform items in the states. Any other medical, financial or personal business should be settled before reporting. Address questions to: Commander, 267th Chemical Company, APO San Francisco 96305.

## MTMC: Prime Mover

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** — As in past years, the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) played a key role in helping U.S. servicemen and women participate in REFORGER 80 in West Germany.

While more than 17,000 soldiers and airmen were being flown to Europe, MTMC managed the movement of thousands of tons of equipment.

Most of the gear left Army posts in California, Washington, Kansas, Colorado and other states and was shipped overland to Beaumont, Texas. There it was loaded aboard two ocean vessels for shipment to Europe.

Upon arriving at European ports in Belgium and the Netherlands, other MTMC people managed the off-loading and movement to West Germany.

MTMC manages military traffic around the world for the entire Department of Defense.



**BAD TOELZ, WEST GERMANY** — In 1951, the Flint Kaserne chapel bought a 13-piece Nativity scene for \$170. Today, the Hummel figurines have been valued at \$2,500 by experts.

MSGt. Gary Barker, a member of the 10th Special Forces at Bad Toelz, built a stable and hayloft to go with the Christmas scene, which is on display at the chapel.



# FORT CARSON GOES HOLLYWOOD

Story and Photos by 2d Lt. Steve Lambert

THE sun rose on Fort Carson, Colo., just as it does every day. And with it, came the typical sounds of a post awakening.

"Lights! Cameras! Action!"

Wait a second. That sounds like a movie set; not an Army post. But that's the way it was at the mountain post last April when two different film crews arrived to shoot motion pictures.

The first crew to arrive was the British Broadcasting Corporation, which was shooting the film, "Oppenheimer." The film deals with the life of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of the famous Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bombs used during World War II.

Fort Carson was selected for the shooting because the land it's on closely resembles Los Alamos, New Mexico — the location the A-bomb was first tested in 1940.

In addition to observing the film-making, Fort Carson soldiers and their families were hired as paid extras. That meant more than just smiling for the cameras. For many, it meant a trip to the barber shop for 1940s-looking crew cuts.

"They were extremely authentic, down to the very last detail," recalls Pam Mitchell who served as an extra. "The crews were very professional and a pleasure to work with."

The BBC crew showed their admiration for the people at Fort Carson. "The people we worked with have been absolutely wonderful to us," one production crew-member said. "We were particularly

impressed with the cooperation and gentlemanly behavior of the soldiers during our stay."

When the crew departed, Fort Carson reaped some unexpected rewards. BBC donated the unique, \$6,000 atomic bomb model to the post's Museum of the Army in the West. Additionally, the 110-foot tower BBC constructed to hoist up the bomb for detonation was donated to the fort and will be used to improve communications downrange in the training areas.

Not long after the BBC left, Lawrence Schiller Productions, Inc. arrived to shoot a segment of the film, "Marilyn," a motion picture based on the life of Marilyn Monroe. The segment recreated a scene from a 1953 Korean USO show which featured the blonde bombshell.

Again, soldiers were needed to appear in the film. This time hundreds of soldiers in parkas and fur-covered pile caps became the "audience" for the "USO show."

Was it tremendous acting ability or was it the prizes and souvenirs given away to the participants? Who knows? But when "Marilyn" appeared on stage, the roar of the soldiers' was realistic and deafening. Their enthusiasm went on through the last take at the end of the day.

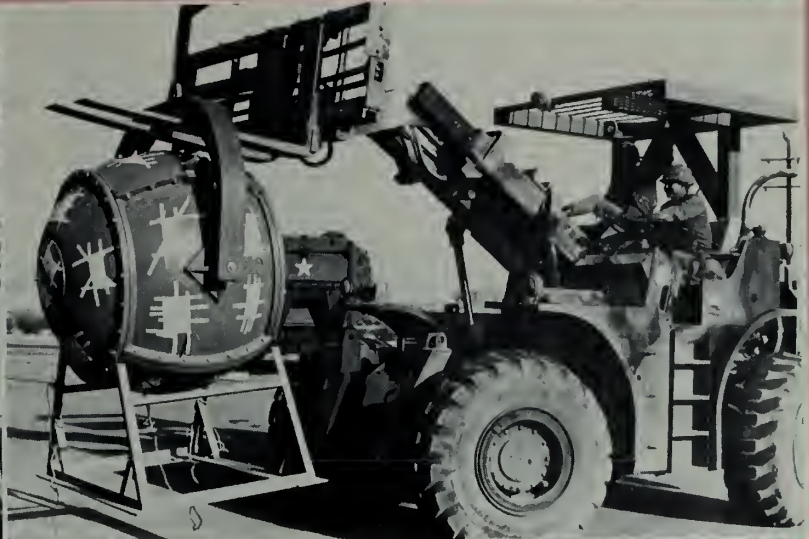
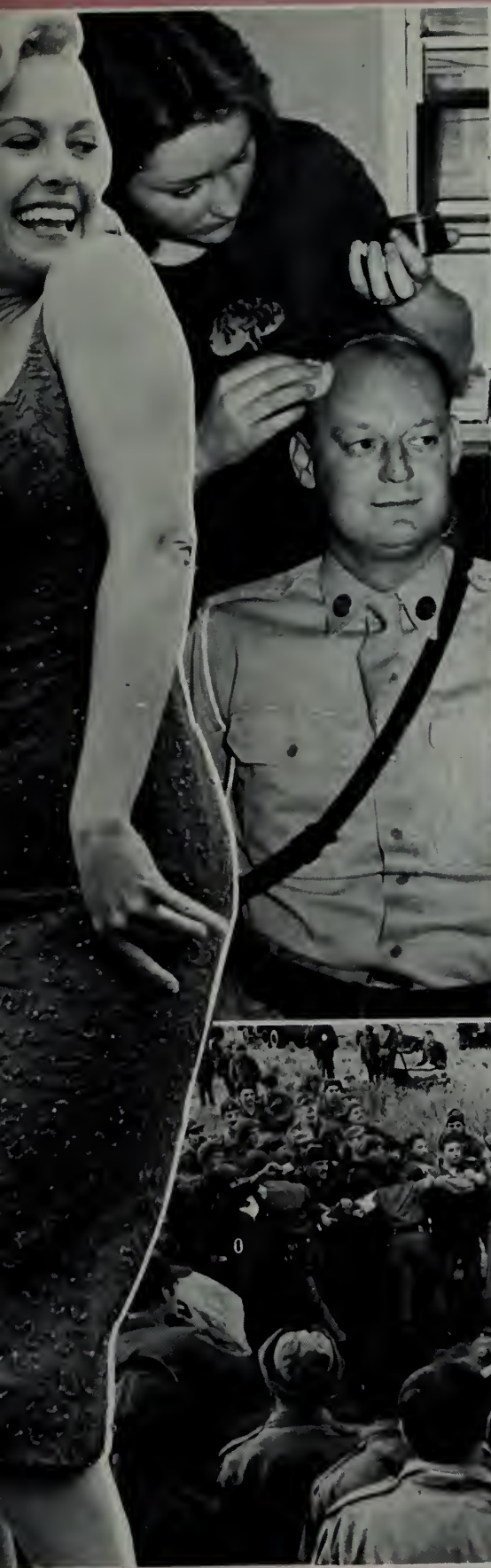
"The GIs are wonderful," said Catherine Hicks, who plays Marilyn in the film. "They're so real."

Today, as the sun sets at Fort Carson, the traditional sounds at the post have returned. But, as the last notes of Taps fade, many soldiers are still hearing, "Lights! Cameras! . . ." □

SECOND LIEUTENANT STEVE LAMBERT is assigned to the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colo.









# focus on people

Compiled by Helen Kay Ellsworth



McCann: Bug hobbyist



Easter: Song for MPs

**Sp4 Doreen McCann** of Fort Carson, Colo., has driven more than one person "buggy" with her hobby. The 23-year-old medical laboratory specialist collects and studies insects during her spare time.

"When I was five years old I was watching butterflies," she says. "By the time I was 11, I was breeding and rearing preying mantises."

The Long Island, N.Y., native feels it's an important field. "There are still many largely unknown species being discovered," she says. "We need to better understand them and their roles in nature. This will help us in agriculture, medicine and our general

living condition."

McCann's applying to several universities to study entomology formally. She hopes to receive an ROTC scholarship.

Military Police members are marching to a different tune, thanks to **CWO3 Bennie Easter**.

The 14th Army Band commander, stationed at Fort McClellan, Ala., has written an original musical piece with lyrics. Last July it was adopted as the unofficial song of the MP Corps.

"When I first arrived on post," the musician recalls, "I tried to find a march belonging to the MPs. I couldn't, so I decided to write one for them."

The band first played Easter's song on Veterans Day, 1979. Musical parts are now being prepared for distribution to all Army bands.

According to Easter, the song stresses the combat role of the MPs. He hopes it will be used as ceremonial music.

The Army band leader has also written music adopted by the 1st Armored Division in Germany.

Army Reservist **Sgt. Bud Esler** recently played pingpong for 150 continuous hours, beating the former world record by 28 hours.

"This was my sixth marathon attempt," says the 1974 U.S. table tennis champ. "As in all the others, I played to help raise money for charity."

All told, Esler's games have brought in more than a half-million dollars. During his last marathon, the La Sierra, Calif., resident played 3,011 people — and beat them all.

The decontamination NCO trained for the event for more than eight

Esler: World record





Boone: Fifth generation



Barrow: Charging tactician

months. "Playing causes me to lose weight," he explains. "Following my doctor's advice, I gained 10 pounds beforehand."

Pingpong has been an important part of Esler's life. In 1971 he went to China as a member of the U.S. team. He also toured with the Harlem Globetrotters, playing exhibition games during intermissions.

He's a member of the 137th Field Service Company, 63d Army Reserve Command in San Bernardino.

**Daniel Boone** is alive and in the Army Reserve. Actually it's the fifth-generation grandson of the legendary pioneer that made marksman during basic training at Fort Dix, N.J.

"I'm used to a lot of kidding about my ancestry," the 22-year-old college student says. "But each of us must make his or her own way."

Boone's not named after the famous early American, however. "My father was a chaplain in the Reserve," he explains. "He was planning to name me David but began reading the Book of Daniel."

Boone's a photographer for the 89th ARCOM in Wichita, Kan. He studies business administration and law at the state university.

If he can't find someone to challenge, **Sp5 Walt Barrow** of Fort Eustis, Va., plays alone. The quiet SIDPERS analyst is an avid war games

strategist.

"I first began playing while stationed at Fort Bragg," he explains. "Games available include infantry, artillery and armor. Players can use air assault, communications and logistics."

According to Barrow, his largest game covers 48 square feet. "These aren't just games," the Dallas, Texas native asserts. "Germans played them during World War II. Even today we can replay battles and find out what went wrong."

**SSgt. Charlie Alston** of Fort Benning, Ga., doesn't have time to watch football. He's too busy out there on the field.

The 6-foot 4-inch platoon sergeant plays middle linebacker for the Eagles, Augusta's semi-pro team. Last year the 28-year-old was named "Outstanding Defensive Lineman of the Year" for the Atlantic Football League.

Alston's military



Alston: Semi-pro

duties come first, but so far the hard-hitting player hasn't missed a game.

The Portsmouth, Va., native has been playing the sport for 14 years.

"Football is something I love," Alston says. "My wife says I'll be playing when I'm 40."







**There are more married men in the Army than single ones. A wife's opinion about the Army can be a big factor in a decision to reenlist or not. Here's what some wives think about the Army and life as a soldier's wife.**

# **ARMY WIVES SPEAK OUT**

Interviews and photos by Sp5 Linda Kozaryn



"I hate the term 'dependent wife.' A military wife has to be totally independent. Whether a short tour is coming up or a million TDY trips, you have to handle everything on your own."

*Sandra Smith, an SFC's wife*

"IT bothers me to be called a 'dependent wife.' I'm not dependent. I earn just as much money as my husband does."

*Susan MacInnes, a Sgt.'s wife*

## ARMY LIFE

"I enjoy being a military wife. You meet so many people. The bad thing is, sooner or later, you have to leave and that's tough. If we hadn't been in the Army, there's no way I ever would have gone to Okinawa. That's something I'll never forget."

*Brenda Murray, a Sgt.'s wife*

"I hate the idea of someone telling me when to move, where to go, what to do when I get there and how long I can stay. I was 28 when I got married. I was used to handling everything myself. Now, the biggest decision I can make is what to buy at the commissary. Everything else is controlled by my husband's career."

*Sandra Smith, an SFC's wife*

"MY husband wants to retire. I don't. I love the Army. I like it because we go different places and meet different people."

*Pam Pomelow, an SFC's wife*

"MY husband got out of the military after six years. In about seven months he wanted to go back in. I told him, 'It's your life. Do what makes you happy and don't worry about us.' We can't be happy unless he's happy."

*Elissa McCrillis, a Sgt.'s wife*

"MY husband is an MP. He works 12 hour shifts. Each week it switches from days to nights. He works more than he sleeps. I work during the day. When he's on night shift, I come home from work and he's getting ready to go. I hate shift work. Sunday is the only day we see each other."

*Janet Trujillo, a Sp4's wife*

"I knew when my husband came in the military it was really important to him. I knew I had to put up with it or leave. I know he's happy in what he's doing. That keeps us together."

*Missy Spoo, an SFC's wife*

## TRAVEL

"I like to travel. I like the idea of living in different parts of the country."

*Vicki Hamilton, a Capt.'s wife*

"WE'VE done a lot we probably wouldn't have done on the outside. A lot of friends we graduated from school with are still in the same town they grew up in. I'm glad we didn't do that. On the other hand, three moves in a year will kill you."

*Melanie Grachan, a Capt.'s wife*

"I'M not that crazy about traveling. When we first got married we spent our honeymoon in Europe — for three years. After awhile, the excitement wears off."

*Rachel Bannister, a MSgt.'s wife*

"I don't like the Army sending my husband overseas. We're going to Germany soon. I don't like the idea of leaving my parents. My mom and I are really close. I won't be able to see her for three whole years!"

*Donna Rudy, a PFC's wife*

"I'VE met a lot of American people who've never been out of their state. I was born in Korea. I've lived in 16 different places. I've traveled through 32 states. How many people have done that? I love it!"

*Donna Batchler, a SSgt.'s wife*

"WHEN we went to Germany, we lived about 20 miles from post. There were no Americans at all. We didn't have a car. My husband rode to work on a bicycle until it was too cold and then we bought a car. I cried because it was the first time I'd been away from the states."

*Jana Galluccio, a Sp4's wife*

## SEPARATIONS

"MY husband goes TDY a lot. He may be gone seven months out of the year. It doesn't really bother me that much. I'm not the kind of person who's really dependent on him. I know he enjoys what he's doing. If he weren't happy we'd probably both be miserable. Each time he comes home it's like a honeymoon all over again."

*Missy Spoo, an SFC's wife*

"IT gets lonely when we're separated. You have to handle it. It makes a better marriage if you can be strong. You can't sit and feel sorry for yourself."

*Elissa McCrillis, a Sgt.'s wife*

"I'M glad my husband goes to the field once in a while. It gives me time with the children and to be by myself. It's like a vacation. A lot of ladies hate their husbands going to the field. I used to depend on my husband more. When he went to Vietnam for his second tour, I realized I had to become both mom and dad. I've become a much more independent person."

*Donna Batchler, a SSgt.'s wife*

Many Army wives resent the term "dependent." They argue that frequent separations make them very independent.







Mention pay to an Army wife and you're sure to get an earful. Many contend that they can't make it on Army pay alone.

"MY husband is gone a lot with his job. I can understand why women get tired of it. I'm very dependent on my husband."

*Vicki Hamilton, a Capt.'s wife*

### A WIFE'S CAREER

"IT'S almost impossible to have a career when you're married to someone in the service. How can you develop a career when you're only going to be somewhere for a year or maybe three years? You can get a job, but it's difficult to have a career."

*Sandra Smith, an SFC's wife*

"I'M a nursing student so I know I'll be able to get a job at any hospital. Nurses' hours are varied so I'll be able to adjust my hours to my husband's."

*Susan MacInnes, a Sgt.'s wife*

### FOREIGN WIVES

"I came to the states in 1964. I was scared because I didn't speak much English. I was worried about food and language problems. I could read and write but I was worried about communicating. The Army is more aware now of the problems facing foreign born wives. ACS has English and citizenship classes. They have driver's training manuals. Most posts have international wives clubs."

*Donna Batchler, a SSgt.'s wife*

### CHILDREN

"I think moving is going to help my kids. Moving from school to school they have to learn a little bit more. They have to work harder to catch up with other kids."

*Brenda Murray, a Sgt.'s wife*

"MY children have adjusted beautifully to military life. They're easier going. They get along better with other children."

*Diane Dustin, a MSgt.'s wife*

"SEPARATIONS are scary for children. When my husband is away my son won't sleep by himself."

*Elissa McCrillis, a Sgt.'s wife*

"I think my kids adjust pretty easily. I know some kids who really go off the deep end. Our kids have done OK. In some ways, it's been good for them. They're a lot less timid about making friends than civilian kids we know."

*Melanie Grachan, a Capt.'s wife*

"MY father was in the military. We moved 19 times in 19 years. You get to where you avoid making friends because you know as soon as you do, you're going to be yanked away again. I really crawled into a shell and didn't come out until I was in college. Some kids get very shy and others get very outgoing."

*Sandra Smith, an SFC's wife*

"THE Army affects children's lives because they leave their school and their friends. The first time is hard. Once you start, they like to move. My daughter enjoys it."

*Donna Batchler, a SSgt.'s wife*

### SHOPPING AT THE PX

"I shop in the PX for personal things. I buy most things there except for shoes and clothes. The clothes in the PX are the best you can buy, but they're a little more expensive than E-3s can afford."

*Donna Rudy, a PFC's wife*

"I don't go to the PX all that much. I'm not the type that likes to spend that much money on clothes. If you're going to buy a name brand raincoat, it's cheaper in the PX. When we were in Germany, I had to order clothes for the kids from a department store in the states."

*Rachel Bannister, a MSgt.'s wife*

"I do a lot of shopping at the PX. I think it's comparable to some of the different stores. You can get good name brands."

*Vicki Hamilton, a Capt.'s wife*

"I buy drug items in the PX. Occasionally, I'll buy children's clothing. Generally, if you would normally go to the best department stores, you can do well in the PX."

*Melanie Grachan, a Capt.'s wife*

"I don't buy anything in the PX except toiletries, electrical equipment, records and things like that. They're cheaper. I don't buy clothes there because they only carry brand names. I make things for myself or I'll buy clothes at an outlet store. There's no way I can afford clothes from the PX. Even if I had the money, I wouldn't pay those prices."

*Susan MacInnes, a Sgt.'s wife*

### SHOPPING IN THE COMMISSARY

"AT first I thought the commissary was a lot cheaper. But, if you look around for sales, you can do just as well

outside. I won't buy meat in the commissary. I've bought meat there a couple of times and found it to be very tough."

*Susan MacInnes, a Sgt.'s wife*

"I shop in the commissary for certain things. Junk food, pop, and extras are cheaper. I buy staples at the commissary."

*Melanie Grachan, a Capt.'s wife*

"I think the commissary probably saves you quite a bit of money. When you go out and look, particularly at the staples and canned goods, it probably saves you at least 20 percent."

*Sandra Smith, an SFC's wife*

"I don't shop in the commissary that much. You can get sales outside and the meat is better looking outside. I'd rather shop outside because the lines aren't three miles long."

*Pam Pomelow, an SFC's wife*

"I don't understand the commissary prices. One day I'll go and an item is \$1.66. I'll go a couple of weeks later and the item is \$1.36. Later it's \$1.45. The prices jump up and down. I can't figure out why."

*Carol Phelps, an SFC's wife*

"I shop in the commissary for basics. Meats I buy on the outside when they're on sale. We have a freezer and stock up. For a lot of the basic things it's easier to go to the commissary than to go eight miles to another store."

*Vicki Hamilton, a Capt.'s wife*

"YOU can never depend on going into the commissary and getting everything you want. It doesn't bother me now as much as it used to."

*Janet Trujillo, a Sp4's wife*

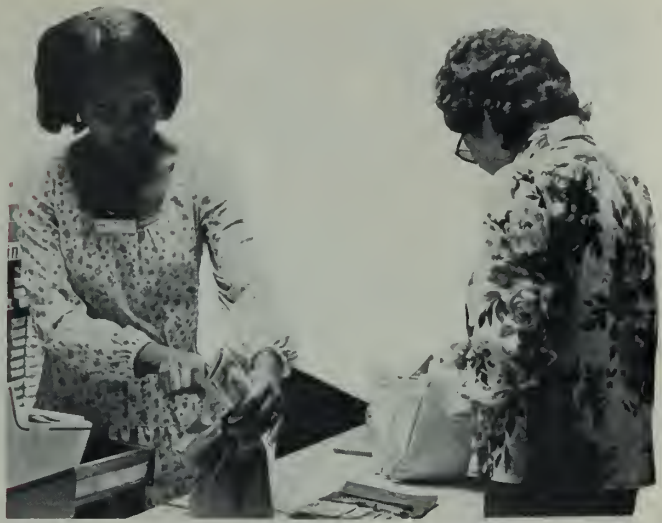
## MEDICAL CARE

"THE Army's health care is standard — if you don't mind waiting three hours. They're really short on doctors."

*Sandra Smith, an SFC's wife*

"THE medical benefit for the military is grossly overrated. It's supposed to be one of the biggest factors in

Foreign born wives of soldiers face problems such as language barriers that make being away from home even harder.



The benefits of the commissary and PX help ease the bite of rising food costs on the Army family's budget.

recruiting but most factories have better medical plans."

*Melanie Grachan, a Capt.'s wife*

"I find the medical care adequate. You're treated like welfare patients. I go for allergy shots. Otherwise, I only go if I'm desperate."

*Carol Phelps, an SFC's wife*

"PEOPLE complain an awful lot about the service they get. We were stationed in Virginia and I had to go to specialists off-post. I was paying for these doctors and I had to sit for two hours. People in the Army are getting medical care for free. If they have to wait a long time, that's tough. We're getting a good deal."

*Vickie Hamilton, a Capt.'s wife*

"THE thing that bothers me about the medical care is that you see different doctors all the time. Every time you move you have to go through the same thing. They don't seem to believe you. Your records are right there but they don't look at them. They give you a hard time until they realize what you're saying is true."

*Rachel Bannister, a MSgt.'s wife*

"IT'S horrible that the Army doesn't give us any dental care. The amount you have to pay for teeth is tremendous."

*Elissa McCrillis, a Sgt.'s wife*

"I'D be afraid to be really sick. I've heard too many stories about people going to the hospital and not getting the proper care."

*Missy Spoo, an SFC's wife*

## THE MILITARY COMMUNITY

"AT our last assignment we were living in a civilian community. We found people were more cliquish because they were settled. They weren't as willing to let us into their little world. The friendliness and unity you feel in a military community wasn't there. Here, I feel a real tie with the neighbors. I feel very secure, and very happy to be back in a military community."

*Vicki Hamilton, a Capt.'s wife*





The military family may not always be able to sit down to an evening meal together. Dad may be on TDY or in the field.

"IF I have any problems when my husband's away, I always know there's somebody I can call."

*Missy Spoo, an SFC's wife*

"ARMY people are different. Some are much nicer and friendlier. If your car's broken down and you have a post sticker on it, people are more likely to stop."

*Donna Rudy, a PFC's wife*

#### ARMY PAY

"SO far, we've been able to make it on E-2 pay. We pay the rent and the utilities. We don't have much money left to spend but, we're making it. My husband has \$50 taken out every month for the education program."

*Cindy Wells, a Pvt. 2's wife*

"MY husband and I have had to be careful with money all our lives. Now, we're very careful. We don't have a lot of bills, just one car payment. The rest is basic — rent, food, and gas for the car. We save \$50 a month."

*Donna Rudy, a PFC's wife*

"I work 32 hours a week at the PX so we can live. We can't live off what my husband makes."

*Janet Trujillo, a Sp4's wife*

"I'M a nursing student full time and I work four nights a week. There's no way we could make it on my husband's pay. We just make it every month. We slide by. We're not extravagant people. We don't go away on trips. We don't have the best wardrobes."

*Susan MacInnes, a Sgt.'s wife*

"WE'RE on food stamps. Because I have a newborn baby, we get all of our dairy products from a state-funded program. If we didn't need food stamps, we wouldn't take them."

*An E-5's wife*

"WE live from paycheck to paycheck. We had to buy furniture and that's made it really tough. We're getting by. Next month I start cleaning quarters with a couple of friends. We could get food stamps. But, I won't because there are other people who need help more than me. I'll get by."

*Brenda Murray, a Sgt.'s wife*

"I work part time. It helps out. Ten years ago the minimum wage was \$1.60. That \$1.60 would buy a pound of bacon, loaf of bread and a half gallon of milk. You'd have some money left over. Now, you get \$3.10 and you buy a pound of bacon, a half gallon of milk and you can't buy the loaf of bread."

*Donna Batchler, a SSgt.'s wife*

"RIGHT now, we have no financial problems. It's probably hard for the lower ranks. I've got no complaints. We're getting a free house and free electricity. My husband got promoted recently and since then we've been well-off. We're not saving a lot of money but we're doing pretty well."

*Missy Spoo, an SFC's wife*

"WE were in Texas when my husband was an E-7. We lived fairly well. The commissary was inexpensive because produce was inexpensive. Then the Army moved us to Massachusetts. Our car insurance doubled. The commissary and PX are higher. They expect us to live here on exactly what they were paying us to live in Texas. Now, we're moving to Germany. Germany is a high cost area. We've been there before and we know it's not that much higher, except for car insurance. Yet, they're going to give us a cost of living allowance to live in Germany."

*Diane Dustin, a MSgt.'s wife*

"WE realize there are a lot of civilian jobs where people travel. But, generally, the pay is commensurate. Most people we know have two incomes. We don't feel we're being paid enough."

*Melanie Grachan, a Capt.'s wife*

"I figure we can settle for less pay if my husband is happy with his job. We've weighed the pros and cons of the civilian world. Civilians have to pay for housing, medical expenses and insurance. Our job and our pay is very comparable in many ways. Civilians would have to sock away so much each month to be able to have as much as we'll be getting in retirement. In the long run, we're making out pretty well."

*Vicki Hamilton, a Capt.'s wife*

"I love my husband and I'm willing to go wherever he wants. The military has been fine for us since we're just starting off. We've been able to put away some money. We haven't had to worry about paying rent."

*Kathy Fisher, a 1st Lt.'s wife*

"YOU not only marry your husband, you marry the Army too."

*Elissa McCrillis, a Sgt.'s wife*

It's fairly obvious that Army wives have as many opinions about Army life as their husbands do. Their concerns are the same as their husbands . . . pay, travel, separations, benefits, duty. They don't consider themselves dependents but rather very independent women in a unique position who have learned to balance the rigors of family, career and self with the challenges of their husbands' military duties. Now and in the future, the opinions of Army wives like these will have an impact on how well the Army recruits and keeps soldiers.



# ORDER IN A CRISIS

Capt. Gardner M. Nason

MORE than 290,000 dependents of servicemembers live in Europe. In addition, there are many Department of Defense civilians, retirees, business people and tourists there.

Should war threaten Europe, the Army would be faced with the problem of getting these soldiers' and civilians' families to safe places. The State Department is responsible for the other Americans but chances are they'd ask the military to help.

"If that ever happens, a Noncombatant Evacuation Order (NEO) will be issued and put into effect by local commanders," says Capt. Heiko Pein, NEO plans officer, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR).

Evacuation of that many people would be a massive operation. New procedures have been implemented to make sure that NEO is a viable plan.

"In recent years, we've re-evaluated procedures in a more

realistic light, updated plans, declassified NEO information, provided more information to noncombatants, more strictly enforced the requirement for new arrivals to attend NEO briefings and initiated a NEO exercise program," Pein says.

With the availability of more information, the emphasis of community leaders and unit commanders and the large numbers of people participating in NEO exercises, more people are gaining confidence in NEO, according to Pein.

"NEO plans are written by community NEO officials tailored to the requirements, assets, missions and location of each military community" Pein says. Every military community in Germany is different.

That's why it's so important for newly-arrived families to become familiar with NEO procedures in their communities. Regulations require that adults attend a NEO briefing within 30 days of their ar-

rival in Europe.

The briefing describes evacuation procedures for the community. Families are told what documents and other things to have in a "NEO kit" to speed the evacuation process. Currently, passports, emergency pay allotment forms, an inventory of personal items, a copy of your automobile registration form (if you have a car) and your NEO processing forms are the only required documents.

Other documents, such as a power of attorney, wills, insurance policies and financial accounts are important family papers which many people make parts of their NEO kit.

"In addition to all my paperwork, I have a blanket and pillow for each member of my family, clothing for two or three days, some food and a flashlight," says Eileen Hartley, who lives in the Fulda Military Community and has three



## NEO: A Command Responsibility

"THERE should be no question that NEO is a command responsibility," says Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen, commander-in-chief, U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army. "If war threatens, every commander and every community will have as much responsibility and concern for the noncombatant evacuation as for any other operations plans which are ordered into effect at that time."

"It's important that we all recognize there's some risk involved in being in an overseas area away from the security that Americans enjoy in our home country. There is a risk in living in a place which can become a battle-ground with little or no warning. It's important to know that there are no absolute guarantees. The NEO plan is supposed to go into effect during a time of tension or crisis. I hope it does, and I'll do my best to make sure that it does."

"NEO is supposed to work like a well-organized military operation. A lot of planning and practice have gone into making sure that it works. But we all know that buses break down, communications are delayed and airplanes are not always on schedule. We can't promise that NEO is going to work like a clock, but we do promise that all the people responsible for NEO will be trying."

"Confidence in the NEO plan is very important. As with anything else that has to do with readiness and preparedness, the confidence of the participants is probably more important than anything else. Knowing what has to be done and knowing when and how to do it provides that confidence."

"Confidence in our readiness to accomplish any mission, including NEO, is what gives credibility to deterrence, and deterrence is what will insure that we won't have to use the NEO plan at all."

children, ages 9, 10 and 12.

"We'd take sleeping bags because they'd be warmer," says Cecilia Gagnon who lives in Baumholder with her husband and daughter. She'd also bring along crayons, coloring books, snacks and a change of clothes.

How does NEO work? It varies, but some actions are common to most military communities. "For one thing, NEO depends on time," Pein says. Barring a surprise attack, military officials believe they will know when there is an increase in tensions between NATO and Warsaw Pact nations.

"The decision (to execute NEO) is made at the national command level by the President and the Department of State," says Lt. Col. James DeWire, USAREUR NEO officer. "It's based on the evaluation of intelligence that may well be greater than we have here in the Army."

When NEO is put into effect, NEO wardens — soldiers and civilians who execute the NEO plans — will go out to notify families who live off-post. Transportation is provided for those who need it.

Most communities assign off-post families to move in with on-post families during the assembly phase of a real emergency.

"It's usually suggested you get to know another family," Gagnon says. "We got to know our host family real well in case we had to move in with them."

"Some families may have to stay in gyms or schools," Pein says.

In some communities near the East-West border, plans call for moving noncombatants to military communities farther to the rear. For example, families from the Fulda area might be moved to the Geissen area.

The next phase in many communities is an administrative one. NEO processing centers will be set up in recreation centers and gymnasiums to check documents, execute powers of attorney and address special problems.

As airplanes, or in some cases ships, become available, busloads of people will be taken from housing areas and processing centers to airports or seaports.

"Where people will be taken-off from, and where they'll be taken, depends on many things," Pein says. "They'll be taken to airports which have available airplanes, not necessarily the nearest airport." If some airports are knocked out, there are routes already worked out to other airports or seaports.

Pein says cargo aircraft and

civilian airliners will be used. The President has the authority to activate the civil reserve air fleet, which would make 450 more planes available during extreme emergencies.

"Where people will be taken is a touchy subject," Pein says. "They'll be taken to a 'safe haven.' It may be another friendly country, or back to the States."

It's likely that many non-combatants will be airlifted back to the States by aircraft ferrying Reforger troops from the States.

NEO tries to provide order in a crisis situation and to avoid people going off on their own.

"The worst thing anyone can do is get into a car and head for a border to the west," DeWire says.

"Countries close their borders in time of war and you wouldn't get through," he says. "You put yourself in the position of becoming a refugee rather than an evacuee."

How long will it take to remove all the noncombatants from USAREUR? Nobody can answer that for sure — again the variables — time available, number of airplanes, number of people.

Some officials estimate it would take almost two weeks to move the noncombatants.

"Special provisions are made for families with medical problems," Pein says. "If there's a medical problem, the rest of the family will be evacuated through medical channels. Families won't be split up during NEO. They'll be evacuated as units."

If there is a medical problem, NEO officials need to be told during administrative processing.

"We were told to bring prescriptions or notes from doctors for special situations," Hartley says. "For example, my daughter has bronchial asthma and my boys are potential hemophiliacs because there's a family history of it."

One indicator of the new interest in NEO has been a noticeable increase in the number of people attending NEO briefings.

"I've noticed more people have been attending NEO briefings and signing-up for border tours in

the last six months," says Sheila Lemberger, in-processing coordinator and administrator for the Fulda Community Center.

Recent NEO exercises in military communities are doing a lot to build confidence in evacuation plans.

During NEO exercises, many people have actually gone to airports and boarded planes. Although the airplanes haven't taken off, defense officials are considering plans for airlifting several hundred civilians back to the States to test a full-scale evacuation. That plan is still in its infancy.

Last March, the Baumholder Military Community conducted a NEO exercise. Seven busloads of military families were taken to nearby Ramstein Air Force Base, where they boarded a giant C-5A transport and were briefed by a pilot.

"We went in and sat down on the airplane's floor — there were no seats," Gagnon says. "It was just a big belly, like inside a whale. It was unbelievably cold. We didn't wear warm enough clothes. It seem-

ed like it was the coldest day of the year. People will have to dress for warmth, not fashion."

There are other inconveniences people will have to cope with. "No bathrooms — that's the worst kind of inconvenience," Gagnon says about riding the buses to the airport. "Mothers didn't know what to do with their babies' diapers. That's always a problem, but one that needs to be addressed. On the airplane, you have to climb a ladder to the flight deck to use the restroom."

Communities are learning from such exercises. V Corps published an evacuation information pamphlet in seven languages to insure more soldiers' families are better informed. VII Corps and 21st Support Command are also publishing instructions.

"Some communities are learning to use self-help," Pein says. "Boy scout troops, housing area 'mayors', civilian school teachers, wives who are nurses, teenagers and other DOD civilians do a great job

providing the manpower necessary to execute NEO. Civilian volunteers free soldiers so they can return to their units for duty there," he says.

"I have confidence it will work," one soldier's wife says. "I have seen it work on practices."

"One problem why NEO might not work is that people aren't prepared. They don't have their paperwork or kits ready," she says. "They'll slow down the processing for the rest of us."

"If the planes make it in and out, I'm confident I would too," Gagnon says. "The only thing that might be a problem is people panicking. If people remain calm, that will have a calming effect on others. You have to be prepared, especially emotionally."

"If soldiers and their families knew the procedures better, they'd have more confidence that it would work," Hartley says. "Participating in the exercise reassured me. To those who don't take NEO seriously, I would say they might regret it." □



Photo by Sp4 Ed Curtis



U.S. Air Force Photo



Photo by Sp4 Ed Famulare

● Above left, participants from the Baumholder Military Community who took part in a NEO exercise were taken to an airport where they boarded a giant C-5A cargo plane. It was like the belly of a whale, one woman said. ● Above, C-130 cargo planes taxi to runway. During NEO, anything that flies, even cargo planes like these, would be used to evacuate noncombatants. ● Left, families assemble at Grafenwohr recreation center for administrative processing during a recent NEO exercise there. Having a complete NEO kit is important and speeds the administrative processing.



# The Sturdy Baluch

Simon Winchester  
Photos by James Blair

National Geographic Society

THE Middle East has been in the news so much during the past few years that its importance to the United States is undeniable. But even with the familiarity of names like Iraq, Iran, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, the area and its people remain a mystery to most Americans.

One group which most of us probably haven't heard much about are the Baluch.

Technically, the Baluch don't have a country of their own, but they're kept together by strong bonds of nationalism, family and culture.

The Baluch occupy an area shared by Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Anthropologists call the area Baluchistan.

More than two million Baluch live in the 200,000 square miles of this arid hill country. About 100,000 live in Afghanistan, a million in Iran and about 2.5 million in Pakistan. But the Baluch regard themselves only as citizens of the Baluch nation and tend to disregard the borders of other countries.

While other travellers line up at borders to have papers checked, passports stamped and moneys changed, steady streams of Baluch flow back and forth across the borders ignoring the formal activities.

Simon Winchester, a British journalist living in Washington, D.C., traveled in Baluchistan as a correspondent for the Manchester Guardian.

## The People

THE men are tall and handsome, with well-trimmed black beards. Their eyes often have a blue or pale green cast and their skin is fair.

They wear tunics and baggy trousers made of rough, homespun cloth, usually tan or dark green in color. A turban is jammed on the head, with one long end of cloth trailing across the face and onto the shoulder. They wear homemade, leather slippers with the toes turned up.

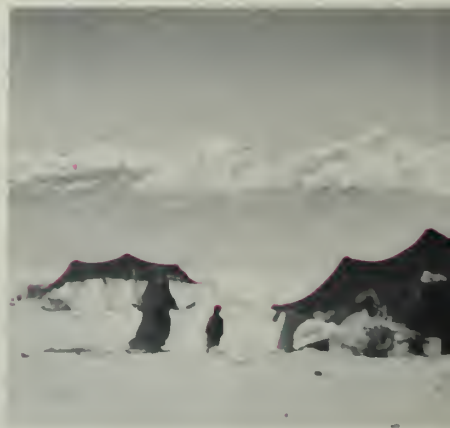
Many of the Baluch men carry old rifles. Those with more wealth carry newer copies of well-known weapons which were made by tribal armorers working at forges deep in the rugged hills.

The women, when seen at all, wear robes of purdah. Their faces are usually covered with elaborate lacework masks to hide them from men's eyes. Occasionally, a girl can be seen unmasked, perhaps giggling, but only for a fraction of a second before the mask slips back and proper Islamic decorum is resumed.

These colorful people are often seen driving camel trains through the border passes. The Baluchi camels were specially bred centuries ago for lightning raids on the northern trade routes in the days when bandits were common in the region.

## Family Life

THE family means everything to the





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• Left, intricate masks hide the Baluchi women's faces from the men. • Below left, a Baluchi campsite.

Baluch. Complex links of marriage and kinship are intimate and well maintained. You might meet a man walking on the road from Spin Buldak (Afghanistan) headed toward Quetta (Pakistan) — a journey of 200 miles — just to “see his sister.”

A strict honor code binds the Baluch. It's a tough code for a tough people who live an extraordinarily tough life.

A classic Baluchi folk tale illustrates this: A horseman is given shelter in the home of a khan, an important Baluchi leader. The leader's son recognizes the stranger as the man who murdered his brother and proposes to kill him. But the father says revenge cannot be taken while the man is being sheltered in their camp. The son, however, disobeys his father and kills the guest during the night. When the father learns of the murder, he plunges a knife into his son's heart.

### The Past

HISTORICALLY, the Baluch are a nomadic people, though their tradi-

tions don't permit them to travel far from their small holdings. Many manage small cooperative farms which have to be maintained year-round or else the owners lose claim to their crops. Crops normally consist of wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables.

So there is a certain permanence to a Baluchi camp. The tents made of black goat hair or palm fronds have a settled look.

### The Present

THE Baluch have, for many years, been trying to win some self-rule from the countries in which they live. The quest hasn't always been peaceful. Four years of war with Pakistan ended in November 1977. At its peak, the war involved 125,000 men and more than 8,000 died. The struggle continues.

That struggle, in an area so close to the spigot that controls the West's supply of Persian Gulf oil, could well place Baluchistan in future headlines. Even if it doesn't, the unique and colorful Baluchi people are worth knowing about. □



# USO *for the Holidays*



After a Christmas tree trimming, soldiers and USO staff gather for a photo at the Seoul USO.

Ellen Paul



THERE'S no place like home for the holidays . . . and any other place is just plain lonely. Germany, for example, may be fine any other time of the year, but over the holidays, it's just too far from home, from family and from loved ones.

For 40 years the USO has been making distant places seem a bit more like home to the millions of men and women in America's armed forces during the holiday season.

During the holidays, USOs all over the world extend their hours to permit servicemen and women to place collect telephone calls home and to bring "home" a little closer.

For those waiting to place their calls, many USOs offer free pizzas, shakes and homebaked goodies. Others have "trim the tree" and "light the menorah" parties or show feature films. At many USOs, Santa makes regular visits, passing out small gifts every hour or so.

USO teams up with MARS to provide free

calls in December for all overseas personnel. Through the MARS system, servicemen and women place calls to selected amateur radio station operators in the United States. These "hams" then contact the person being called and "patch in" the overseas connection. USO picks up the phone bill for the messages. And last year it was a whopping bill, with more than 1,600 calls placed!

USOs also participate in the "Christmas Military Mail Call" which encourages civilians to write letters and send holiday cards to soldiers. Thousands of cards and letters arrive at USOs, which then post them — perhaps by state — for all to see and read.

For service people desiring a bit more personal and sustained touch with civilians in the States, the USO Pen Pal Program, operated from the Louisville, Ky., USO, offers that opportunity.

And then there's the "Home Hospitality" program, which teams up a lonely GI with a family that has a big heart and a big table. Together they make a special holiday a little more special for

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each other.

Overseas, these "Home Visitations" offer another bonus: they give a personal glimpse into the lives of those living in another country, another culture.

In the Far East, the Manila USO takes holiday travelers to some more exotic destinations including tours to Hong Kong, India and Nepal.

For citizens of Rome, the Eternal City, no Christmas or Christmas Eve is complete without celebrating mass with the Pope in Saint Peter's Square. A visit to the Rome USO — the official liaison between the Vatican and American military visitors — ensures service people and their families a chance to attend these special religious services and to do as the Romans do.

Learning about other cultures doesn't require a tour overseas. In San Antonio, Texas, for example, the USO sponsors a huge Mexican-style Christmas party every year, complete with Pinatas for soldiers' children and locally disadvantaged youngsters.

Saint Augustine, Fla., — the nation's oldest city — gives a city-wide Christmas present to service people each year on one special day in December. Any serviceman or woman in uniform is treated to meals, tours, admission to all historical areas and transportation. It's all free, and it's all courtesy of the USO working with local civic organizations.

Speaking of free, giving gifts at Christmas can be a very expensive proposition. Inflation at home and dollar devaluation abroad are not kind to cramped budgets. But the USO can help!

USO craft classes begin in mid-summer to create gifts to be proud of, from fancy Christmas tree ornaments to practical items for the home.

Many USOs operate reasonably-priced gift shops specializing in the local products. Most will gift wrap purchases made there for shipment back to the States. Several USO Outreach Programs feature "Wrap and Rap" sessions where people can come to wrap their packages and talk with others over a steaming mug of hot chocolate.

For those short on shopping time or those wishing to send flowers to loved ones back home, the USO "Flowers by Air" service is invaluable. A number of suitable holiday arrangements are available in a wide range of prices.

There are some things, however, that money can't buy. Many folks feel that Christmas just isn't Christmas without mama's good old fashioned pancake breakfast ... or turkey and dressing ... or spritz cookies. And Hanukah just doesn't begin without latkes and strudel. Once again, USO comes to their rescue.

There isn't a USO around that isn't packed with homebaked goodies and other delicacies during the holiday season. You see, a lot of civilian bakers and homemakers feel that it just

isn't holiday time unless they can whip together their favorite recipes and share them. GIs arriving when the cookie jar is bare, should just wait a bit ... some more great treats will be coming soon ... and now they're first in line!

Many USOs stay open around the clock from Christmas Eve morning to the day after Christmas. Most feature free food including pancake breakfasts and turkey with all the fixings.

The spirit of sharing pervades the entire holiday season and USO finds ways for many service people to share the spirit, too.

In Seoul, service people volunteer to wrap the thousands of small gifts which "Mrs. Santa" and her two assistants deliver. In Iceland, volunteers share their musical talents by leading Christmas Carols. On Guam, volunteers dress up as Santa Claus and bring good cheer and small presents to children on base.

On Okinawa, Santas visited the hospital, the police headquarters and remote housing units. One Santa led an enthusiastic Christmas Day Disco Sock-Hop.

In Germany, volunteer Santas ho-ho-hoed for hours as proud parents snapped portraits of their children with the biggest year-end celebrity around.

In Mannheim, Germany, three USO Santas visited eight outposts in four hours. Another group led the Seventh Army Chorus to the confinement facility where the singers performed, and shared German baked goods with those detained.

In Korea, "Mrs. Santa" and her three helpers traveled up to the DMZ to personally deliver gifts to men on duty patrolling the border between North and South Korea.

Despite travel time, expenses and distances, there are always some who go home for the holidays. For most, the trip is a happy one. For some, it's a personal disaster.

Winter storms can close the largest airports for hours, stranding military travelers enroute. The excitement of going home means more than usual number of lost passports, travel orders and luggage. More families on the move means more children, more noise and more confusion. But USO Airport Lounges can help.

USO knows that home is where the heart is ... and at the holiday season, the heart is usually far away from where servicemen and women are stationed. That is why USO has been a "home away from home" since 1941.

Today, USO operates nearly 130 points of service around the world. And USO remains an organization supported by the individual contributions of the folks back home. Dedicated to ensuring the well-being and morale of American servicemen and women, USO is the next best thing to really being home for the holidays. □



# The Civil Affairs

FOR THREE DAYS, the steady roar of artillery fire deafens the troops dug in around the small town. Moments pass before the troops realize the air is now still.

Suddenly, the silence is shattered by the command, "Move out!"

Scrambling out of their fox holes, they cautiously approach the town. Fierce fighting occurs. Hours later, sporadic gunfire signals the end of the enemy's hold on the area. Soldiers and others begin to move about the streets.

The town has been taken —

• Colonel James R. Compton is Chief of Staff, 353d Civil Affairs Command, New York City, and is heavily involved in all of the Command's mutual support programs. As a civilian, he is head of the Operations Section, Research Department, Grumman Aerospace Corporation, Bethpage, N.Y.

the mission accomplished.

But then, a voice booms, "Sir, we've found a hundred or so civilians holed up in the church. What do we do with them?"

"Call in the Civil Affairs folks," the CO snaps.

Most Army training exercises involve two groups — friendly forces and "the enemy." Whether it's a mock battle on rolling terrain or combat in the cities training, there's one thing missing. In a real situation, there would be a third group — civilians.

Keeping civilians from interfering with military operations is one of the many jobs of the Army's Civil Affairs (CA) command units.

These specialists help commanders deal with civilians and the local government.

Civil Affairs units are made up of people trained in such things as public health and safety, economics, commerce and refugee activities. They may have to set up a military government, as were the cases in Germany and Japan at the end of World War II.

The 96th Civil Affairs Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C. is the only active Army CA unit. There are 36 similar Army Reserve units. Two thirds of these units are now linked to active Army or National Guard units by a 'mutual support' agreements.

The mutual support program is designed to match skills available in the Army Reserve with the needs of the active Army and the National Guard. The 450th Civil Affairs Company at Riverdale, Md., became active in the program in 1975.

The 450th agreed to support the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg. This included doing area studies and assessing foreign and domestic emergency plans for the airborne unit. Although much of the work was done at the 450th's home station, the unit's annual training was held at Fort Bragg.

Since the program began, Civil Affairs units across the country have started programs like the 450th's. Most active Army corps and divisions in CONUS, Hawaii and Alaska get support from Reserve Civil Affairs units.



1st Sgt. Ramon Gonzales, 353d CA Command eats Cs on an exercise.



The program is being extended to Europe. U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army recently signed a mutual support agreement with the 353d Civil Affairs Command of New York City, N.Y. Members of the 353d will work for the Army with USAREUR's Deputy Chief of Staff for Host Nation Activities during their two weeks of annual training.

"I am thrilled at the prospect of representing my unit during a tour at Seventh Army," says SSgt. Sandra Hall, a reservist with the 353d. "The assignment means I'll get to apply my Reserve training in a real world setting."

The 353d also works with the Readiness Command (REDCOM), the Training and Doctrine Command and the 42d Infantry Division of the New York Army National Guard.

Since early 1979, the 353d has prepared area studies, estimates, scenarios and live play problems for such joint readiness exercises as BRAVE SHIELD, BOLD EAGLE, EMPIRE GLACIER and GAL-LANT EAGLE. Its soldiers have gone to training sites where they serve on operations staffs.

"Since getting involved with the 353d, the civil-military aspects of our exercises have a wider scope," says Col. Paul D. Fisher, Chief of REDCOM's Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force. "We are now getting civil affairs input at a level that wasn't available to us before."

"One reason we are keen on this program," Fisher says, "is because the reservists need very little support. They are funded in their own channels and only need a little administrative support."

"They arrive at REDCOM headquarters or a field site ready to work," Fisher says. "They also work on a variety of special projects for us at their home station."

"The program with REDCOM is growing into a strong mutual support link," says Brig. Gen. James Harley, 353d commander. "The beauty of civil affairs support is the ability we have to tailor our forces and assets to meet the needs of almost any situation."

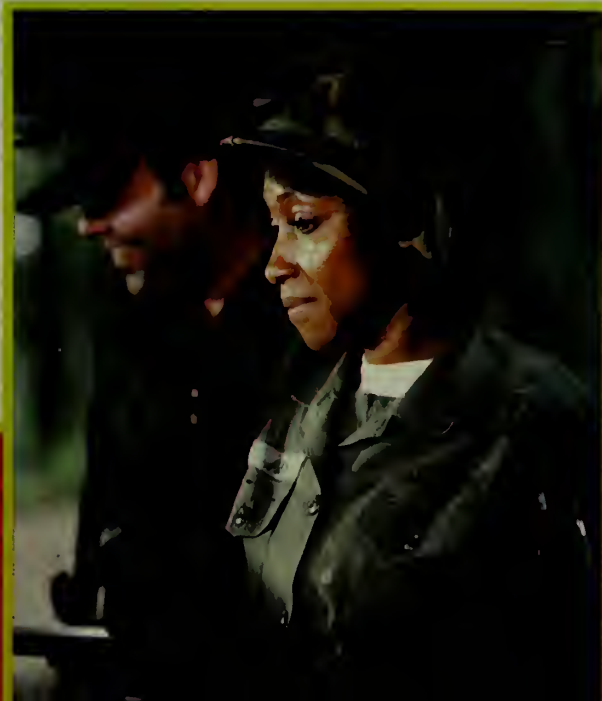
Although the program has been working mainly with Active Army and National

Guard units, Reserve units also provide CA support to other Reserve units. The 353d, for example, is looking at setting up a mutual support program with another Reserve unit.

"The true measure of mutual support is whether the support provides effective training, contributes to mission accomplishment, and is not the type of aid that would normally be provided by a unit as part of its command responsibility," Harley says.

Working together, becoming familiar with another unit's way of doing things and gaining confidence in each other, is what mutual support is. □

- Left, Sgt. Paul Winfrey, an SF-trained member of the 353d CA Command briefs his "civilian partisan" team on operation.
- Right, SSgt. Patricia Payne helped plan CA play for EMPIRE GLACIER last January.



Above, new brigading adds soldiers to field assignments.





# HALE KOA HOLIDAY



Helen Kay Ellsworth

Hawaii ... an alluring paradise we dream of visiting but can't because of costs. Now soldiers, retirees and their families find that luxury is affordable.

IMAGINE yourself on the white shores of Waikiki Beach. The blue Pacific laps at your bare feet as you lazily watch a small sailboat drifting by. A warm breeze caresses your face.

There's no one here ordering you around. In fact the hotel where you're staying treats you as though you were a high mucky-muck.

An impossible dream, you say? Hawaiian resort hotels charge outrageous prices which the average soldier could never afford. But soldiers can stay at the Hale Koa Hotel for as little as \$19 a night.

Located on the grounds of

**SOLDIERS**





Fort DeRussy, the Hale Koa is just three blocks from Waikiki's main avenue. Since it opened in October 1975, it has offered bargain rates to vacationing military men and women and their families.

Unlike neighboring hotels, the Hale Koa (House of the Warrior) is not run for profit. As an Armed Forces Recreation Center, it serves active duty and retired service members.

Although it's a military hotel, visitors see little Army green during a typical stay. Staff members and guests wear brightly colored Hawaiian shirts and light-weight

print dresses.

There's no room for rank on collars of "aloha" shirts. Raw recruits and retired generals enjoy equal resort privileges at Hale Koa.

"All 416 rooms are the same size," says John Kay, director of marketing and public relations. "There are no special suites for anyone."

According to Kay, the rates are based on the soldiers' pay. Depending on the room's view, soldiers in the junior enlisted grades (E-1 to E-5) pay from \$19 to \$30 a night for two people. Senior enlisted and junior officers (E-6 to E-9, W-1

to W-3, O-1 to O-3) pay \$24 to \$36. Retirees and higher grades pay anywhere from \$32 to \$47.

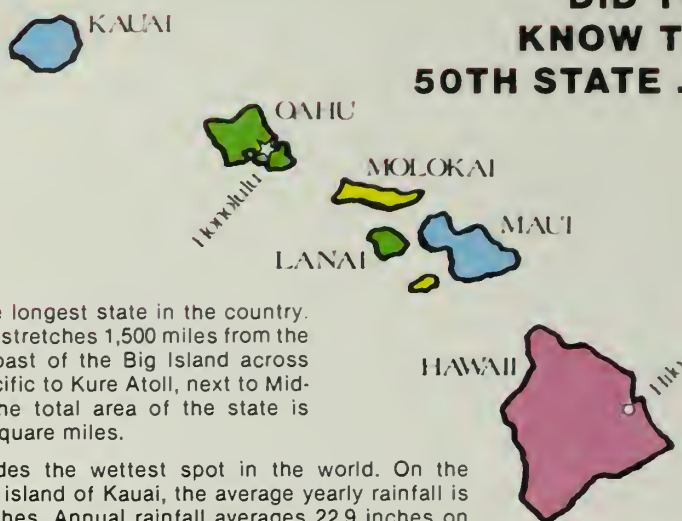
A single person is charged \$2 less. A rollaway bed for a third person costs an additional \$7 and children under 12 are free.

Rooms are air-conditioned and comfortably furnished in an exotic Hawaiian motif. Color television features seven stations and uninterrupted cable movies. Sliding glass doors open to a private lanai (balcony). But few guests spend much time in their rooms. There's simply too much to do.

"All kinds of recreational ac-



## DID YOU KNOW THE 50TH STATE . . .



- is the longest state in the country. Hawaii stretches 1,500 miles from the east coast of the Big Island across the Pacific to Kure Atoll, next to Midway. The total area of the state is 6,425 square miles.

- includes the wettest spot in the world. On the garden island of Kauai, the average yearly rainfall is 486 inches. Annual rainfall averages 22.9 inches on Waikiki Beach.

- has two active volcanoes. The Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes are both located on the Big Island. (Lassen Peak in northern California and Mount St. Helens are the only other active volcanoes in the U.S.)

- offers snow skiing in winter. Snow falls on the world's tallest sea mountain, located on the Big Island.

- has more joggers, per capita, than anywhere else in the world. One of the most popular routes skirts the Honolulu city zoo.

- was once believed to be a source of diamonds. British sailors thought they'd found diamonds when they saw the transparent, volcanic crystals on the slopes of what is now known as Diamond Head.

tivities are available," explains Capt. Donna Gimboe, TRADOC sports director who has visited the Hale Koa. "Everything for a great vacation!"

The tremendous variety is outlined during a free breakfast offered to all hotel guests on their first morning.

"Put away your coats and ties. Forget those diets. You're here to relax and have fun," says a cheerful Islander as he greets newly arrived guests. Each morning he lays out hotel ground rules in a briefing the likes of which few have seen.

Seated side by side, privates and colonels sample guava juice and sip hot coffee. While they munch on tasty rolls and muffins, newcomers review travel info handed out by the Hale Koa staff.

The bronze native's fast-paced talk is peppered with jokes. Briefly, he runs down a list of recommended island and city tours. After teaching a few Hawaiian

phrases, he describes poi, a native food made from taro root.

Guests have a chance to taste the white, sticky paste at a luau. The Hale Koa holds the traditional Hawaiian feast on the beach every Tuesday and Thursday night during summer months. Dinner is followed by a Polynesian show with hula dancing, Tahitian war dances and lots of singing.

Soldiers who prefer to eat at the hotel have a choice of three dining rooms.

The elegant Hale Koa Dining Room offers fine dining and table-side service. Guests can sip maitais and watch the rolling Pacific from a nearby balcony.

The hotel's Territorial Coffee House is known for its moderate prices and informal atmosphere. Here guests can order a stack of pancakes with coconut syrup as early as 6 a.m.

Sunbathers can grab a hamburger and french fries at the beach

Snack Bar throughout the day.

Depending on their moods, soldiers and guests can choose to relax with a drink in one of five cocktail lounges. Feeling casual? Try the Barefoot Bar. Bright and cheery? Mauka Lounge. Comfortable? Warrior Lounge. Romantic? Pele's Cauldron.

Cabarets and floor shows appear each night in the Banyan Tree Room.

Hotel shops include a post exchange that's open seven days a week, a flower shop and a barber/beauty salon.

Outside, the air is usually a comfortable 75 degrees. Guests who tire of watching bathers on the beach can rent surfboards and snorkeling equipment or sign up for catamaran rides. A fresh-water swimming pool offers an alternative to the beach's salty spray.

If you're not interested in water sports you can rent golf clubs at the hotel desk. Shuttles depart for military courses regularly.

Within walking distance of the hotel are two internationally famous shopping centers that feature native items.

Airline and hotel reservations are available through the Army ITT (Information/Tour/Travel) or SATO (Scheduled Airlines Ticket Office) on post. Interested soldiers can also write directly to the Hale Koa Hotel, 2055 Kalia Road, Fort DeRussy, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.

One night's deposit is required before a reservation can be confirmed. The hotel's computer schedules rooms up to a year ahead.

The Hale Koa runs on non-appropriated funds. Those are profits made by post exchanges and clubs. It's a benefit soldiers have earned for themselves.

The land the Hale Koa stands on was once marsh used by Hawaiian royalty for duck hunting. It was acquired by the Army in 1905.

Since then, Waikiki Beach has developed into one of the most popular resorts in the world. For soldiers and their families, the Hale Koa means a once-in-a-lifetime vacation can be more than just a dream. □

# YELLOW CLOUD

Maj. Gary E. Shumaker

**Survival in a chemical environment requires realistic training and lots of it. NATO troops are learning how.**



Sp4 Mike Swabb

**T**HE low-flying helicopter sped over the quiet German countryside, leaving a trail of lemon smelling drop-lets.

At the warning of their platoon alarm systems, the American and German soldiers on the ground below quickly donned their protective masks and suits.

When the attack was over, the sol-

diers, still wearing their masks and suits, began their individual decontamination procedures.

Later in the morning, APCs began arriving at the decontamination stations, where soldiers wearing their full protective gear went through the drill of removing the chemical spray from the vehicles. Elsewhere, soldiers washed the spray off their clothing, slowly and methodically stripping down until they could wash all the remaining spray

MAJOR GARY SHUMAKER is the Deputy Chief and Senior U.S. officer for NATO Central Army Group Public Information.



off their skin.

In the afternoon, medics began processing the contamination casualties. Medics wearing protective suits carried litters into inflatable hospital tents. Procedures for receiving, handling and treating of casualties exposed to chemical attacks were practiced.

It was all a part of Exercise Yellow Cloud, sponsored by the headquarters of NATO's Central Army Group (CENTAG).



SSgt LaVerne Fultz

"We used the lemon-and-sugar water combination because it sticks to the skin and equipment, much like real chemical agents do," says CENTAG Chemical Officer, Lt. Col. William Weeks, Jr.

Weeks says the purpose of the exercise was to show the defensive capabilities of the different nations.

"Both unit and division level decontamination procedures were demonstrated," Weeks says.

U.S. units from the 8th Infantry Division participated in the exercise including the 8th Medical Battalion and the 25th NBC Defense Company.

"It was the first exercise of its type conducted by CENTAG," Weeks says. "I hope it's something we're going to continue."

The exercise was held as part of the Ninth Annual CENTAG NBC Defense Symposium.

The exercise took place at the Bruchsal Local Training Area on the German Army Eichelberger Caserne. The caserne is the headquarters of the 1st (German) Airborne Division.

The host for the exercise was the German NBC Defense Bn. 750. □





Sp4 Mike Swabb



SSgt. LaVerne Fultz



Sp4 Mike Swabb



Sp4 Mike Swabb

Clockwise from far left (p. 46): • Medics from 8th Med. Bn. continue to treat casualties in chemical environment. • 8th Inf. Div. soldiers help each other decontaminate in the field. • Life goes on in full protective gear — even drinking. • One step in decontamination is a thorough washing of vehicles, equipment and personnel.



# the lighter side

**BEETLE BAILEY**, the Army's most famous private and the best example of how *not* to succeed in uniform, celebrated his 30th year of newspaper fame in September.

Reaching this watershed in his military career doesn't mean Beetle has changed much. He's still a private and still the gawky Army yardbird who first appeared as a soldier in 1951 when he was stationed at Camp Swampy.

Beetle was created by Mort Walker. Walker was drafted in 1942. After serving as a rifleman in an infantry outfit he went to OCS and served as an intelligence officer before being discharged

in 1946 as a first lieutenant.

But Beetle isn't based on Army characters. Beetle actually developed from the antics of some of Walker's University of Missouri fraternity brothers.

It wasn't until the Korean War that Walker moved Beetle from the college campus to Army green and launched one of the most disastrous Army careers on record.

Today, Beetle and his cast of supporting cut-ups are syndicated by King Features to more than 1,500 newspapers worldwide.

The strip is read by more than 100 million people in 44 countries.

**SOLDIERS** couldn't let such an incredible career as Beetle's go unnoticed. Consequently, we sent one of our top reporters to Camp Swampy where he grilled Beetle, his friends and his antagonists about their rather warped versions of life and the Army. The highlights of that interview follow.

Beetle Bailey cartoons used with permission of King Features Syndicate, Inc. © 1980. Fans of Beetle and other cartoon characters will be interested in the Museum of Cartoon Art established by Mort Walker. The museum is run by Walker and a distinguished group of cartoon professionals. It's supported by contributions from individuals, corporations, groups and foundations. The museum is located in Port Chester, N.Y., about 25 miles from New York City. For information about the museum write: Museum of Cartoon Art, Comly Ave., Port Chester, New York 10573. Mort Walker provided **SOLDIERS** the interview responses.



**Q:** What do you think about our promotion system?

**Beetle:** I didn't know there was one.

**Q:** What are your career plans?

**Beetle:** If I survive today, I'm gonna try to make it through tomorrow.

**Q:** Please discuss the Army's quality of life.

**Beetle:** I'd like to hedge on that one. As I said, I'm trying to survive through today.

**Q:** How should the Army develop/get its leaders?

**Beetle:** They should get them in Hollywood. Get them already developed. Like Raquel Welch. Talk about developed! There's a leader. I'd follow her anywhere.

**Q:** Discuss the modernization program at Camp Swampy.

**Beetle:** I hear they have plans to fill in the moat and make a handball court out of the dungeon. But I doubt it. Where would they put the rack and the iron maiden?

**Q:** Why don't you live off post?

**Beetle:** Because the Army won't let me take my bunk. I've got the mattress molded to me like cheese on a burger. I've devoted years to that bed. It's *me*! I can't leave it.

**Q:** What are your likes and dislikes about the Army?

**Beetle:** I know I gripe a lot but it's not true that I'm on volume 38 of my list of dislikes. They just say that because I

wrote my list of likes on a piece of confetti.

**Q:** Why are you staying in the Army?

**Beetle:** They've got me brainwashed. Why just yesterday I said, "There's probably worse places to be than the Army."

**Q:** What are the advantages/disadvantages of having your sergeant live in the barracks with you?

**Beetle:** The disadvantages are, he won't let you *breathe*. The advantages are, *then* you can stand the smell.

**Q:** What are your favorite/least favorite duties?

**Beetle:** I really like being on guard duty because I can get caught up on my sleep. My least favorite is washing the windows of the women's quarters. I get such eyestrain. I keep telling Sarge not to make me wash those windows but he keeps making me do it, darn him.



**Q:** What "old Army" ideas should be brought back?

**Snorkel:** Flogging. There was an idea. Not only was it fun but it really

kept the men in line. Saved a lot of wear and tear on the knuckles, too.



**Q:** What uniform changes are needed?

**Lt. Flap:** Man, this old uniform is the pits! It's got no soul . . . no pizzaz. I'd like something in a basic red with some zig-zags on the jacket for interest. Maybe some purple polka dots on the pants to keep it from looking military.



**Q:** What do you think of the Army's educational program?

**Plato:** You mean that this thing of putting a rock in a guy's hand so he can keep track of what foot to start marching on? Fundamentally, it has some merits. Most individuals have some mixed

dominance and the presence of a solid reminder manually maintained is reassuring. However it is still confusing to inform him that's his left foot and then call out, "HUP!"



**Q:** What are your thoughts on Skill Qualification Tests?

**Zero:** Huh?

**Q:** How about Senior Enlisted Evaluation Reports?

**Zero:** Huh?

**Q:** Do you think about going to Officers Candidate School?

**Zero:** I'm leaving tomorrow.



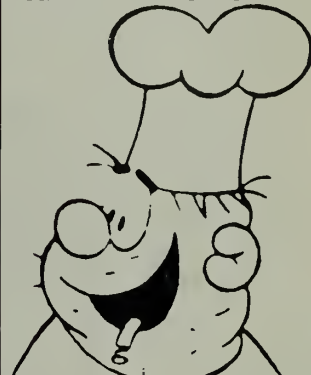
**Q:** What would you do if you were Chief of Staff?

**Gen. Halftrack:** I'd move Miss Buxley's desk

into my office.

**Q:** What changes would you make at the Pentagon?

**Gen:** I'd make it triangular so it would be easier to corner her.



**Q:** Could you discuss changes in Army chow over the years?

**Cookie:** We may have seen the end of the Army's favorite staple . . . hash. Horses are too scarce now. SOS died with the telegraph and farmers stopped puffing their chickens so we can't get powdered eggs anymore. This is the age of fast foods so we've cut the three-minute egg down to one.



**Q:** How do you think the interview went?

**Otto:** Ruff!



**I**f it's facts you want, the Government Printing Office (GPO) has them — amazing to asinine abstracts, interesting to innocuous information or surprising to downright silly statistics — at the world's largest bookstore.

They are facts that flow each year from various departments, offices and agencies of the federal government. Though most pamphlets and books are written by the various information officers employed by the government, some are contracted out to recognized professional writers. Regardless of who writes them, or whether they write mini-pamphlets or multi-volumed reports, they're all facts.

Back in 1895, Congress concluded that federal government researchers and report preparers should share the fruits of their labors with the public.

Accordingly, GPO was directed to sell selected unclassified government publications to those interested.

The range of material GPO prints is immense. They are, after all, the government's printer. That means they also print, or have printed by contract printers, such things as letterhead stationery, federal income tax forms, envelopes, labels, post cards and microfiche.

Last year, more than 58 million copies of 25,000 different titles were sold through GPO's sales program.

JERRY ATCHISON is the managing editor of The American Legion Magazine. Article is reprinted with permission of The American Legion Magazine, © 1980.

The sales generated \$45 million in revenue, enough to cover the cost of printing, postage and handling, while permitting GPO to reap a modest profit.

The prices they charge — typically from 75¢ to \$5 — represent what may be the last bargain to be found in Washington, D.C. (Although one ominously titled volume, Structural and Stratigraphic and Spatial Distribution of Permeability of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, New York to North Carolina, weighs in at 15 pounds and costs \$50 per copy.)

All of the publications for sale have been grouped into related subjects and listed in Subject Bibliographies. Free Subject Bibliographies will be mailed to individuals upon request. Each of the 270 separate Subject Bibliographies contains hundreds — sometimes thousands — of publications or subscriptions available to the public.

Since Congress requires the sale of federal publications be on a self-sustaining basis, the price of each is reviewed every year. Currently, the minimum cost of any publication sold by GPO is 50¢. The minimum mail order is \$10 and orders of 100 or more copies of a single publication or subscription are discounted 25 percent. If you've got a cash flow problem, never fear. GPO is happy to accept your credit cards.

There is one fact-filled area in which the GPO really shines. It's the consumer information program they administer for GSA's Consumer Information Center. The free consumer information catalog, for exam-



GPO can provide traditional craftsmanship in a setting of modern mass production. Skilled workers can put hard or soft covers on publications and put other decorative and protective finishes on books.

ple, lists more than 150 free consumer publications and about 100 publications for sale.

These publications tell you how to make your life healthier, happier and cheaper. They're written in refreshingly clear, simple language. Everything from accident prevention to woodworking is offered in palatable how-to pamphlets and books at prices that usually can't be met by your local bookstore.

The all-time best seller of federal government consumer publications is *Infant Care*. Since it was first offered on July 22, 1914, *Infant Care* has racked up sales of more than 17 million copies.

Rounding out the top 10 best sellers list of gov-

ernment publications are:

2. *Prenatal Care*
3. *Your Child From 1 to 6*
4. *Your Child From 6 to 12*
5. *Rescue Breathing*
6. *Metric Conversion Card*
7. *Septic Tank Care*
8. *Food for Fitness — A Daily Food Guide*
9. *Postage Stamps of the U.S.*
10. *Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents*

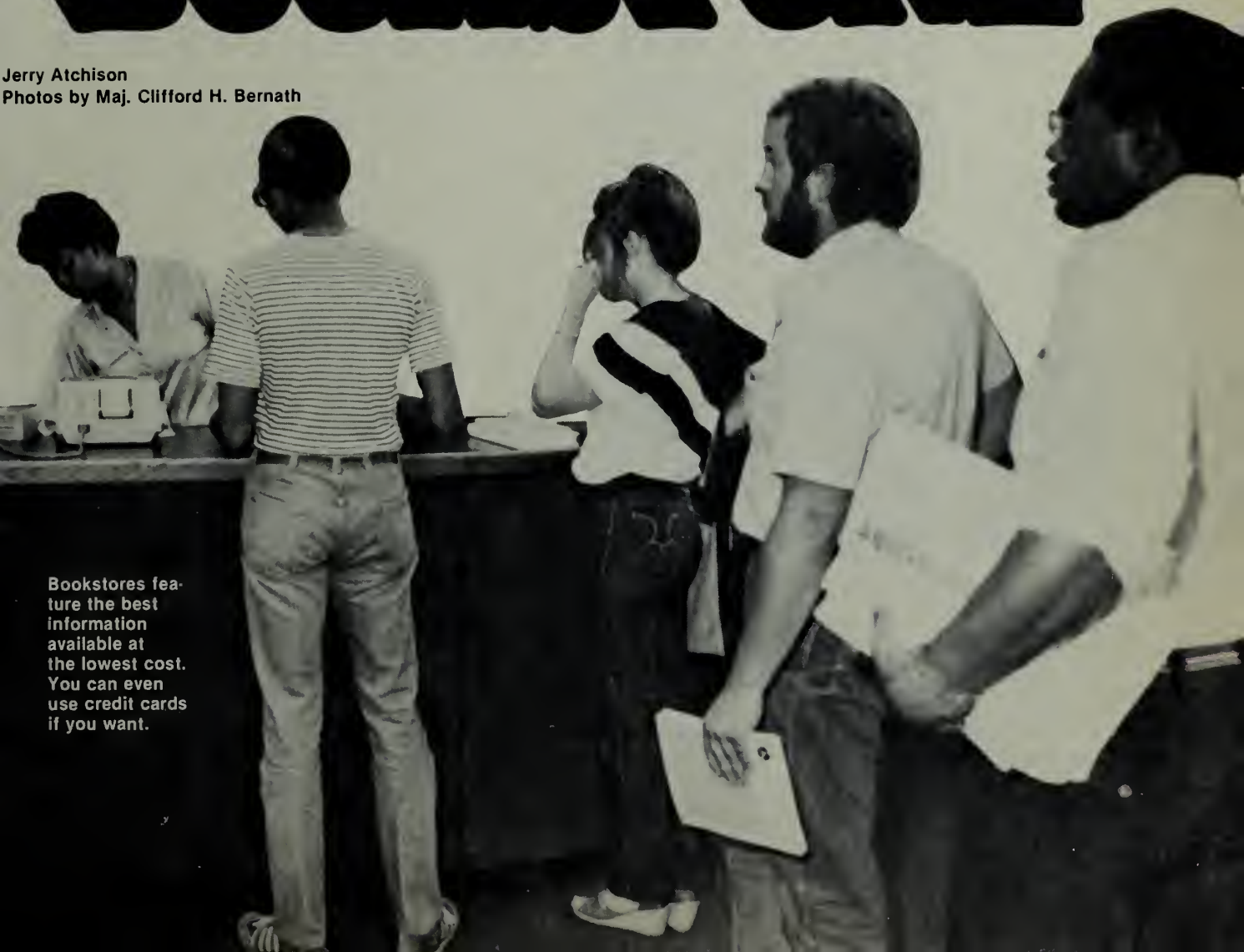
dents

On the other end of the best seller list fall such spellbinders as *How Onions Are Marketed* and *A Re-*

# World's Biggest BOOKSTORE

Jerry Atchison

Photos by Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

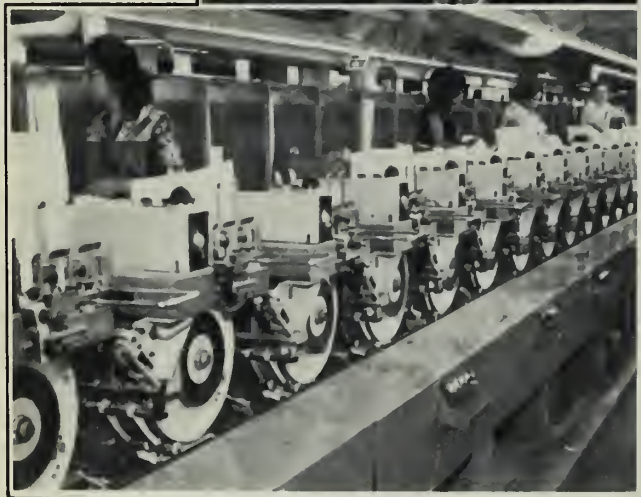


Bookstores feature the best information available at the lowest cost. You can even use credit cards if you want.





Dedicated people who print, proofread, bind and sell GPO publications combine with modern equipment like this collator, below, to provide the public with facts about everything on earth... and beyond.



port on the Commission on Federal Paperwork: Statistics. Or perhaps the Dracula in you might enjoy an evening spent thumbing through Flight Characteristics and Stain Patterns of Human Blood?

Bizarre though some of these titles might seem, the truth is they each provides important information to interested — although sometimes limited — sections of the reading public. The blood book, for example, ex-

pands the knowledge of forensic scientists engaged in solving violent crimes.

Besides free or low-cost publications, the GPO also runs the United States' largest subscription service for periodicals. Its most popular subscription highlights GPO's own efforts to keep the reading public informed on what's available from the federal government. "Selected U.S. Government Publications" is published 11 times a year and received by more than 800,000 subscribers. Each issue advertises about 150 popular titles for sale from GPO and is mailed free for the asking.

Keeping the facts flowing from government expert to consumer is the job of 1,000 professionals, technicians and clerks of GPO's sales organization. Working out of GPO's Washington, D.C., offices and their document distribution center in Pueblo, Colo., they collect, catalog, print and mail the government-generated publications.

Should your order fall victim to mail order gremlins, more than 50 GPO employees of the customer service staff are ready to assist customers, make adjustments and track down waylaid orders.

Besides their mail order business, GPO also operates 27 GPO bookstores around the country. If there is a GPO bookstore in your area, it will be listed in your phone book under U.S. Government. Each bookstore sells the items for the same price charged those who buy by mail. Each store also has a complete microfiche catalog of all titles and subscriptions for sale by GPO.

Suppose, though, you just want to read — not keep — some of the publications offered by GPO. There's no need to buy the publication or, for that matter, spring for a 15¢ stamp if your local library participates in the Federal Depository Library System.

Back in 1895, when Congress authorized the sale of public documents, they also set up the library system. Today, more than 1,200 Federal Depository Libraries provide free access to specialized and general classifications of federal publications. Participating libraries either have the publications you need, have them on microfilm or can arrange to get them for you free of charge.

So whether your curiosities be with naval hydrodynamics or counting calories, chances are good GPO's got the facts. If they can't come up with the facts, the federal government hasn't made it an area of study — yet. □

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you would like a free Consumer Information Catalog, write to:

Documents Distribution Center  
Pueblo, Colo. 81009

If you would like a free copy of Consumers Guide to Federal Publications or want to order publications or subscriptions from GPO, write:

Superintendent of Documents  
Washington, D.C. 20402



# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## SPORTS NOTES



**ALL-ARMY SPORTS:** In 1981 soldiers will have a chance to try out for All-Army teams in two new sports: marathon running and soccer.

The 1981 marathon trial camp will be open to men and women. The soccer camp will be limited to men, at least for 1981.

Selectees to All-Army teams compete in interservice and national sports competitions.

All-Army teams are selected after trial camps in each sport. For information on how to apply for attendance at a trial camp and for the dates of 1981 trial camps, including marathon and soccer, contact your local sports office.

**COACHES NEEDED:** The U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas is looking for qualified soldiers to be assistant coaches.

Those selected be-

come full-time members of the Olympic coaching staff training athletes in riding, fencing, shooting, swimming and running.

To be considered for an assistant coaching position you must have experience as an athlete and coach at the AAU, NCAA or athletic club level; be in grade E-1 through E-6; have at least two years service remaining or be willing to extend or reenlist for this period.

Send applications in letter form with DA FORM 2-L. A resume may be used. Applications that include recommendations from a high school or college coach familiar with your coaching abilities will be strongly considered.

Deadline for applications: January 1, 1981. Send to: Officer in Charge, U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, Bldg. 189, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234.

## Cold Weather Running

IF you're an ardent runner or jogger, a little chill wind from the north or a few snowflakes aren't going to keep you inside. But running or jogging in cold weather requires a little extra preparation to insure your safety and enjoyment. Here are six tips for cold weather workouts.

1. Warm up is critical in cold weather. Warm up by jogging slowly until you break a light sweat. *Then* do your stretching routine before beginning your hard running.

2. Wear a light scarf or surgical mask over your mouth to reduce the impact of the cold air on your lungs. Carry extra coverings because moisture will build up on them.

3. Don't overdress but dress properly. Dress in layers so you can remove clothing (tie it around your waist) as your body temperature increases. Wear a hat. It helps retain body heat and keeps your ears warm. Cover your hands. Try wearing socks on them. Gloves or mittens tend to make perspiration build up on palms.

4. Don't alter your running style in cold weather — that can lead to injury or at least some aches and pains.

5. Cold weather can cause your eyes and skin to dry out. To avoid chafing, apply Vaseline or Chapstick around your nose, eyes and lips. To prevent your eyes from drying out, wear sunglasses. Apply body lotion after showering.

6. Probably the best advice, however, is — be wise. If it's too cold, don't go out. Be particularly aware of the wind-chill factor. When the wind-chill factor is 20 degrees or less, find some other way to get your exercise.

## Presidential Sports Award

You can earn the Presidential Sports Award in any one of 43 sports. To earn the award you must first obtain an official personal fitness log by writing: Presidential Sports Award, Box 5214, FDR Post Office, New York, N.Y. 10022.

When you receive your log, select your sport (or sports). Keep a record in your log of your activity in that sport. The qualifying standards are at least 50 hours of participation spread over 50 separate activity sessions within four months. For example, to receive an award in jogging, you must jog at least 125 miles in four months. No more than two and a half miles per day can be credited to that total.

When you've completed the minimum requirements send the completed log and the required membership fee (\$5) to the address that you'll receive with the log.

You'll then receive a Presidential Certificate of Achievement personalized with your name, a blazer patch and numerous other items.



# What's new

## Army Family Subject of Symposium

- An "Army Family" symposium recently brought about 200 Army enlisted and officers' wives to Washington, D.C., from posts throughout the U.S. and overseas. The symposium provided a forum for Army wives to discuss issues of concern to Army families.

Key results of the two-day symposium were: the need for better communication among commanders, military organizations and wives; the need for expanded medical and dental family services or compensation in-line with the cost of these services; the need for improved child care facilities at many installations, and the need for better programs to relieve the stresses associated with reassignments.

Among those attending the symposium were Army Chief of Staff, Gen. E.C. Meyer and Sergeant Major of the Army William A. Connelly.

Officials hope the symposium will serve as a model for local conferences on the Army family. The results of the discussions will be reported to the Army leadership and to Congress.

The symposium was sponsored by the Army Officers' Wives Club of the Greater Washington Area and the Association of the United States Army.

- **SOLDIERS** Television Magazine #4 is now available at your Audiovisual Support Center. It features OCS, the 3d Infantry Division, the Black Hawk helicopter, the Abrams tank and two unique soldiers. Check it out.

- A new Military Airlift Command (MAC) customer service counter is located at the Pan Am terminal at JFK International Airport in New York. Another MAC counter is located at TWA.

- As of Oct 1, the new mileage rate for soldiers moving on a permanent change of station is 18.5 cents per mile. The rates for family members of soldiers remain the same - 7 cents per mile for adults and 3.5 cents per mile for children, ages 2 to 11.

- Adult family members in USAREUR can now enroll in basic skills and English-as-a-second-language courses conducted by Temple University and high school classes offered by Big Bend Community College. Since these programs are part of the Army Continuing Education System which was established primarily to meet the educational needs of active duty soldiers, they have first priority for enrollment. Admission for others is on a space available, first come, first served basis. If you're interested in these programs, contact your local Army Education Center.

- As of Oct 1, bachelor or unaccompanied first term soldiers with a three year enlistment will serve an 18 month tour in Europe. The reduced tour will also affect first termers who departed from the U.S. after April 1979. Their tour lengths will be adjusted depending on how much time they have left in Europe. Soldiers will be notified of their adjusted tour length by their local MILPO.

- A change in German traffic laws goes into effect on Jan 1, 1981, that requires all tires on a vehicle be of the same type, either radial or diagonal, with no mixing. The new rule applies to all USAREUR registered vehicles in Germany, including cars, motorcycles, motorbikes, campers and trucks that weigh less than 5,600 pounds and have a maximum speed of more than 40 kilometers per hour.

- "A penny saved is a penny earned" is causing the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) a pain in the cash register. Because pennies are scarce, AAFES is rounding off purchases to the nearest five cents. The policy went into affect in July and will be used by AAFES stores worldwide where pennies are in short supply. The rounding off will be applied to the total amount regardless of the number of items a customer buys. In cases where either the customer or the store has the correct number of pennies, the price paid will be the price on the cash register slip.

- The Army is seeking E-5s, E-6s and E-7s with less than 16 years of service to fill openings in the club management career program, MILPERCEN says.

NCOs accepted into the program will attend the club management school. After graduation they'll be assigned as club managers, MOS 00J.

Opportunities for training continue throughout a club manager's career in the form of on-the-job training, workshops, seminars and executive level courses.

Club managers perform administrative duties as well as develop and manage food, beverage and entertainment programs. Although prior experience in food service, business administration and financial management are not required, these skills would help soldiers entering the club management program.

Check AR 614-200, Chapter 7, Section VIII, and send applications through channels to MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-OPA-C, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, Va. 22332.

## Shoplifting Season

- Shoplifting increases during the holiday shopping season. Store managers know it better than anyone else and they're taking precautions to see shoplifters are caught and prosecuted. Shoplifting is stealing, and the penalties for it are severe in both civilian and military judicial systems. Last year, 10,724 people were caught shoplifting \$100,147 worth of merchandise in Army and Air Force Exchanges.

- The Army-Air Force Exchange System's Board of Directors is increasing the money going to morale support and recreation funds by \$5 million. The added money brings AAFES' contribution to \$90 million for Fiscal Year 1980, or \$72.73 for every Army and Air Force person on active duty. The increase is due to higher than planned sales, favorable foreign exchange rates and lower operating expenses. Other money from AAFES' profits goes to build and upgrade exchange facilities worldwide.

## Engineers To Get New Water Distributor

- A new 6,000 gallon Semitrailer Mounted Water Distributor System will soon be arriving in Engineer construction units throughout the Army. The distributor has a 600 gallon-per-minute centrifugal pump and can produce a spray pattern up to 70 feet wide. The system will be used to supply water for soil compaction and dust control, and also offers a limited fire fighting capability.



- CBers who paid \$20 for a license between 1970 and 1975 are eligible for a refund of \$17.99. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) charged too much during that period. To receive a refund, CBers should contact an FCC field office or write: FCC, P.O. Box 19209, Washington, D.C. 20036.

- The 1981 DoD Authorization Act improved CHAMPUS benefits for active duty members in two areas: well baby care and care of the handicapped or retarded child or spouse.

Well baby care was previously excluded and the monthly CHAMPUS share for the handicapped was increased from a maximum of \$350 to \$1,000.



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Bant, SGM Bruce: *Dinners for Two Anyone Can Cook*, Jan 22; *Puerto Rico Holiday*, Jan 34; *Human Engineering*, Feb 24; *Putting the HEL into Helbat*, Mar 39; *To Stay or Not to Stay*, Apr 28; *Buying a Home*, May 20; *The ABCs of PCSing*, May 31; *Sexism*, Oct 6; *Airborne*, Jul 26; *The Money Monster*, Jun 27; *Women and the Vote*, Jun 52; *Shopping by the Book*, Jul 36; *IG Inspections*, Aug 26; *The Way to Choose Your President*, Sep 48; *You and Politics*, Sep 51  
Bernath, MAJ Clifford: *Army Action Lines*, Mar 6; *Presidents Who Were Soldiers*, Mar 20; *Leadership*, Jun 6; *Parenting*, Aug 6; *Responding to Crises*, Sep 6; *Bridge at Remagen*, Sep 20; *Fantastic Fantasies*, Oct 50; *Putting Teeth into OERs*, Nov 21; *Those Who Serve*, Nov 32; *Tributes*, Nov 38  
Boersma, SSG Jim: *ROTC: The Quest for Quality*, Jan 28; *MOBDES: Talent in Reserve*, Jan 42; *Audie Murphy*, Feb 18; *DA Civilians*, Feb 33; *Incredible Tokyo*, Feb 42; *New Weapons Systems for the Army*, Feb 47; *Off-Duty Education*, Mar 50; *In Step with BSEP*, Apr 46; *Your*

*Travel Club*, May 26; *Biking*, Jun 40; *Games People Play*, Jun 49; *Blooming in the Desert*, Jul 18; *Fight Against the Night*, Aug 18; *Pioneers of the Sky*, Aug 22; *Korea: The Mission*, Aug 38; *Korea: The Adventure*, Aug 41; *Battle Mounts*, Sep 38  
Branley, Sp5 Bill: *Forests: The Army's Greens*, Jul 46; *Battle on the Boulevard*, Sep 23; *Leapin Deacon & Fat Angel*, Oct 13; *COLD*, Oct 43; *Birth Control*, Nov 44; *Space Talk*, Dec 19  
Bratz, LTC Gordon: *Legends of the Revolution*, Jul 24; *The BIG Picture*, Jul 28  
Breeze, SGT Philip: *Italian Connection*, Jun 23  
Bruce, SGT Robert: *TANKS for the Memories*, Jul 44  
Clement, MAJ Stephen: *How to Develop Leaders*, Jun 15  
Compton, COL James: *The Civil Affairs Folks*, Dec 40  
Davis, Sp5 Steve: *OPFOR: Life on the Other Side*, Nov 50  
DeWitt, Sp4 Lee: *Eligible Receiver II*, Apr 6  
Dudley, Sp5 Denise: *Do It Yourself*, Apr 36; *Volunteer Fire Fighters*, May 40  
Ellsworth, Helen: *Keeping Fit*, Jan 13; *Spinoffs*, Mar 44; *Roundout*, Apr 11; *Family Practice*, May 45; *Military History in Parade*, May 50; *Plan for Tomorrow*, Jul 50; *Black Jack*, Oct 48; *On Trial*, Nov 6; *Army Field Band*, Nov 18; *Five Ways to Win Bars*, Nov 24; *Hale Koa Holiday*, Dec 42  
Freeman, SFC Ron: *HALO is Not for Angels*, Apr 27  
Glasgow, MSG Matt: *In Search of Army Doctors*, Jan 16; *Mail Order U*, Jan 47; *VA Benefits*, Feb 11; *Return to Duty*, Apr

22; *Training Aids Supermarket*, Apr 39; *If You Are Taken Hostage*, May 11; *Super Guards*, May 36; *Crane*, Jun 34; *Quick or Dead?*, Jul 11; *Will Power*, Jul 53; *Prepared to Respond*, Aug 10; *Women & Credit*, Aug 34; *Skindiving*, Sep 15; *SEERS Shape the Army*, Sep 19; *Fox Hunt*, Oct 41  
Goodenough, Bob: *Siege of Savannah*, May 42  
Grady, Nanse: *Heritage Salute*, Apr 42  
Hitt, SFC Joseph: *MOMET: Medics on the Move*, Mar 38  
House, CPT Ari: *Reserve Component Coordination Council*, Jan 37  
Jackimiec, CPT James: *Scout Training in Reserve*, Jul 35  
Kieffer, Sp5 Gary: *Turkey*, Apr 14; *Working for Smiles*, Sep 34; *Images*, Sep 44; *Lasers*, Oct 10; *On the Frontier of Freedom*, Dec 14  
Kozaryn, Sp5 Linda: *EOD*, Jun 15; *Soldier Couples*, Sep 10; *Sole Parent Soldiers*, Oct 18; *Three Killers*, Oct 38; *Space-A*, Nov 28; *Uniforms of the '80s*, Dec 11; *Army Wives Speak Out*, Dec 28  
Lambert, 2LT Steve: *Fort Carson Goes Hollywood*, Dec 24  
Lindsey, Sp5 Michael: *ARTEP*, Jun 31  
Mack, Bill: *Arctic Soldiers*, Mar 10  
McQueen, Dave: *Siege of Savannah*, May 42  
Montrey, Barbara: *China Visit*, Mar 15  
Nason, CPT Gardner: *1980 Winter Olympics*, Jan 50; *Field Artillery Training*, Feb 13; *Count Off*, Apr 52; *An Olympian Effort*, May 15; *Soldier Expectations*, Jun 11; *NBC Equipment*, Jun 36; *Get With the Program!*, Jul 15; *Responding to Crises*, Sep 6; *The First Ten Days*, Sep 28;

*Hohenfels Holiday*, Nov 13; *Order in a Crisis*, Dec 33  
Neitz, Laura: *So Gallantly Streaming*, Jun 42; *You Are What You Wear*, Sep 40  
Ott, Sp5 Lana: *Tax Help 1980*, Jan 40  
*Heading Off Heart Attack*, Feb 37  
*Resumes*, Mar 34; *Blind: The Gift of Life*, Mar 48; *Spit & Polish*, May 6; *Battling Unseen Enemies*, Aug 47; *You Can't Take It With You*, Sep 22; *Cheating Death*, Nov 10  
Paul, Ellen: *USO for the Holidays*, Dec 38  
Paul, Sp4 Larry: *A Day at the Fair*, Feb 52  
Polewski, Sp5 David: *Pope Paul II*, Jan 26  
Proeschel, Diana: *A Magic Kingdom*, Mar 19  
Radcliffe, Robert C.: *Gold*, Aug 51  
Raymond, MSG Richard: *They Lived the Code*, Oct 33  
Robeson, MAJ Robert: *For the Love of Flying*, Mar 42; *A New Breed*, May 48  
Saunders, 1LT Edward: *Bomb Squad in Action*, Jun 18  
Shumaker, MAJ Gary: *Yellow Cloud*, Dec 45  
Small, Sp5 B.J.: *Diary of a Psychiatrist*, Nov 47  
Storrs, Mary: *TAC-Tooth-Cal Drills*, Apr 50  
Thomas, Clare: *Total Army in Action*, Mar 24  
Vogels, 1LT David: *Desert Fire*, Feb 6  
Walker, CPT W.K. Wolfe: *Control the High Ground*, Nov 41  
Williams, Sp5 Hayden: *Australian Album*, Jul 16  
Williams, Sp5 Harry: *When the Rains Came*, Aug 52  
Winchester, Simon: *The Sturdy Bahuch*, Dec 36



In the shadow of an East German guard tower, a U.S. soldier maintains his vigil along the East/West German border. The border is a reminder that all people are not free and that freedom must be defended to survive.





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